



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

University of Virginia Library  
F269 .S69 1920 V.5  
ALD History of South Carolina, ed.

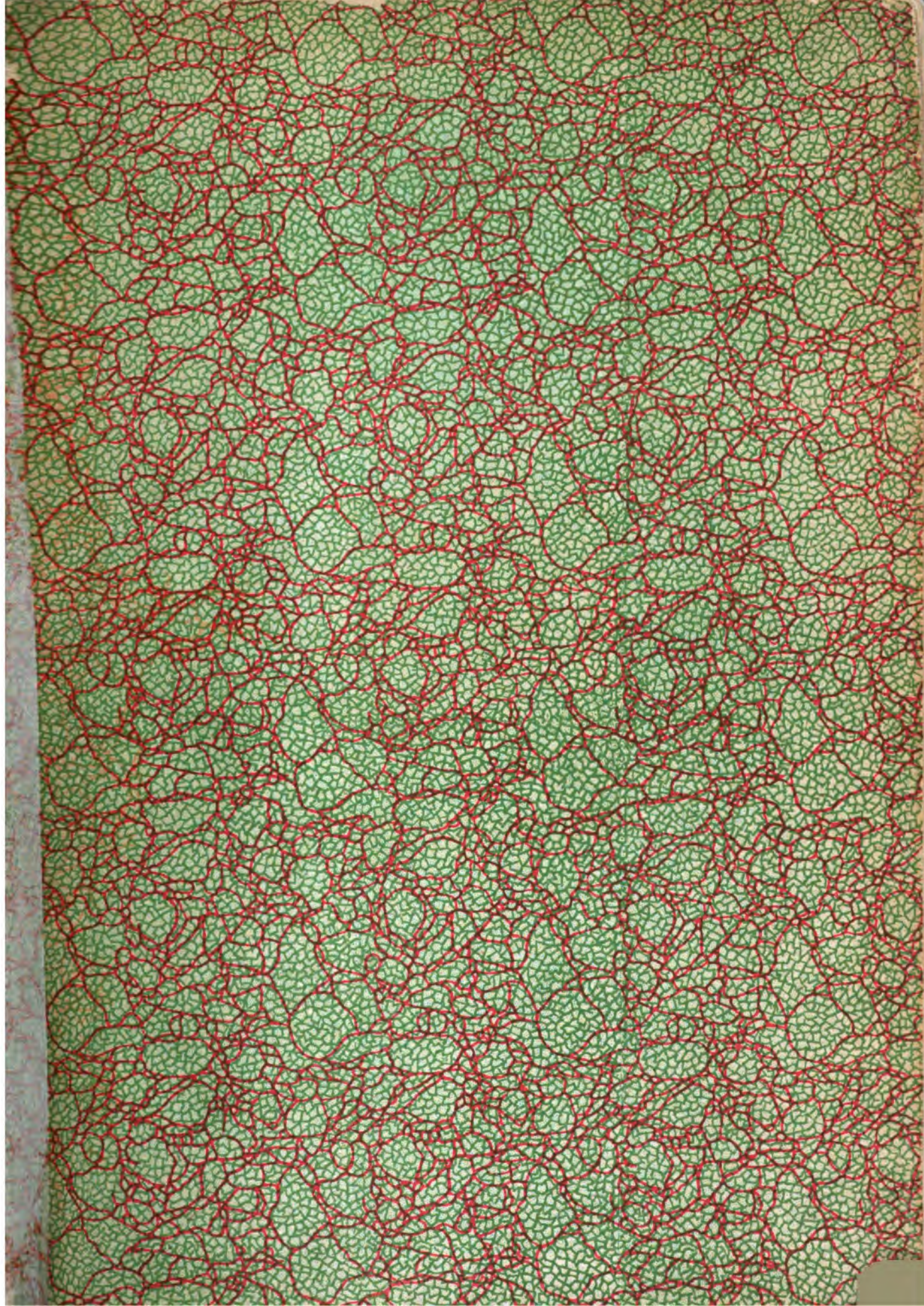


CX 000 598 913











R  
Mr. Dalton











HISTORY  
OF  
SOUTH CAROLINA



EDITED BY  
YATES SNOWDEN, LL. D.

In collaboration with  
H. G. CUTLER,  
General Historian

*and an Editorial Advisory Board including  
Special Contributors*

  
*Issued in Five Volumes*

VOLUME V

---

**ILLUSTRATED**

---

PUBLISHERS  
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK  
1920



SIFT  
CARTON

F  
269  
SG3  
1320  
**439665**  
v.5

COPYRIGHT, 1920  
BY  
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY



# History of South Carolina

**CHIEF JUSTICE GARY AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIARY.** Carlyle tells us that history is the essence of innumerable biographies. With equal truth it may be said that the life-story of one man, well and truly and fully told, is a chapter in the history of his country. Especially so is this the case when the man has spent his life in a high public office, in the service of his country and his state. I purpose to write a brief chapter in the history of our state by giving a sketch of the life of Eugene Blackburn Gary, chief justice of South Carolina. A complete biography it cannot be, for he is still living and in active service; and long may he so continue. This fact also forbids the use of panegyrics and terms of exaggerated praise, nor does it permit the search and exposure of failings, if any there be. It also bids me refrain from invading the privacy and sanctity of his home, no matter how beautiful and attractive the description might be. I can only hope to draw, as it were, an outline sketch, observing the limits that good taste lays down.

There is no higher office, nor one of greater honor and responsibility, than that of judge, whether of the Supreme or the Circuit Court. And there is no state in the Union where judges are held in so high honor as in South Carolina. Yet here, as elsewhere, it is sad to reflect that after death the memory of them is shortened. Read the history of our own or of any state and you will see that while governors, statesmen, generals, are remembered with honor, hardly a reference is made to the judges. It is very true that when they rest from their labors their works do follow them. But those works, in the shape of opinions, decisions and decrees, are pigeon-holed as court records, or bound in calf as law reports, volumes unknown to the historians, and consulted only by succeeding judges and lawyers in search of authorities and precedents. Thus it is that chief justices, chancellors and judges, distinguished in their lifetime for their learning, and honored for their splendid service, are not long remembered after death. They share the common fate to be forgotten ere long, like a dead man out of mind, unless they have done something worthy of note outside of the work of the court. Chancellor Kent is remembered because of his "Commentaries," not because of his chancellorship. Who would ever hear of Judge Longstreet if he had not written the "Georgia Scenes"? A similar fate awaits lawyers; McCrady will be remembered for his "History of South Carolina," when Petigru shall have been forgotten.

It is therefore, to me, a grateful task to contribute to this book on South Carolina a sketch of Chief Justice Gary which may be read by future generations and may show them what manner of man he was.

It has been said that no one is qualified to write the biography of another unless he has known him from his boyhood and all through his life. I may claim to that extent to be qualified; for the boy, Eugene Gary, had me for his schoolmaster for three years; he and I were for nearly twenty years practicing at the same bar, and the same day saw him made associate justice and me a Circuit judge. He was born in Cokesbury, in the old County of Abbeville, on August 22, 1854. Looking back through the three score and six years of his life so far—this is written in 1920—we were bound to say that he has lived through a most eventful period in the history of his state, his country, and the world. He was old enough to remember the terrible times of the Civil war. He saw the sad end of it when President Davis spent the night in his grandfather's house in Cokesbury just the day before he held in Abbeville the last meeting of the Cabinet of the Confederacy.

Then followed, until 1876, the horrible reconstruction period, worse in many respects than the war time, when South Carolina was known throughout the world as the "Prostrate State," ground to the dust under the heels of her emancipated negroes, who were led and controlled by Yankee carpet-baggers and backed by garrisons of soldiers, white and black. The bloodless revolution led by Hampton in '76 put an end to the rule of Yankee and negro. In that revolution no one played a better part than did Gen. Mart Gary, uncle of Eugene.

The year 1886 saw the beginning of the farmers' movement, led by Benjamin R. Tillman, which resulted in 1890 in the election of Tillman as governor, and of Eugene Gary as lieutenant governor. Meanwhile Eugene B. Gary had served one term in the Legislature and had taken an active part in the political strife which waged for several years. For six years he was chairman of the democratic party in Abbeville County. After serving four years as lieutenant governor and president of the Senate, he was elected to the Supreme Court as associate justice in 1893. In 1912 he was elected chief justice, and still occupies that high office.

His has been a successful life. We often hear and read of the secret of success. This is a misleading and inappropriate phrase. There is nothing hidden

nor mysterious about it. The cause is plain to anyone who will look for it. Success is a plant of slow growth which requires constant and most careful nursing. The price of success is the proper phrase. A man makes up his mind to reach a certain goal; it may be far off, the road may be a rough and thorny one, and progress may be by painful steps and slow; but he trains himself by education, he devotes all his powers to the attainment of his aim, and in the end succeeds. That was the case with Eugene Gary; he paid the price, he succeeded; and like all truly successful men he deserved success. Let us now look back and trace his course from boyhood and see what was the price he paid.

It was in February, 1869, that I first saw young Eugene Gary. I had opened a classical school in his native town, Cokesbury. He and his two younger brothers came on the opening day. He was in his fifteenth year. I remember well how he looked—a tall lad, slight in build, his pale complexion made to look more pale by the intense blackness of his hair. For three years he was one of my schoolboys. Of the thirty or forty lads who were his schoolfellows, it is pleasant to remember that they all did good work, that they all behaved uncommonly well, that several of them could not be surpassed for diligence and progress in their studies, and none surpassed Eugene Gary. Regular in attendance, he showed each morning that the lessons appointed for study at home had been thoroughly learned. If he had a fault, it was that he was more of a student than a schoolboy; he seemed to have no great liking for the active sports and games of his school fellows.

It is to me a most gratifying reflection that so many of those schoolboys turned out so well in after life. Eugene Gary is not the only one who has attained to high and honorable position. From that group of lads there came a United States senator, a governor of the state, a lieutenant governor, a chief justice, two Circuit judges, a member of Congress, a speaker of the House, a president of the Senate, several members of the Senate and the House, besides lawyers, physicians and business men successful in their various callings. This is a record to be proud of, not unworthy to be placed beside the record of Doctor Waddell's school at Willington, so famous in the history of Abbeville County.

Eugene Gary went straight from the school to the University of South Carolina, from which in due time he was graduated. With his course there I am not familiar, but I am sure he was a most diligent student, that he "lived laborious days" and burned the midnight oil.

After his graduation he read law in the office of his uncle, Gen. Mart Gary, at Edgefield, and was admitted to the bar in his twenty-second year. He immediately opened an office and "hung out his shingle" as an attorney at law at Abbeville Court House, and began the practice of his chosen profession. His determination to join the Abbeville bar showed that the young lawyer had a brave heart. That bar at that time had no superiors in the state, and only one, or perhaps two, that could match it. Armstead Burt, Thomas C. Perrin, General McGowan (afterward judge of the Supreme Court);

Edward Noble, William H. Parker, W. A. Lee, James S. Cothran (afterward Circuit judge)—these are the names of the men who then composed the Abbeville bar—all of them lawyers of many years' experience and of large practice. It was a bar that not only controlled the business of Abbeville County, but had a large share in the litigation of all the upper and surrounding counties.

At that time Abbeville County was one of the largest, most populous, and most influential counties in the state. It was a model county in size and shape, and its people were proud of its history. The formation of new counties reduced old Abbeville in influence as well as in size.

But Abbeville was old Abbeville still during the eighteen years in which Eugene Gary practiced law at its bar. The same qualities that had distinguished him as a schoolboy, made him successful as a lawyer; he was diligent in business, faithful to the interests of his clients, always well-prepared and ready for trial of his cases in court. It is not strange, therefore, that he built up an excellent practice.

At this point I may state that Eugene Gary married young, in 1877. Good taste forbid that I should say more than this—that he was most fortunate in his marriage. In the expressive language of Holy Writ, he "obtained favor of the Lord."

We have already seen that in 1893 he was honored with a seat on the Supreme Bench as associate justice; and that in 1912 he was chosen to be chief justice—a well merited promotion and the goal he had aimed at when he began to read law with his uncle. He still holds that high office, the highest and most responsible office in the commonwealth, second only to the chief justiceship of the United States, held in honor not only in South Carolina, but in all her sister states. The Supreme Court of South Carolina has long attracted the attention and gained the respect and confidence of judges and lawyers and text writers in America and in the old country. Its decisions on the principles of the common law, and of commercial law, and upon the ethics of equity jurisprudence, are cited with approval, and many of them as leading cases, in all the courts of the United States and in the high court of Westminster Hall. I well remember how high was the estimation in which our Supreme Court Reports were held by Judge Dillon and Judge Cooley, those learned judges and standard text writers. In conversation with me they both showed they were familiar with our law reports and referred to some of our leading cases in terms of highest praise, naming even the chancellors or the justices who had written the opinions they spoke of.

It is excellent to reflect that our Supreme Court has a traditional reputation for its great learning, judicial ability and the wisdom and soundness of its opinion—a reputation of which the bench and bar and the state at large have good reason to be proud. It would not be proper, nor is it necessary, for me to pass upon the merits of the incumbent chief justice and associate justices. It is enough to say that, judging from the frequency with which their opinions are cited as authority in all the American courts and included with commendation



in the volumes of leading cases, they are doing their important work in a manner worthy of the best traditions of our Supreme Court.

And yet it would not be an offense against the canons of good taste to say that Chief Justice Gary is a learned judge. His whole life, since boyhood, has been spent in laying up stores of legal knowledge, of which his numerous opinions afford ample proof. They also show that he is endowed with the judicial cast of mind, and possesses the analytical faculty to discern the real points at issue. They manifest his intimate acquaintance with precedents and aptness in applying them. Whether passing upon statute law or the common law, *lex scripta* or the *lex non scripta*, or upon the fundamental principles of law and equity, his decisions are marked by clearness, conciseness and freedom from technicality; and, greatly to the satisfaction of the members of the bar, those decisions, excepting in rare instances, are brief.

This quality of brevity is much to be commended; all the more so because it is more rarely found in the decisions of courts than formerly. There has been a perceptible lengthening during the last forty or fifty years. Compare a volume of the United States Supreme Court Reports of the year 1800 with a volume of the year 1900, and you will find a great difference in the length of the decisions. In the former they are, with very few exceptions, brief and to the point; in the latter they are nearly all too long and elaborate. This regrettable change may be due to the modern habit of dictating to a stenographer. There is no doubt that when justices wrote their opinions with their own hand, the patience and pen labor encouraged concentration of thought, conciseness and condensation. As little doubt is there that the habit of dictating to a stenographer tends to diffuseness and elaboration and long drawn out argumentation.

As to Chief Justice Gary—I see in the man of 1920 the boy that I knew in 1869—the boy who was without doubt the father of that man. The same qualities are manifest in the chief justice which I remarked in the schoolboy; he is, just as the boy was, a hard worker, painstaking, diligent in business, impatient of delay, eager to finish his task and have “a clean slate.” This accounts for the celerity with which he dispatches the business of the court during term time, and the promptness with which he hands down the opinions in the cases assigned to him. No suitor can complain of “the law’s delay” when the opinion in his case is to be written by Chief Justice Gary.

Onerous though his labors are as chief justice, he still finds time for respite from those labors in other studies than the strictly legal. Studious by nature and habit, he takes his recreation in much reading of general literature, history seeming to be his favorite branch, if we are to judge by several of his published addresses on historical subjects. In more than one of these addresses he has presented most admirably the case of the Southern Confederacy—a subject which even at this late day receives scant justice at the hands of Northern writers. He has delivered a number of excellent addresses to law students, and even those addresses have a historical tendency, as also have those he has made at the dedi-

cation of new court houses. A notable address on legal ethics, which he delivered before the South Carolina Bar Association, was deservedly complimented by Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, who was in the audience. He rose and congratulated South Carolina on, having at the head of her judiciary one who could produce so admirable a paper.

The chief justice has also been a frequent contributor of articles to law journals. He is said to have written at least 1,800 opinions, before writing which he had to listen with close attention to nearly 4,000 arguments of opposing counsel. Add to this the labor in preparing numerous public addresses and contributions to various journals—is it surprising that his predecessor, the late Chief Justice McIver, himself a hard worker, said that Chief Justice Gary was the hardest working man he ever knew? In 1915 the degree was conferred upon him by the University of South Carolina.

Having given this outline sketch of Eugene Blackburn Gary, let me now look up his pedigree. It is a pedigree to be proud of. He comes of good stock on both the paternal and maternal side of his family. Both the Garys and the Blackburns have a clear claim of descent from early pre-Revolutionary settlers. The Garys are first heard of in Virginia. The first identified Gary ancestor of our chief justice is Charles Gary, who had come with others of the same family name from Virginia and settled in Carolina in what is now called Newberry County. There we find him in 1767.

The Blackburns, his mother’s family, are descendants of William Blackburn, who was killed in the battle of King’s Mountain, fighting against the British.

But it is through the Porters, the family of his grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Gary, that the chief justice can go farthest back in tracing his descent. That venerable lady—I knew her well—was the lineal descendant of John Witherspoon, a Presbyterian minister, born in Scotland in 1670, who, after having lived in Ulster, the North of Ireland, came to Carolina in 1734 and made his home in the Williamsburg settlement. He was a descendant of John Knox, the great Scottish reformer. He was a brother-in-law of another Witherspoon, the illustrious divine, the president of Princeton College, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He did more than merely sign. There was in the Congress a manifest and natural hesitation to “put their necks in a halter” by signing it, when John Witherspoon came to the front and carried the day. “For myself,” said he, “though these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hand of the public executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country.” On the appeal of that Scotman the declaration was signed.

It thus appears that Chief Justice Gary has reason to be proud of his ancestry. They were all of that excellent stock, usually called Anglo-Saxon, which furnished the Southern colonies with a notable population, from whom have descended the bulk of our present day Southerners, who, being the descendants of those that made America, are the living embodiments of pure and true Americanism. Our

Northern and Western friends have long boasted the marvelous power of the "melting-pot" to assimilate and transform into good Americans all the people of the earth. That was before the Great war. The melting-pot is not so highly thought of now. They would be glad to empty it and get rid of some millions of "undesirables," who decline to be Americanized. Fortunately for the South there has been no such flood of foreign immigration hither as to require the use of that pot. In South Carolina, for example, among the early settlers were three colonies of Huguenots and one of Germans from the Rhenish Palatinate—all of them most desirable as fellow citizens. They have long ago been entirely absorbed and assimilated in our Anglo-Saxon population. Long may the South continue to be the home of true Americanism, the guardian and preserver of liberty and independence; of personal liberty and state independence and self-government.

Proud of his ancestry, Chief Justice Gary has no reason to be ashamed of his immediate kith and kin, but quite to the contrary. His father, Dr. Frank Gary, was a physician eminent in his profession. So was his grandfather, Dr. Thomas R. Gary. His uncle, Thomas P. Gary, was brigade surgeon in the Confederate army, as, indeed, his father, Dr. Frank Gary, had also been. The South Carolina Garys seem to have had a family predilection and aptitude for the medical profession, manifested first by two sons of the ancestor, Charles Gary, already mentioned, and showing in each succeeding generation. In the last and present generation, however, they seem to have taken to law rather than to medicine. Martin Witherspoon Gary—mark his historical name—the uncle already referred to, was a leading lawyer in Edgefield, although he is better known as Maj. Gen. "Mart" Gary, one of the most famous and gallant of the cavalry commanders in the Confederate army. Another uncle, William T. Gary, who had served as major in that army, was afterward a lawyer and a Circuit judge in Augusta, Georgia. Another uncle, S. M. G. Gary, was a lawyer in Ocala, Florida. Then come the two brothers and three first cousins of the chief justice, all lawyers in South Carolina.

The two brothers, Ernest Gary (deceased), and Frank B. Gary, were both Circuit judges at the same time Eugene B. Gary was chief justice. It was the extraordinary, the unparalleled fortune of their mother to see her three sons all honored with seats on the judicial bench. No wonder she was proud of her boys. She lived to a great age, dying in Abbeville in 1918. Before his election to the bench Judge Frank Gary had served an "unexpired term" as United States Senator.

Of the three cousins, the oldest, John Gary Evans, was governor of the state; was a major in the army during the war with Spain, and was placed in charge of the City of Havana after peace was declared. His father, N. G. Evans, who was an officer in the United States Army before the Civil war, became the gallant Gen. "Shanks" Evans of the Confederate Army. South Carolina awarded him a sword and a medal in token of his bravery and success in battle.

The foregoing paragraphs concerning the Gary family abundantly testify that the chief justice comes of a good breed. This is a cause of pleasant

reflection not only for himself, but for the people of South Carolina who have honored him so highly, and whom he has served and still serves so well and faithfully. The man who has reason to be proud of his ancestry is also the man who desires to leave an honored name to posterity.

I wish I could finish this without adding a note of sadness. But a sketch of Chief Justice Gary could not be complete without a reference to the great loss and bereavement he suffered during the Great war, in the death of his only son, who bore his own name, Eugene Blackburn Gary.

True to the traditions of his family, when war was declared, young Gary, twenty-seven years of age, at once answered his country's call. Some slight trouble with his eyes twice caused him to be unsuccessful in his eager efforts to join an officers' training corps; but his persistence brought success on his third effort. After the proper training he sailed for France as a lieutenant in a motor-truck company. On the ocean passage he contracted pneumonia and died in the American Hospital at Brest on the very day after landing in France. Dying thus, young Eugene Gary gave his life to his country as fully and patriotically as if he had fallen on the field of battle.

We thus see that Chief Justice Gary has repaid his state and his country for the honors they have abundantly bestowed on him—he has given his son, his only son.—By his old teacher, Former Judge W. C. Benet.

COL. HENRY HARRISON HALL was a dignified, successful and influential business man and citizen of Aiken for over thirty years, and his record is one that commends him to a place among South Carolina's most honored citizens.

He was born in Darien, Georgia, November 22, 1847, a son of Henry Tucker Hall, who was born an English subject on the Isle of Bermuda. The mother of Colonel Hall was Susan Harrison, a native of Georgia and of the distinguished Harrison family of Virginia. She was a granddaughter of President William Henry Harrison and a first cousin of President Benjamin Harrison. The late Colonel Hall was therefore a great-grandson of one of America's most distinguished soldiers and presidents. Colonel Hall has three sisters and two brothers, all now deceased: Mrs. D. O. C. Heery; Phyllis and Marian Hall, of Atlanta, Georgia; T. T. Hall, of Highland, North Carolina, and Horace S. Hall, of Charleston.

At the beginning of the Civil war Henry Harrison Hall was fourteen years of age. His youthful ambition to become a soldier was denied until 1863, when he enlisted as a private, and was in service until the end of the struggle. As a member of Matthews Heavy Artillery he spent most of his time at Battery Wagener and about Charleston, and was with the forces of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston when they surrendered in North Carolina in 1865. At that time he was an acting quartermaster sergeant. He was an ardent defender of his beloved southland, as a soldier was fearless and brave, and while his generous nature prompted him to acknowledge the bravery of his enemies, he regarded the Confederate soldier as his ideal of manly courage





H. H. Hare

R  
7th. Dalton







FOUR GENERATIONS

Samuel T. Jenerette, Mrs. Lucinda Cooper, John P. Cooper and Wife,  
John P. Cooper, Jr.

and chivalry. He gave to the South the full measure of his devotion, yet after the war he proved his love for a reunited country. He was for many years deeply interested in military affairs, serving for some time as an officer of the local militia, and his title of colonel was bestowed upon him as an officer of the First South Carolina Regiment. His comrades among the Confederate veterans acknowledged his many sterling qualities by making him commander of the local camp, and later he was made colonel on the staff of Gen. B. H. Teague.

At the close of the war he took up the study of pharmacy, completing his studies in Charleston in 1872. At that date his health became impaired and going to Louisville, Kentucky, he engaged in the retail shoe business under the firm name of the Rebel Shoe Company. In 1875 he came to Aiken from Charleston, at the request of some of the physicians of the former town, and formed a partnership with Alfred Holmes to open a drug store. The partnership soon dissolved, and after that Colonel Hall was engaged in business for himself until his death and developed an extensive establishment and a professional reputation well known in Aiken and surrounding territory. He was a real leader in business affairs, and at the time of his death probably the oldest business man in consecutive service at Aiken. His advice was frequently sought, and he never relaxed his efforts in behalf of the general welfare of his community, serving several years as a member of the City Council. He was also at one time a director in the Aiken County Loan and Savings Bank.

He served as a vestryman of the St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church and was closely identified with the affairs of that institution. A devoted husband and father, he did all he could to contribute to the happiness and welfare of his family and showed an interest and sympathy with the lives of others that made his death deeply mourned by the people of the town. The young people were especially fond of him. In November, 1870, he married Miss Emma J. Dawson, of Charleston, who survived him some years. Their children were: Mrs. W. W. Edgerton and Mrs. R. G. Tarrant, both of Aiken; Dr. Huger T. Hall, a prominent physician of Aiken; Charles D. Hall, a pharmacist, who is in business in Washington, D. C., and Henry Harrison Hall, who died at the age of ten years.

JOHN THOMAS LONG, who had three stalwart sons in the World war, has spent a busy life chiefly as an agriculturist in Anderson County, where he owns one of the finest farms in the northern part of that county.

He was born in the county June 25, 1860, a son of Rev. Ezekiel and Anna Matilda (McMurray) Long. His great-grandfather Ezekiel Long was of Irish ancestry, and an early settler in Brushy Creek Township of Anderson County. Ezekiel Long, Sr., the grandfather, was a native of Anderson County and married Bettie Hewey. Rev. Ezekiel Long, father of John T. Long, was born in Anderson County, made a faithful record as a Confederate soldier, and two of his brothers gained special distinction in the Confederate army, James rising to the rank of colonel, while John was a major. Rev. Ezekiel

Long died at the age of fifty-two, spent his life chiefly as a farmer and Baptist minister. He married Anna Matilda McMurray, whose father was William McMurray and her mother a Wilson. The McMurrays were also of Irish ancestry. She survived her husband many years, dying at the age of eighty-three. Rev. Ezekiel Long and wife had three sons: James M., John T., both Anderson County farmers, and William M., who is a successful physician at Liberty, South Carolina. The daughters in the family were: Elizabeth, who married N. B. Moore, of Pickens County; Sallie J., who became the wife of W. A. Simpson, of Greenville; and Ella, wife of T. S. Stegall, of Anderson County.

John T. Long grew up on a farm, had a common school education, and from boyhood to the present time has been a practical worker and interested in agriculture. For a few years he was a merchant at Piedmont and in that enterprise and in the oil mill business he was associated with his brother-in-law, W. A. Simpson. When their store burned, entailing a heavy loss, they discontinued business and soon afterward Mr. Long bought and removed to his present farm "Hickory Flat," formerly the Col. D. K. Norris homestead, in the northern part of Anderson County. The handsome brick residence on this plantation was erected by Colonel Norris in 1884. The farm comprises over 700 acres, and under the management of Mr. Long it is one of the chief producers of cotton and livestock in the county. Besides his home place Mr. Long owns 140 acres nearby. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

In 1881 he married Miss Jennie Orr, a daughter of William Orr, of Anderson County. She died leaving seven children: Mamie Jane, George Reese, Weston Homer, John Hovy, Terrell Orr, Cynthia Caroline and Bessie Gertrude. The three sons who wore uniforms of soldiers in the recent war were Weston Homer, John Hovy and Terrell Orr. The only one fortunate enough to be called overseas was John Hovy, who was with a hospital corps in France. Mr. Long married for his present wife Miss Donna S. McCarley. They have children named Anna A., James Thomas, Lewie, Genevieve and Gladys.

JOHN PURLEY COOPER, of Mullins, probably had a distinct genius for commercial affairs, in view of his record. He had hardly attained manhood when he was organizing and taking an active part in the executive direction of several business concerns.

He was born at Mullins, June 30, 1881, son of Noah Bryant and Lucinda (Jenerette) Cooper. His father was also a merchant and farmer educated in the Mullins High School. He began his career as clerk in a general store, and at the age of twenty organized the Palmetto Grocery Company. This business, commanding a capital of \$50,000, has felt the impetus and energy of Mr. Cooper from the beginning. He is secretary and treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Cooper is also president and was one of the organizers of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank at Mullins, and is president of the Loris Grocery Company of Loris, South Carolina, and president of the Cooper Smith Company of Conway.

He was only twenty-four years of age when he was elected mayor of Mullins. During the war he



was active in behalf of various patriotic causes, being county chairman in the Third Liberty Loan Drive. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has some active interests in local agriculture, owning and operating a 200-acre farm.

January 21, 1908, he married Miss Ethel Mae Bethea, of Dillon, daughter of Dr. J. Frank Bethea, of Dillon. They have four children: John Purley, Jr., Franklin Bethea, Noah Bryant and Hannah Bethea.

JOHN ORRIN LEA, for many years city treasurer of Charleston, was born in that city July 25, 1845. His father, John Conyers Lea, was born in Smithville, North Carolina, now Southport, March 25, 1815, a son of William Pell Lea, born in Hanover Square, London, England, who came to America in boyhood, going direct to North Carolina and later to Charleston. The mother of John Orrin Lea, Mrs. Caroline Theresa (Stanley) Lea, was also born at Smithville, North Carolina, November 22, 1822. The grandparents on the maternal side were Isaac Davis, who settled in Carteret County, North Carolina, was in the American Revolution, and he was paid for his service on vouchers No. 26 and again on No. 190, and was granted first 300 acres of land, and later 1,735 acres of land, and Stephen Bernard was an officer in the United States Navy during the War of 1812, attached to the naval station at Charleston, South Carolina.

On the paternal side, John Congers was also in the American Revolution, and was paid on voucher No. 2683. John Orrin Lea's father and mother were married at Charleston, July 25, 1844, and became the parents of nine children.

The boyhood days of John Orrin Lea were spent in Charleston, and he attended a private school and the Charleston Academy, and was in the public schools at the time of the outbreak of the war of the sixties. At that time he was a member of the Pickens' Rifles, state troops, which in 1860 did duty at General Ripley's headquarters, Southern Wharf, Charleston, this being regarded as one of the finest companies in the state troops. With the call for troops for the Confederate service this company disbanded, its members volunteering in other companies. During the latter part of the war his mother sought greater safety in Georgia, and in order to be near her he joined the Georgia troops, serving as sergeant major, or acting adjutant of Col. James H. Blount's Battalion of Cavalry, although then only nineteen years of age. The last service performed was while in the Wilderness, winding through Georgia. The battalion was ordered by Gen. F. H. Robinson to burn the bridges between the Chattahoochee and Ockmulgee rivers, but when within six or seven miles of Macon, Georgia, they were met by a flag of truce and given the information that General Lee had surrendered and that the war was over. The members of the battalion took the best care they could of themselves and made their way home in different directions. Mr. Lea's father was taken prisoner and confined at Fort Delaware, where he contracted disease and was released, but died on his way home at the South Carolina Hospital, May 10, 1863, at Petersburg, Virginia. His remains now lie in the old Episcopal graveyard at Petersburg.

After the war Mr. Lea returned to Charleston in 1866 and in a few years entered the city treasurer's office. As he had left school at such an early age, he felt the need of further instruction, so attended a night school while working for his uncle, Mr. Stephen Thomas, then city treasurer, as clerk, and when Mr. W. L. Campbell succeeded his uncle he continued in the office as chief clerk. Upon the death of Mr. Campbell in 1893, Mr. Lea was elected city treasurer, continuing as such until the time of his death, June 22, 1919, having been for fifty-two continuous years in service in this department, although five administrations had come and gone since his first election.

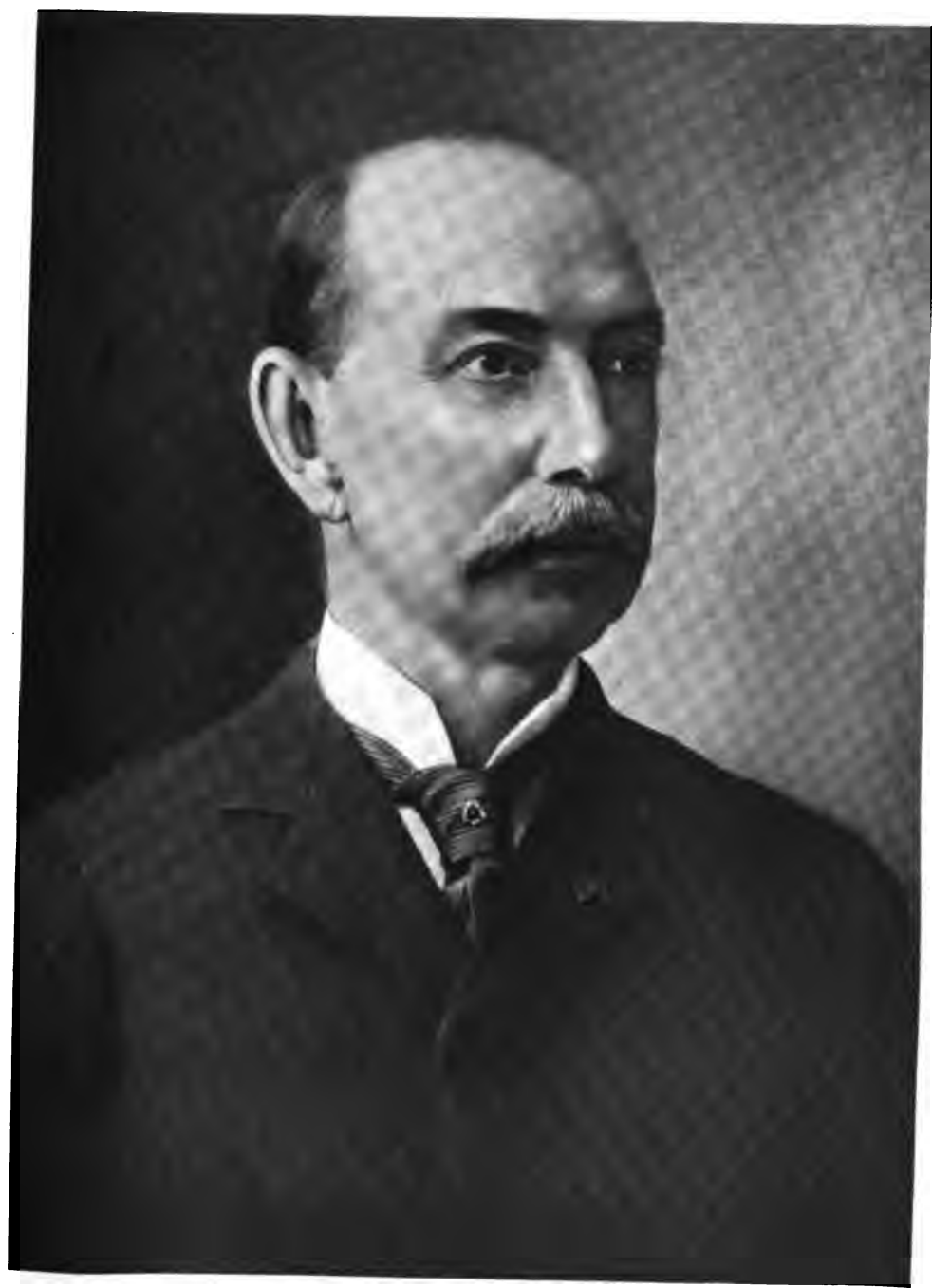
Under his administration as city treasurer Charleston was the first city to adopt a uniform system of classification of accounts, of receipts and expenditures of cities over 30,000 population, and he made many other improvements in his department.

Mr. Lea was first married to Susan Bee, born at Charleston, and their children were as follows: Dr. Norman S. Lea, who is a dentist; Campbell Adams, who is deceased, and Mary K. His second marriage was with Harriet Parker, and they had two children, namely: Harriet S. and J. O. Lea, Jr., who served during the great war and is the fourth generation of his family to enter the service of his country. Mr. Lea was a member of Camp Sumter No. 250, Confederate Veterans; of the South Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and was assistant adjutant general on the staff of the late General Davis and Gen. B. H. Teague, commanding the South Carolina Division of Confederate Veterans. Mr. Lea found in the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston the medium for the expression of his religious faith.

WILLIAM A. G. JAMESON has some unusual distinctions as a successful farmer in the northern part of Anderson County. Reared on a farm, with only a common school education, in 1889 at the time of his marriage he moved to the land he now occupies and with the aid of one small mule put in and gathered his first crop. It was a humble beginning, but he and his wife had the energy, the thrift and the ambition which are the keynotes of success. Into their modest home came by birth seventeen children, fifteen of whom are still living, eleven sons and four daughters. This family of itself constitutes real wealth, and it is a matter of lasting satisfaction to Mr. and Mrs. Jameson that the children have been well reared and given good school advantages.

Mr. Jameson was born in Pickens County January 5, 1862, a son of McElroy and Margaret (Ferguson) Jameson. His ancestry is a derivation of Scotch-Irish, Irish and English stock. His parents were both born in Pickens County. His grandfather William Jameson was a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish descent. The maternal grandfather James Ferguson was of Irish lineage and his wife a Miss Dean was English. McElroy Jameson served as a Confederate soldier, and his life occupation was farming.

William A. G. Jameson married in 1880 Miss Lillie Griffin who was born in Pickens County. Mr. Jameson is a deacon in the Baptist Church.

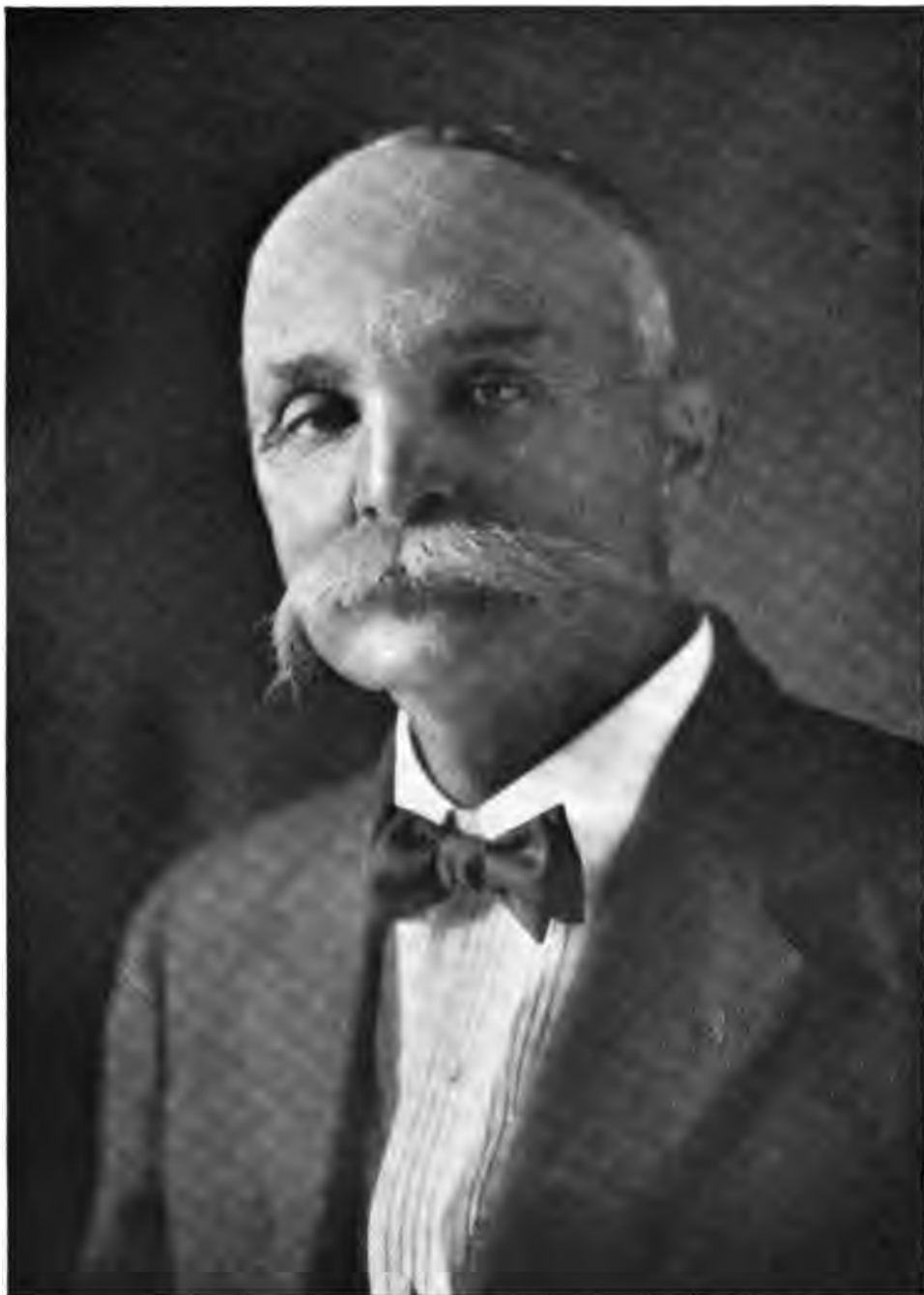


*J. D. Lee*









*W D Barnes*

WILLIAM DAVID BARNES. "Through struggle to triumph" seems to be the maxim which holds sway for the majority of our successful citizens, and, though it is undoubtedly true that many fall exhausted in the conflict, a few by their inherent force of character and strong mentality rise above their environment and all which seems to hinder them, until they reach the plane of affluence towards which their face was set through the long years of struggle that must necessarily precede any accomplishment of great magnitude. Such has been the history of William D. Barnes, who through a long, busy and useful life has held the confidence of the people among whom he has labored and with whom he has mingled. In the history of his community his name occupies a conspicuous place, for he has been one of its representative men of affairs, progressive, enterprising and persevering.

William David Barnes was born in Beaufort (now Hampton) County, South Carolina, on August 18, 1859, and is the son of William G. and Eusula (Rivers) Barnes. William G. Barnes, who was a life long resident of Beaufort County, was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war and followed the vocation of farming. His father, William Ransom Barnes, who was descended from old English stock, was also a native of Beaufort, where he became prominent as one of the leading early farmers and planters of that locality. The subject's mother was a daughter of David Rivers, of Hampton County, this state. By her union with William G. Barnes she became the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters, the subject of this review being the eldest of the children.

William D. Barnes was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education. He remained with his father until he had saved about three hundred dollars, with which he built a small store building, about ten miles north of Brunson and near his birthplace. There he conducted a general store for a few years and met with success in the enterprise. His business experience thus far so encouraged him that he bought a lot at Brunson and built a store, which he operated for about ten years, when the store and entire stock was burned, and, there being no insurance, he lost everything. Nothing daunted, however, he immediately put up a frame building, which still stands and is now used for a warehouse. He again engaged in mercantile operations and again found himself on the road to success. He was keenly alive to his opportunities and, with keen foresight as to the future of this locality, he organized the Moore-Barnes Company in 1912 and erected the present substantial and commodious store building, of brick, 70 by 145 feet in dimensions, two stories high, in which they are now conducting their operations as general merchants. They carry a stock valued at \$50,000 and in 1918 did a business of about a quarter million dollars, it being the largest and most successful business enterprise of the kind in this section of the country. In addition to his mercantile interests Mr. Barnes is the owner of several fine tracts of farm land contiguous to Brunson, amounting in all to about 1,800 acres, practically all of which are devoted to general farming. Mr. Barnes also gives considerable attention to the raising and breeding of thoroughbred stock, in which he has been very successful. He is

connected with the Brunson Warehouse Company and is identified with a number of enterprises which have had an important bearing on the commercial activity of Brunson. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Brunson High School and was himself mainly instrumental in securing the erection of the new high school building. He has also been actively interested in promoting the development of the artesian wells in this community.

Mr. Barnes has been twice married, first, in 1891, to Angie Brunson, the daughter of F. Brunson, of the town of that name. Mrs. Barnes died and some time afterward Mr. Barnes married Bertha Brunson, a sister of his first wife. This second union has resulted in the birth of two children, William Forrest, who has just returned from France, where he was in the military service of the United States, and Fay Breland, who is now a student at Greenwood, South Carolina.

Faternally Mr. Barnes is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist Church, to which he is a liberal contributor. In the best sense of the term, he is one of the representative men of his community, being public spirited and enterprising to an unwonted degree, while as a friend and neighbor he combines the qualities of head and heart that have won confidence and commanded respect.

LEO WETHERHORN. The gentleman whose life history is herewith outlined is a man who has lived to good purpose and achieved a large degree of success, solely by his individual efforts. By a straightforward and commendable course Mr. Wetherhorn has made his way to a respectable position in the industrial world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his community and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate. Those who know him best will readily acquiesce in the statement that he is eminently deserving of the material success which has crowned his efforts and of the high esteem in which he is held.

Leo Wetherhorn was born in Charleston on the 25th day of May, 1872. His father, Levy Wetherhorn, who also was a native of Charleston, was a soldier in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1865. He was the son of Marcus Wetherhorn, a native of Poland, who emigrated to the United States and located at Charleston, where he lived the remainder of his life and died. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Pena Pincus, was a native of Germany, who was brought to Charleston by an uncle, who died here at the age of about seventy-two years. The subject is the third in order of birth of the nine children born to his parents. He was reared here and received his education in the Charleston public schools. At the age of thirteen years he went to work in a planing mill and thus early in life began laying the foundation for the successful and prosperous career which he later was to enjoy. He thoroughly learned every detail of the business, applied himself closely to his work and was wisely economical of his resources, so that in 1894 he was enabled to buy an interest in the business, the firm name becoming Wetherhorn &

Fisher. Subsequently, on the death of Mr. Fisher, the subject became the sole owner of the business. The firm is now known as Wetherhorn & Son and is numbered among the prosperous and enterprising firms of the city. The main business is the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds and the products of this mill are sold at many points outside of Charleston, besides a large and constantly growing trade in the city. About seventy-five persons are constantly employed. Mr. Wetherhorn is also financially interested in other enterprises in Charleston, contributing to the growth and prosperity of the city, particularly in the line of real estate companies. Thus, he is president of the Crown Realty Company, president of the Exchange Realty Company, a director of the Unity Realty Company, and is otherwise giving of his time and finances to enterprises of a laudable order.

In 1896 Mr. Wetherhorn was married to Rosa Kahn and to them have been born eight children, namely: Sophia, Ernest, Raymond, Corrine, Rosalie, Mildred, Leo, Jr., and Lester.

Fraternally, Mr. Wetherhorn is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; he is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has taken a keen interest in these fraternal orders and is a past master of his Masonic lodge, a distinct honor in that time-honored order. Religiously he is a member of the Synagogue R. K. B. E., being vice president of that congregation. A lifelong residence in this city has but strengthened his hold on the hearts of the people with whom he has been associated, and today no one enjoys a larger circle of warm friends and acquaintances, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities of character and his business ability.

**COL. WILLIAM HANDSFORD DUNCAN.** Barnwell County has had the good fortune and distinction of claiming the citizenship of a William Handsford Duncan in each of three successive generations. The first of them was the late Col. William Handsford Duncan, an able soldier, successful business man and public spirited citizen, whose life was a constant influence affecting the advancement and welfare of his community and his state. His death in 1889 removed from South Carolina a substantial and highly esteemed citizen and the many tributes at that time to his high standing in the world of affairs and as a man and citizen attested to the abiding place he had in the hearts and affections of those who knew him and of his work and accomplishment. His career was not a path of roses, but he fought against and conquered adverse conditions that would have utterly discouraged one of less sterling mettle. His military record was marked by courage and ability of a high order, his business record showed that he possessed industry, energy and integrity to a pronounced degree, while his interest in public affairs was of that practical kind that is of real permanent value to the community and state.

He was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, August 22, 1835, and died December 14, 1889. He was of old Scotch stock and displayed those solid elements of character typical of that race. His father Willis Jennings Duncan was born and reared

in Fauquier County, Virginia, and came to South Carolina with his father Joseph Duncan who was a soldier of the War of the Revolution.

William H. Duncan was a resident of Barnwell practically all his life, secured his education in its public schools and began his business career in that community, though his interests later embraced other sections of the state. He applied himself with energy and sound judgment to his varied enterprises, and his progressive attitude made him a factor in various projects for the public good. He constructed and owned the railroad line from Barnwell to Blackville, this being the second railroad chartered in South Carolina. The completion of the road was stopped by the war between the states, much of the material being confiscated and taken to Morris Island where it was used in the construction of breastworks.

At the outbreak of the war Colonel Duncan promptly enlisted as a private but was soon commissioned as captain of Company E of the First South Carolina Regiment, subsequently becoming colonel of that regiment. He proved a valiant and able soldier and served under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston with distinguished gallantry. After the war Colonel Duncan retired to his home farm, called "Duncannon," where he spent most of his time, though he did not by any means shut himself away from the activities about him, maintaining a deep interest in all public affairs and giving his active support to public movements and measures promising permanent value to the welfare of the people and state. He was especially active in the Baptist Sunday School work, to which he gave hearty support with his time and means. In his career no word of suspicion was ever breathed against him. His activities were the result of careful and conscientious thought and when once convinced that he was right no suggestion of policy or personal profit swerved him from the course he had decided upon. His career was complete and rounded in its beautiful simplicity, he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and he died beloved by those near to him and respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

Colonel Duncan married Harriet M. Harley, who was born and reared in Barnwell, daughter of Jacob R. Harley, a prominent planter and slave owner of that place. She survived her husband a number of years, her death occurring June 22, 1896. The four children of that union were: Willis J. Duncan, now in business at Edgefield, South Carolina; William Handsford II; Daisy, wife of P. M. Buckingham, whose career is elsewhere sketched in this publication; and Maude, a resident of Barnwell and widow of W. F. Holmes.

In every respect the late William Handsford Duncan, second, was well qualified to adorn the name he bore. He was born at Duncannon, South Carolina, July 14, 1860. For many years he pursued his business as a farmer and planter, and at the same time took an active part in county politics. In 1904 he was elected county auditor of Barnwell County, filling that office until 1910. In 1912 he was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, and gave an earnest and dignified performance of the duties of that office until his death



W H Duncan









*Geo. W. Shum*

on January 7, 1920. He lived not quite sixty years, but years alone would hardly offer a proper measure for his influence and achievement. During the World war he was chairman of the local exemption board. From early youth until the end of his career he conducted a farm of several hundred acres, with crops of cotton, corn and garden truck, and also owned landed and other interests at Barnwell. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

June 4, 1888, at Barnwell he married Miss Cornelia Aldrich, a native of Barnwell and daughter of Judge A. P. Aldrich, one of South Carolina's notable figures. Mrs. Duncan died January 4, 1920, just three days before her husband. Her death occurred at Conway, South Carolina, where she was visiting at the home of her daughter Nell, wife of W. A. Freeman. W. H. Duncan II and his wife had six children, two of whom died in infancy, Langdon Chevis and Mary Allen Duncan. The four surviving are: Nell Aldrich, wife of W. A. Freeman; William Handsford Duncan III; Martha Ayer, wife of James C. Patterson, a mechanical engineer now living at Kansas City, Missouri; and Miss Louise Chevis Duncan of Barnwell.

The third William Handsford Duncan has to his credit an interesting military and patriotic record and a place of prominence in the affairs of Barnwell County. He was born October 24, 1890, near Barnwell, was educated in the common and high schools of his native town and began his career in railroad construction work, a line he followed until America entered the war with Germany. He volunteered in Troop A of the South Carolina Cavalry, and was in service altogether twenty-seven months, eighteen months overseas. He went overseas with the Thirtieth Division, and was with that famous organization comprising many South Carolina troops when it broke the Hindenburg line on the Somme River. He was with the Thirtieth in all its terrific engagements, but came through without injury. He went in as a private and wore the stripes of sergeant, first class, when discharged in November, 1919.

Upon the death of his honored father he was appointed by Governor R. A. Cooper to fill the unexpired term as Clerk of Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of Barnwell County, and has given a splendid administration of the office. At the same time he is the active manager of the extensive planting and farming interests left by his father.

**GEORGE G. PALMER.** The achievements and leadership of South Carolina in the agricultural affairs of the South are readily demonstrated. Those achievements are due not so much to the unrivaled natural resources of the state, as to the initiative and enterprise of its citizens. In this modern phase of development no individual accomplished more along broader lines than the late George G. Palmer, whose early death was a blow to the business, agricultural and civic interests of his native state. Death always sitting by the highway of life chose a singularly conspicuous victim when it took him away in February, 1920, at the age of thirty-five. Never-

theless he left a record of mature and enduring achievements in the line he had chosen for his life work.

Mr. Palmer possessed a keen intellect, active brain and had the intuition and the breath enabling him to comprehend a great vision, and also the force of character, the grasp of detail to shape and translate a vision into terms of effective reality. For some years he had enjoyed the reputation of a leader as a stock raiser, planter and merchant. While his home and interests were concentrated at his Duroc hog farm at Cartersville, his influence was felt throughout South Carolina. Progressive, broad-minded, he was singularly modest and retiring in disposition, and had a personal charm that caused every acquaintance to become a personal friend. His happy, jovial disposition brought him not only the respect and esteem but the admiration and love of all with whom he came in contact.

George G. Palmer was the son of Dr. G. G. Palmer, a well-known physician of Cartersville who died in 1906. The son at once took charge of everything for his mother, including the responsibility of educating his sister and brothers, and forthwith entered upon plans of enlargement and increase in the planting and business interests of the family. He was devoted heart and soul to the raising of the standards of livestock industry in the state, and in bringing in pure bred stock he spared neither money nor effort, and made a wonderful success in that as in everything he undertook. His specialty was pure bred Duroc hogs, and with the establishment of his hog plant known as the Duroc Hog Farms at Cartersville, he gave that town an enviable reputation as the home of some of the best bred hogs in America. He paid what many regarded as fabulous sums for his breeding stock, but for one animal he refused an offer of \$10,000, and during the last year of his life his sales of pure bred hogs aggregated over \$50,000. Fortunately the business is insured continuance and increased vitality under the efficient management of his wife Mary Keith Palmer.

Mr. Palmer attended school at Thompsons Military Academy in Siler City, North Carolina, spent two years at Guilford College at Greensboro, and one year in Davidson College. He was a conscientious and able student, and showed brilliance as an orator and was awarded three medals for his work in that field. He was a member of the college fraternities. On leaving college, while his abilities would have promised him credit and advancement in professions, he immediately began his life work as a planter and stock man. In a comparatively few years he became one of the largest land owners in Florence County, and also a merchant on a large scale. The Duroc hog farms turned out many champions and its products carried off ribbons and prizes wherever exhibited. Mr. Palmer was organizer of the first Duroc Hog Association of the state, and was its secretary until the fall of 1919. He had the satisfaction of knowing that his was the largest hog farm east of the Mississippi. He was in great demand as a speaker on stock raising and agricultural subjects in general, and magazines and



newspapers assigned special members of their staff to write up his live stock, his farm, his personal management and ideals.

He was a valued member of the Presbyterian Church, was active in the Masonic Order and Shrine, and was an Elk and Woodman of the World.

In 1907 he married Miss Mary Izler Keith, a daughter of Charles B. and Carrie Keith of Timmons ville and a sister of Maj. James B. Keith of that city. She received her early training in the graded schools of Columbia and Savannah and graduated from the Ursuline Convent at Columbia. Mrs. Palmer as noted above continues the management of the Duroc hog farms and is also carefully superintending the home education and training of her five sons, named: George G. Palmer, Jr., Charles Keith Palmer, Richard Allston Palmer, Joe Bean Palmer and James Bascom Palmer.

The late Mr. Palmer was also survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary Palmer, a sister, Mrs. N. E. Moore of Timmons ville, and his brothers Dr. J. S. Palmer, a prominent physician of Allendale, Capt. O. A. Palmer of the Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., B. M. Palmer of the College of Charleston, B. W. Palmer and Lockwood Palmer of McAllen, Texas.

E. T. H. SHAFFER. Deeds are thoughts crystallized, and according to their brilliancy do we judge the worth of a man to the country which produced him, and in his works we expect to find the true index to his character. The study of the life of the representative American never fails to offer much of pleasing interest and valuable instruction, developing a mastering of expedients which has brought about definite results. The subject of this review is a worthy representative of that type of American character and of that progressive spirit which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity and conserving popular interests. Members of the Shaffer family have long been identified with affairs in Colleton County, and while their endeavors along material lines have brought them success they have also contributed their share to the general welfare of the whole community.

E. T. H. Shaffer was born at Walterboro, South Carolina, on June 20, 1880, and is the son of A. C. and Amelia (Terry) Shaffer. A. C. Shaffer was a native of Sussex County, New Jersey, whence he came to Walterboro in 1865 and engaged in the mercantile business, to which he devoted himself up to the time of his death. His ancestors originally were from the Rhine Palatinate, Germany. The subject's mother was born in Elmira, New York, the daughter of John K. Terry, a native of Long Island. She died in Walterboro. The subject of this sketch is her only child by her union with A. C. Shaffer.

E. T. H. Shaffer received his elementary education in the public schools of Walterboro, after which he became a student in the Charleston College, where he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He at once engaged in the mercantile business and in farming, in which lines he succeeded his father and his maternal grandfather. The gen-

eral store operated by him was known as one of the leading mercantile establishments of the kind in this locality.

Mr. Shaffer sold all his mercantile interests in 1919. In the fall of 1919 the citizens of Colleton County held a mass meeting to consider what steps should be taken to meet the agricultural changes which would be caused by the boll weevil. Mr. Shaffer, with Mr. Paul Sanders, of Ritter, was sent as a committee of investigation into Southern Georgia and the keynote of their report was that the farmer could continue to prosper only through diversification and that successful diversified farming can only be accomplished by a greater degree of co-operation than ever existed under a one-crop system; that by co-operation alone can the proper handling and the proper marketing of the varied farm products be accomplished.

The Colleton Products' Association, of which Mr. Shaffer is now the president, is a concrete evidence of his idea. It is a \$100,000 corporation with head offices at Walterboro and with hundreds of stockholders among the farmers and business men of Colleton County. This company has built a modern grain elevator at Walterboro to handle the increased grain crops, the first in the state and with a capacity of 15,000 bushels. It has also built a chain of sweet potato curing houses over the county to turn the prolific southern sweet potato into the "sugar-spud" for the northern market.

Trained demonstrators are kept at work in the field to instruct the farmer in the new method. Especial attention is also given to seed distribution. As a result of the work of this company Colleton County in 1920 increased its grain acreage sixty per cent and increased Spanish peanuts from zero to 5,000 acres, all with a corresponding loss to "King Cotton."

The people of Colleton County determined that as the county had proven the most effective political unit for reaching the individual in the political sphere, that a county organized as a commercial unit will be found the most effective method of effecting the vast economic change which the boll weevil causes in all parts of the cotton growing South.

Mr. Shaffer owns a business block in the Town of Walterboro and is the owner of about 2,000 acres of excellent farming land in Colleton County, and to which he gives careful attention. He is also a stockholder and a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Walterboro. His entire life has been spent in this locality, and no one enjoys to a greater degree the universal confidence and esteem of the people.

In 1911 Mr. Shaffer was married to Clara Barr, of Greenville, South Carolina, the daughter of George T. Barr, and they are the parents of two children, Jane Terry and E. T. H., Jr.

Fraternally Mr. Shaffer is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, the Carolina Yacht Club, of Charleston, and the Alpha Tau Omega Greek-letter fraternity.

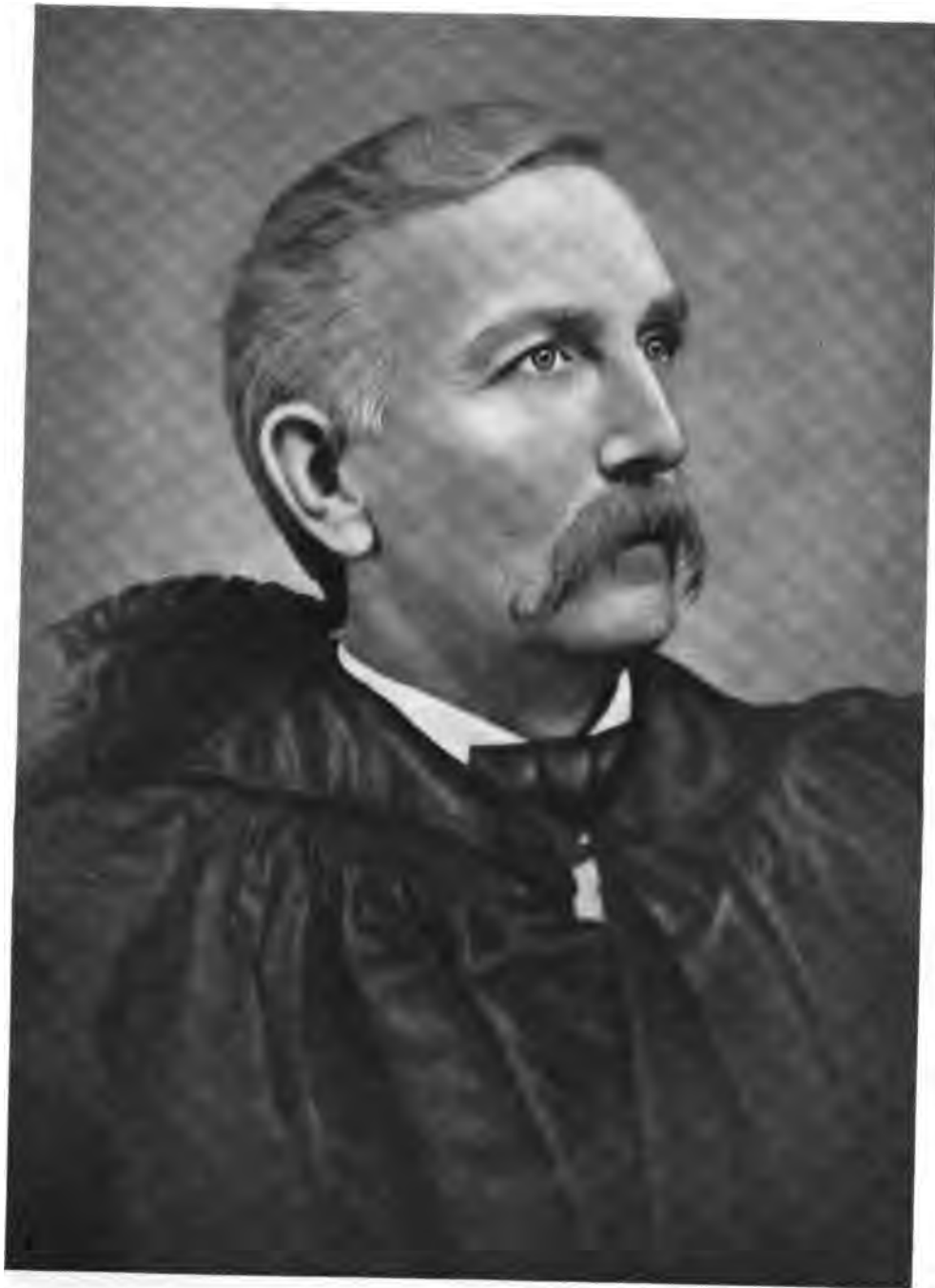


*E. J. O'Connell*









*James Aldrich*

**JUDGE JAMES ALDRICH.** Son of a distinguished South Carolina lawyer, patriot and jurist, the late Judge James Aldrich exemplified many of the splendid qualities of his father and also the beautiful side of his mother's nature, and was one of the state's real noblemen. His abilities and character were highly appreciated, and so popular was he that whenever a candidate for public office he never had any opposition.

He represented the eighth generation of an English family that was planted on New England soil at the very beginning of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His first ancestor was George Aldrich, who married Catherine Seald in 1629, and in November, 1631, they set out from Derbyshire, England, and came to America. George Aldrich became a large land owner in Worcester County, Massachusetts. His son, Jacob Aldrich, born February 28, 1656, lived the life of a Massachusetts farmer. The third generation was represented by Moses Aldrich, born in 1691 and died September 9, 1781. He was an elder of the Friends Society and gave much of his time to the preaching of the Gospel. He married Hannah White in 1711, and their ninth child was Luke Aldrich, born February 22, 1727.

Esek Aldrich, son of Luke and Anna (French) Aldrich, was born September 9, 1753, and married Amy Whipple.

The sixth generation was represented by Robert Aldrich, who was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, February 1, 1780. After completing his education he came to Charleston, South Carolina, about 1800, and went to work in a bookstore, the branch of a Boston establishment. About two years later he and a partner opened a book store of their own, but largely through mismanagement on the partner's score the firm failed. Robert Aldrich then called his creditors together and promised payment in full of all indebtedness, and though it required nearly half of his life to accomplish the task he kept his word and thereby established a character for integrity and intelligence that neither misfortune nor disaster could impair. His work the rest of his life was as manager of the Commercial Wharves of Charleston, and after his death the proprietors of the wharves inscribed upon his monument the following: "Sacred to the memory of Robert Aldrich, who died in this city on the 9th of April, 1851, aged seventy-one years, two months and nine days. He was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, but spent the last fifty years of his life in South Carolina. Forty-two years of which he held the most confidential station on the Commercial Wharves, the duties of which he performed with the most exemplary fidelity. He has left a large family and circle of friends to mourn his death and has gone to his final rest much respected and lamented."

Robert Aldrich married Ann Hawkins Lebby, granddaughter of Nathaniel Lebby, a distinguished South Carolina patriot in the Colonial and Revolutionary period. She died April 22, 1830.

The fourth son of Robert and Ann Hawkins Aldrich was James Thomas Aldrich, whose career as an eminent South Carolinian deserves space in this publication. He was born at Charleston, November 16, 1819. While on account of his father's circumstances he could not acquire a college education, he was a constant reader, devoted to the classics and the best modern literature, and for many years held

rank among the state's most cultured gentlemen. He finished his law studies in the office of his brother, Judge A. P. Aldrich, at Barnwell, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. For a time he practiced with his brother and later alone, and through his abilities, his wide learning and his character justly attained distinction and eminence in his profession. After his marriage he enjoyed fourteen years of happiness and success at home, in his friendships and in his profession at Barnwell. Then came the war, and he served as a commissioned officer of the Confederacy, being a captain the last three years of the war. Most of the time he was stationed in Columbia, assigned to department work. In the meantime his home was in the path of the destroying army of Sherman, but was faithfully defended by Mrs. Aldrich, though most of the property and many of the most prized possessions were burnt or despoiled. He resumed the practice of law and though beset by ill health and blindness caused as and by result of his services in the war, and the general misfortunes of the state, he battled bravely until the end, though he did not live to see the final restoration of white rule. He died September 26, 1875.

June 30, 1847, James T. Aldrich married Isabel Coroneus Patterson, who was born at Barnwell May 24, 1829. Her grandparents were Alexander and Elizabeth Patterson, of Scotch ancestry. Her father, Angus Patterson, was born in North Carolina December 5, 1790, and in 1808 came to South Carolina, where he taught school, studied law, and after his admission to the bar located at Barnwell in 1813. He lived at Barnwell until his death in 1854, leaving a distinguished record as a lawyer, citizen and public leader. He represented his county in the General Assembly of the state for thirty-two consecutive years, from 1818 to 1850, the first four years in the House and the remaining twenty-eight years as senator, the last twelve of which he was president of the Senate. Mrs. James T. Aldrich had every educational advantage that cultured parents and wealth could give. She completed her training in Limestone College, graduating with the first honor of her class in her eighteenth year, and was married soon afterward. James T. Aldrich and wife enjoyed a marriage companionship that represented the ideals of a perfect union. Through all the vicissitudes of the darkest and most eventful period of the country's history she did her duty well, proving the faithful helpmate, prudent counselor, frugal housewife and devoted and watchful mother. After the war both she and her husband looked after the education of their children, and both were eminently qualified for those responsibilities. She educated her daughters and prepared in great part her son for college. She shared with her husband an ardent love of literature, and both had exceptional gifts as writers. She survived her husband more than a quarter of a century.

Judge James Aldrich, who was the only son of James T. and Isabel Aldrich, was born in the village of Barnwell July 25, 1850, and was old enough to appreciate many of the horrors of war and the reconstruction period. He enjoyed a sound physique, and, as noted above, his early education was largely directed by his father and mother. He attended a preparatory school conducted by Rev. B. F. B. Perry until about 1862. During the re-

mainder of the war he lived with his mother on a plantation at Edisto River, and continued his studies under his mother's guidance. In the winter of 1864-65 a company was recruited in Barnwell by Doctor Roper, founder of the Roper Hospital in Charleston. It was known as the "Cradle and Grave" Company, composed of boys and old men. Though only fourteen years of age, when the war ended James Aldrich entered the service, after having twice been rejected before. He took with him for the use of the company his father's carriage, horses and wagon. After the passing of the destroying army he used this equipment to collect some supplies for his destitute family in a region that had not been visited by Sherman's troopers. While on this expedition he used his horses and wagons to haul goods for the merchants from Branchville to Barnwell, a distance of forty miles, and continued that work until the railroad was rebuilt. Then for two years he farmed, performing the common labor of the fields.

In 1869 he entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, and practically completed the course, though he had to leave college in 1872 on account of his means being exhausted. While in college he was a member of the Graham-Lee Literary Society and represented it on several occasions. One of his most prized recollections was that he enjoyed the personal friendship of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was often a visitor in his home. General Lee was president of Washington and Lee University at the time and died while James Aldrich was in college. He was chosen one of the Guard of Honor to attend the body of the "Matchless Lee" as it lay in state before interment.

Returning to Barnwell in 1872 he took up the diligent study of law under his father and was admitted to the bar January 20, 1873. After his admission he located at Aiken, and early achieved distinction as a lawyer of brilliant powers and enjoyed a large private practice there until 1889. While at Aiken he rendered all the service he could in behalf of peace and order and the restoration of white government. He aided in the organization of the Palmetto Rifles, became first lieutenant and later captain, and commanded the company during its service at the Ellenton and other riots. The company was disbanded by the republican or carpet bag governor, but the men maintained the organization under the guise of a social club, and privately bought Winchester rifles to use in safeguarding society and private property. Later on James Aldrich was one of the attorneys that successfully defended the Ellenton Rioters before the United States Court in Charleston, South Carolina.

Judge Aldrich also became identified with the reconstruction politics of the state. He was an opponent of fusion tickets and advocated a straight-out democratic nomination. On this platform of action he distinguished himself at the democratic convention in May, 1876, but the convention hesitated to adopt his program, though later in the same year Governor Hampton was nominated by the "unterrified democracy," and his election finally redeemed the state from misrule. Judge Aldrich took a prominent part in that memorable campaign. Later he was elected to the House of Representatives from Aiken County, serving from December, 1878, until December, 1884, when he declined re-election. However, he was again elected

in December, 1886, and continued in the House until December, 1889.

In December, 1889, he began the service with which his name will be always associated, when he went on the bench as judge of the Second Judicial District, at first including the counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Hampton, Beaufort and Colleton, and later Bamberg. In the first fifteen of the eighteen years he was on the bench he never missed a term of court, and frequently heard cases at night. Many of the trials at which he presided involved important and exciting issues, and he rendered many decisions whose opinions are still quoted as authority.

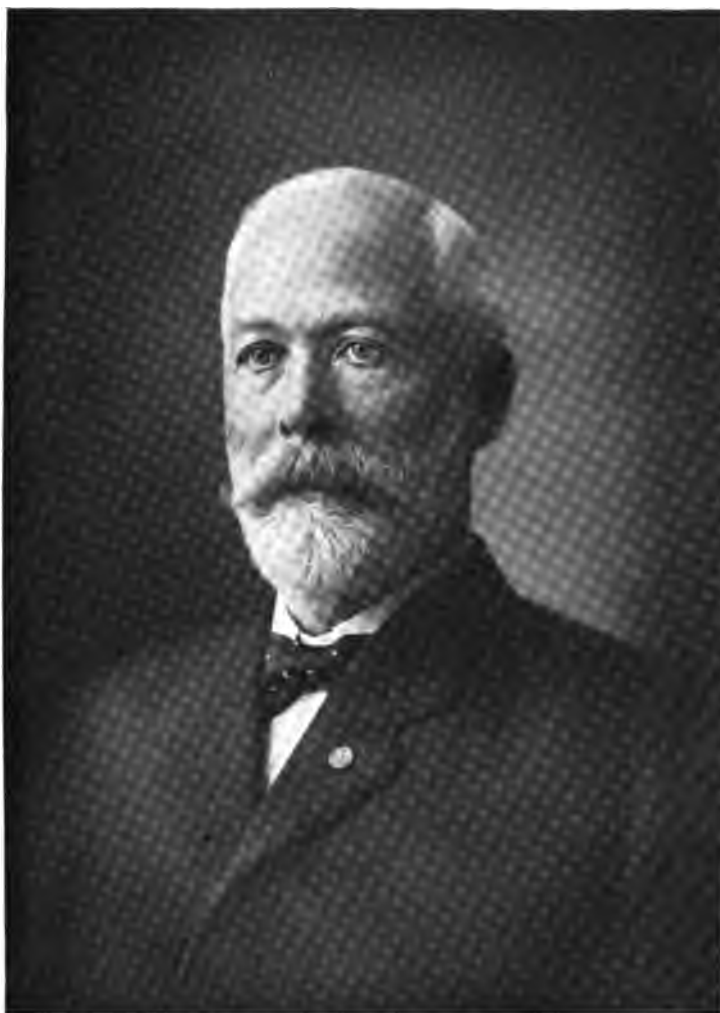
It was given to Judge James Aldrich to find his calling. He truly loved his work, always finding it a joy. Coming from a long line of lawyers, of which he once counted eighteen judges of the name, the calling was congenial, and as he was possessed of a very impartial mind, and was a student and a scholar, he was eminently fitted for the judgeship. As one paper expressed it when ill health compelled him to resign the work he loved. "His ability was as unquestioned as his private life was spotless." A few words but they picture a life of integrity and achievement.

Though his life was distinguished by many achievements and honors, his death at fifty-nine years of age, came when in the fullness of his powers, and was therefore regarded as nothing less than a calamity to his native state. He was always deeply interested in educational affairs, assisting in organizing the Aiken Institute and became its first president. He was a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, was an active Mason, and a prominent layman of the Episcopal Church. He was for years a director of the Bank of Aiken, now the Bank of Western Carolina.

December 15, 1874, Judge Aldrich married Miss Frances Lebby, of Charleston, South Carolina. Of the three children born to their union the only survivor is Anna Lebby, wife of Dr. Huger T. Hall, of Aiken, South Carolina.

FRANCIS WINFIELD TOWLES. It is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that South Carolina is honored by the citizenship of Francis Winfield Towles, of Martins Point, for he has achieved definite success through his own efforts and is thoroughly deserving of the proud American title of self-made man, the term being one that, in its better sense, cannot but appeal to the loyal admiration of all who are appreciative of our national institutions and the privileges afforded for individual accomplishment. Another reason for singling out Mr. Towles for specific mention in this work is the fact that to him is in a large measure due the development of the truck growing industry of the South, for he made the first outside shipments and showed the way to success along new lines, which thousands of others have successfully followed during the subsequent years.

F. W. Towles was born in Savannah, Georgia, on February 29, 1848, and is the son of Daniel Freeman and Ann (English) Towles. His paternal grandparents were James and Mary (Watts) Towles, the former of whom was born at Edgefield, South Carolina, and the latter in the same state. Daniel F. Towles was born in Bryan County, Georgia, as was his wife, who was the daughter of Reuben



*F. W. Fowler*









*S. J. Rumph*

English. They were reared and married in Bryan County, Georgia, and reared three sons, Henry A., Francis W. and Daniel H., of whom the eldest and youngest are deceased, the subject being the only member of the family living.

F. W. Towles spent his boyhood days on the parental farmstead in Georgia and received such education as was afforded in the log cabin schools of that period. At the early age of fourteen years he began life's battle on his own account. His first employment was as a fireman on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, now known as the Coast Line. He performed this work about a year and then went to Alabama and secured a similar job on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad. He was soon promoted to the other side of the cab and ran as passenger engineer on that road until the close of the war between the states. He then returned to Savannah and was employed in a sawmill and at any kind of work which he could find to do. He then came to Martins Point, South Carolina, and worked for his father and William Geraty for a while. Determined to be independent, he then started farming operations on his own account, renting a place on Goose Creek, where he raised a crop of potatoes, but here he lost practically all his money. He then returned to railroad work, serving as engineer on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad for about two years. In 1871 Mr. Towles returned to Martins Point and engaged in farming and merchandising. He also operated a cotton gin and engaged in buying and selling cotton. From the beginning of these last operations he was successful and increased his operations as time went on until he became one of the large land owners of this section, his holdings amounting to about nine hundred acres. He employs on an average about fifty hands and raises a wide variety of products, including besides cotton and corn, vegetables of all kinds. Mr. Towles has been rightfully called the father of the truck growing industry in the South, for it was he who first demonstrated the feasibility and profit in growing and shipping vegetables to outside markets. He proved a successful manager in everything to which he applied himself, and now, in the evening of his life, he is able to rest from his labors and enjoy the fruits of his former efforts.

F. W. Towles has been married three times, first, in 1869, to Annie Allsbrooks, who bore him two daughters, Josephine and Ella. His second marriage was to Mary Geraty, to which union were born three children, Beatrice, deceased; Francis E. and Daniel Q. The third marriage of the subject was to Anna Schaffer, and they have four children living, Frank W., Janice, John O. and Archer Baker.

Fraternally Mr. Towles is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a genial and approachable man, who has won and retained a host of loyal friends, for he has shown himself to be the possessor of those qualities which make a true man.

STONEWALL JACKSON RUMPH, one of the leading planters and merchants of Yonges Island, is one of the prominent men of his neighborhood, and one who is held in high esteem because of his uprightness and ability. He was born near Saint George, South Carolina, August 26, 1864, a son of Samuel D. Rumph and grandson of Jacob Rumph. Prior to the American Revolution three brothers by the name of

Rumph came to the colonies from Germany, and one settled in Georgia, one in Florida and the third in South Carolina. Samuel D. Rumph was born in what is now Dorchester County, South Carolina, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha F. Bowman, was also born in South Carolina, and was reared near Saint George, her parents being early settlers of the state. The children born to Samuel D. Rumph and his wife were six in number, and of them Stonewall Jackson Rumph was the fourth. Three of these children are still living.

Stonewall Jackson Rumph was reared near Saint George, South Carolina, and attended the Porter Military College at Charleston, following which he learned telegraphy and was operator and agent at different railroad stations, his last position being at Yonges Island. He engaged in general trucking, especially potatoes and cabbage growing and was one of the biggest potato growers until some six years ago. He had invested in rural property, and in 1900 located on his present plantation. He owns three farms and conducts in addition to them two others, so that he has under his active supervision about 1,000 acres of land and has at times employed as many as 300 people. In addition to these responsibilities Mr. Rumph conducts a mercantile establishment and does a business of about \$60,000 annually, and has opened another store near Meggett, which will increase the business \$35,000 or \$40,000 per year. In the past he was extensively engaged in the cotton business, putting out from 1,200 to 2,000 bales annually. In every undertaking Mr. Rumph displays signal business ability and each year's returns proves that he is increasing his production and keeping up his quality.

On January 18, 1893, Mr. Rumph was married to Kate W. Boynton. They have no children. Mrs. Rumph is a very pleasant lady, interested in the development of the state, and a lover of flowers. She delights in caring for the lawn, hedges and directing their care and beautification. During the great World war she was very active in the work of the Red Cross and was chairman of the Red Cross division in her part of the county. She is still an earnest worker in after war needs. Mr. Rumph is a Mason and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is a school trustee and has charge of the roads in his section, to which he gives considerable attention and keeps them good. He has never taken a very active part in politics. He is a director in the South Carolina Produce Association, vice president and director in the Hollywood Manufacturing Co., which manufactures barrels and packages and is doing an extensive business, and is vice president of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Association. During the great war Mr. Rumph was a member of the County Exemption Board and gave to its duties a faithful and conscientious service. In every relation of life he measures up to the highest standards of American citizenship, and his associates, whether in business or social circles, hold him in high esteem, for they recognize and appreciate his many excellent characteristics.

In 1920 Mr. Rumph has sought to replace the cotton which boll weevil has destroyed, and he has turned his attention and investment to tobacco growing and curing. He has erected two barns and has fourteen acres in tobacco.

He was led to make this experiment in 1920 in

tobacco growing because the boll weevil had destroyed the cotton growing in his vicinity. He feels that success in the venture will result in extensive planting by the farmers while on the other hand a failure will show at his expense just what can be expected. Thus he is serving his community, hoping to succeed, but willing to bear the expense of a demonstration.

His home is one of the handsomest of the community in 1917, and the foundation of which is over one hundred years old, but it is now one of the most modern in the county; beautiful hedges and flowers surround it and are supervised by and under the care of Mrs. Rumph.

JONES HENRY COLUMBUS ALL, a pioneer of Allendale, found his life work in that community as a planter, extensive land owner and business man, and has dispensed his means and influence for many years in a spirit of constructive enterprise that has had much to do with the development of this flourishing little city in the southern part of the state.

Mr. All was born in what was then Barnwell County near the great Saltcrahchie Church September 29, 1853. His grandfather All was a native of Holland and settled in South Carolina at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Adam All, the father was also born in the same locality of Barnwell County on August 24, 1812. While most of his years were spent in the operation of his plantation, he was extremely loyal to his home state, and though nearly fifty years of age when the war broke out between the North and South he was not satisfied to fight through the proxy of his four sons, but joined the Home Guards and did what he could to keep the Yankees out of the land when Sherman's invaders came through. After the war he was a member of the "Red Shirt Brigade" and helped reconstruct the state for orderly white government. He died at the age of seventy-two. His wife was Elsie (Williams) All, a native of Barnwell County, of English descent and of an old family of the state. Four of their sons went all through the struggle during the war between the states. George All was in Fort Sumter four years, a sergeant of his company. W. A. All was superintendent of the government repair shop at Charleston. Jack and Jim All were in Captain Smart's Company of Cavalry on the coast.

Jones Henry Columbus All was about eight years old when the war broke out. Consequently the period normally devoted to education was one of confusion and poverty of resources, and he had only the benefit of the interrupted schedule of country schools. At the age of twenty-one in 1874 he began his active career as a merchant at Allendale, and built up and continued a successful business for fifteen years. For the past thirty years his big interest has been farming, now conducted on about 6,000 acres of land he owns in Allendale and Barnwell counties. He has a well organized tenant system, with a large investment in buildings and other equipment, and for years has been one of the leading producers of cotton, corn and peanuts.

Mr. All resides in Allendale, where he owns considerable improved property, and was one of the organizers of the old Allendale Bank. For three or four years he served as a warden of the town and afterwards was intendant or mayor for four years,

but whether in office or as a private citizen he has neglected no opportunity to build up and promote the best interests of the town and county. Mr. All is a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church.

July 2, 1873, he married in Barnwell County Theodore Gertrude Bowers, a native of that county. Her father Capt. G. C. Bowers was a prominent planter and of an old South Carolina family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Eleven children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. All. One daughter, Edith, died at the age of three, and a son, McIver, at the age of fourteen. There are nine living children, all well established and equipped for life with liberal educations: John E., a preacher in the Seven Day Adventist Church in Columbia; Percy H., whose career is sketched elsewhere; Gertrude, wife of John W. Douglas, of Allendale; Harry W., a cotton buyer and farmer at Allendale; Blanche, wife of H. G. Marsh, a warehouse keeper at Jacksonville, Florida; Bessie, twin sister of Blanche, wife of M. M. Hogan, a real estate dealer at Jacksonville, Florida; Mrs. Gladys Prelliman of Spartanburg; Fred H., a member of the class of 1921 at Harvard University Law School; and Sarah All, who graduated in 1920 from the Boston Conservatory of Music. Mr. Adam All was a large slave owner and after the close of the Civil war kept about seventy-five and took great care of them in every way.

PERCY H. ALL. To the commercial and industrial progress of Allendale, now county seat of the rich and prosperous Allendale County, Percy H. All for a number of years has been one of the chief contributors. He is an electrical engineer by training and early profession, and has done much to promote the cotton and other industries of Allendale.

He was born in 1880, near Allendale, in what was then Barnwell County. His parents, J. H. C. and Theodore Gertrude (Bowers) All, were also natives of the same locality. Percy H. All attended the Allendale schools and graduated as electrical engineer from Clemson College in 1901. The first two years after leaving college he engaged in stock farming on the Savannah River. Then after some associations with a cotton exporting corporation at Savannah he returned to Allendale and engaged in the cotton business for himself. Mr. All in 1914 established the All's Ginnery, one of the largest gins in Allendale County. It has been in successful operation and is one of the leading industries of Allendale. More recently Mr. All extended his initiative and enterprise to a new field. In January, 1920, he established a horse collar and pad factory, one of the few institutions of its kind in the state, and one that will bring increased recognition to Allendale as an industrial center.

Mr. All is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On January 1, 1917, he married Miss Josephine Anthony, daughter of Rev. Bascom Anthony, a prominent minister and member of the South Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. All had the misfortune to lose his wife by death. She was a graduate of Wesleyan College of Macon, Georgia. She was the mother of four children: Percy H., Jr., Raymond Anthony, James Bascom and Frank Ewbank.

Mr. All was an active member of the Georgia



*J. H. C. Allen*









*D. Aug. P. Duncan*

Hussars, of Savannah, Georgia, and an associate member of the Savannah Volunteer Guards.

**COL. D'ARCY PAUL DUNCAN.** A youthful soldier during the last year of the war between the states, for many years a successful planter, public official of Union County, a former member of the State Railroad Commission, president of the South Carolina State Fair, these and other positions and services have made Col. D'Arcy P. Duncan of Columbia one of the best known citizens of the state.

He comes of a family in which high and scholarly achievement is a tradition. He is a brother of the late Bishop William W. Duncan of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Another brother was James Armstrong Duncan, also a Methodist minister but best known as president of Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. Another brother was the late Maj. D. R. Duncan of Spartanburg, an ex-Confederate officer, prominent as a lawyer and railway president.

These sons were children of David and Alice Amanda (Piedmont) Duncan. David Duncan was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1790, of Scotch parents. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He served four years in the British Navy, and while on a British boat was with the fleet at St. Petersburg when Napoleon and his army read their fate in the flames of Moscow. David Duncan came to America in 1817, and for nearly twenty years was principal of the Norfolk Academy in Virginia, and from 1835 to 1854 was professor of Ancient Languages in Randolph-Macon College. From 1854 to 1881, the year of his death, he was professor of Ancient Languages in Wofford College at Spartanburg, going to that institution the year it was founded. He died at the age of ninety-one. His son William Wallace Duncan had attended the first class of Wofford in 1854, after his graduation filled many pulpits in the Methodist Church and in 1875 was elected to the Chair of Philosophy at Wofford and made financial agent for the college. In 1886, at the General Conference at Richmond, he was elected bishop, a high office he filled with distinction until his death on March 2, 1908. Bishop Duncan is remembered as one of the most gifted, brilliant and scholarly men of the South.

Col. D'Arcy P. Duncan was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in 1846, and was eight years old when his parents moved to Spartanburg. In 1864 he was enrolled in The Citadel, the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, and with the Charleston Cadets of State Troops he entered the Confederate Army of defense, serving on James Island and vicinity.

In 1867 Colonel Duncan married Miss Carrie C. Gist, daughter of former Governor W. H. Gist. After his marriage he moved to a plantation in Union County ten miles from the Town of Union on Tyger River, near the Laurens County line. He developed his plantation of 2,100 acres until it became widely known for its successful management and its great productiveness. Colonel Duncan was always a pioneer in the introduction of progressive agricultural methods. It was his prominence as a planter that brought him election in 1881 as president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, the incorporation which has had the management of the State Fair. During his

term of office the annual fair at Columbia enjoyed every degree of success and prosperity. Since leaving the office of president he has remained as an ex-officio member of the executive committee of the society.

His first important service in public affairs was rendered when he was elected in 1876 as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Union County. That was just at the period of restored white rule, and as a result of the carpet bag regime the county was heavily burdened with debt. When he left office in 1880 provision had been made for the payment of every dollar of debt, and Colonel Duncan was complimented by his fellow citizens in bringing about such a desirable result. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Thomson to fill the unexpired term of Governor Jeter as a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and was connected with that board continuously for twenty-three years. He was a member until 1894, and then for eleven years served as secretary of the board.

Colonel Duncan has been a resident of Columbia since 1904. After severing his connections with the Railroad Commission he represented some of the local railway companies until 1918, and is now enjoying a well earned retirement, though his interests and enthusiasm in all matters touching the welfare of his state and community are as fresh as ever.

Colonel Duncan's first wife died in 1876, and her three living children are Mrs. R. P. Harry, of Union, Mrs. James R. Cogswell, of Darlington, and William Gist Duncan, of Leesville. In 1881 Colonel Duncan married Miss Kate Richardson, daughter of the late Congressman John S. Richardson of Sumter. To this marriage were born four children, Mrs. Harry Nelson Eden, Mrs. Leroy Reeves, Mrs. Ed Brennon, Jr., and James A. Duncan. The son is a graduate with the class of 1917 from the University of South Carolina and is now assistant tutor of physics in Harvard University.

**GEORGE BENEDICT CROMER.** An unusually busy and fruitful career has been that of George Benedict Cromer, who qualified for practice as a lawyer more than thirty-five years ago, served more than eight years as president of Newberry College, his alma mater, was four times mayor of Newberry, and has long been one of the prominent laymen of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Cromer was born in Newberry County, October 3, 1857, son of Thomas H. Cromer, a farmer and merchant. Mr. Cromer spent his boyhood days in the country, was farm reared, and had the simple advantages of the country schools, supplemented by the private school of Thomas H. Duckett. He was thus qualified for entrance to Newberry College, where he graduated A. B. in 1877 and A. M. in 1879. From 1877 to 1881 he was an instructor in Newberry College, and while teaching was studying law and was admitted to practice in December, 1881. From that date until January, 1896, he practiced with growing prestige and ability, and three times served as mayor of Newberry, being first elected in 1886 and serving until 1890. Mr. Cromer became president of Newberry College in 1896, and held that office for 8½ years, until 1904. That was a period of great prosperity for his alma mater. Retiring from this office he

was elected in 1905 as mayor of Newberry. He is still active in his law practice.

Mr. Cromer was honored in 1901 with the degree LL. D. by Wittenberg College in Ohio and Muhlenberg College in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the National Economic League. He is also president of the trustees of Newberry College.

October 11, 1883, he married Miss Carolyn J. Motte, who died in 1888. On November 27, 1890, he married Harriet S. Bittle. He has two children, Carolyn and Beale H.

JOEL SMITH BAILEY, of Greenwood, is a son of Joel S. and Clara (Tarrant) Bailey. His father's rank is well known as a financier and merchant, having been head of one of the largest mercantile firms in Northern South Carolina during the last two decades of the last century.

Joel Smith Bailey for fifteen years has prosecuted many and varied and important interests at Greenwood. He was born in that city August 12, 1883, was educated in public schools, and graduated from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1903. As a newspaper man he is secretary, treasurer and business manager of the Index-Journal. He is a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Greenwood, and is president and treasurer of the Oregon Hotel Company, which built and owns the splendid fireproof five-story hotel at Greenwood. He is also president of the Citizens Trust Company and is one of the three members of the Water and Light Commission of Greenwood.

Mr. Bailey from college days has been deeply interested in athletic sports of all kinds. On May 7, 1914, he married Sarah Caldwell Jamison, of Greenwood. They have one daughter, Margaret Wallace.

CLAUDIUS C. FEATHERSTONE is one of the ablest members of the South Carolina bar, having practiced more than thirty years, and in that time has been called on fifteen different occasions to serve as special judge of the Circuit Court.

Judge Featherstone, whose home is at Greenwood, was born in Laurens County, December 1, 1864, a son of J. C. Calhoun and Addie (Sullivan) Featherstone. His father was likewise a successful lawyer before him. Claudius C. Featherstone was educated in the common schools, attending the high school at Anderson, and had one year of experience in a printing office and also clerked in a store. At the age of twenty he began studying law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1885. For one year he practiced at Anderson and for twenty years in Laurens, and since 1911 has been a resident of Greenwood, where he became a member of the firm McGhee & Featherstone.

Judge Featherstone has been a prominent leader in the prohibition party in South Carolina for many years. In 1898 he was a candidate on the ticket of that party for governor, and was beaten by only a small majority. In 1910 he was again prohibition candidate for governor against Cole Blaise. Judge Featherstone is chairman of the

Board of Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Mason and Shriner, and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. On October 1, 1893, he married Lura Lucretia Pitts, a daughter of Rev. John D. Pitts, a prominent Baptist minister. To their marriage was born three children: John Douglass, who graduated from the University of South Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1916, entered the army in 1917 and was a lieutenant and afterwards a captain in the field artillery. Lucia Sullivan, the second child, is a graduate of Winthrop College and a teacher at Greenville. Phoebe Laurens is still a student in Winthrop College.

CAPT. FRANCIS MURRAY MACK is a member of the former Mack family of Fort Mill, distinguished by the scholarship and professional activities of several of its members. Capt. F. M. Mack is a brother of Dr. Edward Mack, long distinguished as a Presbyterian clergyman and theologian, and is also a brother of the brilliant New York lawyer William Mack.

The parents of these sons were Rev. Dr. Joseph Bingham and Harriet Hudson (Banks) Mack. The father was born in New York City of Irish ancestry and came south when a youth. He espoused the cause of the South in the war between the states, and rose to the rank of captain in the Fifty-third Tennessee Infantry. After the war he studied for the Presbyterian ministry, and spent many years in the upbuilding of that church in various states in the South. For several years he served as financial agent for the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, and in recognition of that service and his high scholarship the institution awarded him the Doctor of Divinity degree. For twenty years he was engaged in Evangelistic work in Georgia and Alabama. He held a number of prominent pastorates, including Charleston and Fort Mill. He established his permanent home at Fort Mill and died there.

His wife, still living, is a member of the prominent Banks family of this state. Her brother was Prof. Alexander Banks, one of South Carolina's leading educators. He died in March, 1920.

William Mack, mentioned above, was born in Sumter County, South Carolina, October 24, 1865, is a graduate of Davidson College, North Carolina, received his law degree in the University of Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. Since 1900 he has been secretary of the American Law Book Publishing Company of New York, also editor in chief of its publications, and from 1900 to 1912 was editor in chief of the Encyclopedia of Law and Procedure and since 1914 of "Corpus Juris."

Dr. Edward Mack, D. D., was born at Charleston, July 16, 1868, is a graduate of Columbia Theological Seminary and of Princeton Theological Seminary and has been a minister of the Presbyterian Church since 1889. He held pastorates at St. Louis, Norfolk, Virginia, and other places until 1904. For eleven years he was a professor in the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, and has held a chair in the Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Virginia, since 1915. He is author of a number of theological and other books and articles.



*F M Mack*



Capt. Francis Murray Mack is a junior by twenty years to these distinguished brothers. He was born at Fort Mill in York County in 1887, and was reared in the beautiful Mack home at Fort Mill, where he still lives. He attended public school at Atlanta, spent two years in Davidson College, North Carolina, and two years in Cornell University. Before the World war and since leaving the army he has been engaged in the management of the Mack farm owned by his mother. This is a beautiful and valuable plantation of 800 acres, and adjoins the Town of Fort Mill on the South.

Captain Mack became a private in the Fort Mill Light Infantry and had attained the rank of second lieutenant when he was called to duty with that company on the Mexican border from July to December, 1916. The Fort Mill Company was Company G of the First South Carolina Infantry. This organization was mustered into the National Army April 12, 1917. The first South Carolina with subsequent additions became the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment of the Thirtieth, Old Hickory, Division. Concerning the brilliant record of this regiment nothing need be said at this point. Captain Mack joined the colors at Columbia, was at Camp Jackson, and in September, 1917, went to Camp Sevier at Greenville. He went overseas with the One Hundred and Eighteenth in May, 1918. In the meantime he had spent two months of intensive drill in a machine gun course at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and was made machine gun instructor in his regiment. The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment was one of the units called upon for the heaviest service and sustained some of the heaviest losses of any regiment in France beginning with the events of July, 1918, and continuing to the signing of the armistice. While in France Captain Mack was transferred from G Company to the Regimental Intelligence Office of the One Hundred and Eighteenth, and when Captain Pyles was killed he was promoted to regimental operations officer with the rank of captain. After the armistice he was kept on duty in France until the spring of 1919 and was then sent home and received his honorable discharge in July, 1919.

Captain Mack married Miss Elizabeth Nims, of York County. Their two children are Francis Murray, Jr., and Frederick Nims Mack.

JAMES TRAVIS MEDLOCK, deceased, for many years was one of the leading bankers of Greenwood. He was a veteran in banking experience, and filled practically every executive position in a bank. Mr. Medlock was also widely known as one of the most prominent Methodist laymen in the state.

He was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, August 18, 1856, son of James Travis and Cornelia (Jones) Medlock. His father was both a farmer and merchant. The son had a business college education in addition to the advantages of the common schools and for three years was a teacher. With that exception his career has been completely a commercial one. For ten years he was in the mercantile business, four years in Laurens County and six years in Greenwood. He began banking with the Bank of Greenwood, first as assistant cashier for six years and then six years

as cashier. Besides his knowledge of banking he had been gaining steadily the confidence of his associates and his reputation for financial management. On leaving the Bank of Greenwood he organized the Loan and Exchange Bank, and served as its cashier and later as its president. This institution was consolidated with the First National Bank, becoming the National Loan and Exchange Bank, and Mr. Medlock was afterward president of the consolidated institution. He was also president of the Citizens Trust Company. He owned the handsome bank and office building, 40x120 feet, a six-story concrete and brick face fire-proof structure that is a substantial evidence of Greenwood's importance as a growing business center. Mr. Medlock was also active vice president of the Durst-Andrews Company, wholesale grocers.

December 15, 1892, he married Miss Kate Bullock, of Greenwood County. They had a family of seven children: Lucile, a teacher; Robert Travis, who during the World war was a sergeant in the Fifty-third Regiment and saw active service with the Expeditionary Forces in France; Bertha Nell, a teacher; James Rogers, a student in Wofford College; Joseph Preston, Melvin Kelly and Mary, all at home.

While Mr. Medlock was daily busy with his affairs in Greenwood he resided on a farm and country estate two miles out of town. He was trustee and secretary and treasurer of the Greenwood City School Board. Mr. Medlock was a steward and treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenwood, secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school, and for four years was a member of the General Board of Missions of the church and was very prominent in the laymen's missionary movement.

JAMES BENETTE HUNTER is junior member of the law firm of Hunt, Hunt & Hunter, which for years has enjoyed exceptional standing and has represented some of the best abilities in the legal profession in the state. Mr. Hunter has also been active while building up his professional interests in local affairs at Newberry.

He was born in Newberry County, July 18, 1872, son of Robert T. C. and Rebecca J. (Boozar) Hunter. His father was a very progressive factor in the agricultural community of Newberry County. A man of natural mechanical ability, he for many years operated a threshing outfit and a cotton gin and introduced the first steam threshing machine into Newberry County.

James Benette Hunter grew up on his father's farm, had good school advantages, and in 1896 graduated from Newberry College. After reading law privately he was admitted to the bar in 1897. In 1896-97 he taught school. He practiced law for three years at Saluda, and then came to Newberry and has since been a member of the firm Hunt, Hunt & Hunter. While at Saluda he served as intendant of the town for nearly two years, having resigned on moving to Newberry.

He is a prominent layman of the Lutheran Church, is a deacon in his home church and treasurer of its benevolent fund. He is also one of the trustees of Newberry College, and treasurer of one



of the endowment funds of the college. Mr. Hunter is a Mason. During the war he served as chief clerk for the local exemption board, and gave practically all his time to those duties to the neglect of his professional duties.

August 27, 1902, he married Minnie McLarnon, of Chester, South Carolina.

THOMAS KENNERLY JOHNSTONE was graduated from Newberry College in 1904, and for the past fifteen years has been actively identified with the commercial affairs of Newberry.

He was born June 13, 1884, a son of Alan and Lilla K. (Kennerly) Johnstone. While his father was a farmer, he was also active in politics and served at one time as a member of the State Senate. Thomas K. Johnstone grew up at his father's home and prepared for Newberry College in the public schools. After leaving college he entered the service of the National Bank of Newberry as collection clerk, and since 1916 has been cashier of that institution. He has served as clerk of the Sinking Fund Commission of South Carolina, and during 1918-19 was an alderman of Newberry. Mr. Johnstone is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

November 24, 1909, he married Miss Jeanne Pelham of Newberry. Their five children are Alan McCrary, Brantly Leavel, Thomas K., Jr., Lilla K. and Ellerbe Pelham.

COL. THOMAS B. SPRATT, of the historic Spratt family of Fort Mill, was lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry in the Thirtieth Division and was in active command of his regiment during its glorious participation in the campaign which broke the Hindenburg line during October, 1918. He is one of the distinguished military figures in his native state, and his individual career adds luster to the military annals of the family.

This is one of the oldest families in the northern section of South Carolina, and one inseparably associated with the state's history. The Spratt family have owned and lived continuously upon the Spratt estate at Fort Mill in York County since 1760, a period of 160 years, this land having been given to Kanawha (Thomas Spratt) by the Catawba Indians when he settled among them.

The founder of the name in South Carolina was Thomas Spratt, great-grandfather of Colonel Spratt. He was born in County Down, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and when a child he came with his parents to America in 1730. His father and two brothers settled at Chester, Pennsylvania. Thomas Spratt about 1758 came southward with his wife and small children and in the southern part of North Carolina crossed the Yadkin River and located on the site of the present City of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County. A son born there is credited with having been the first white child born west of the Yadkin. Historians have also recorded the fact that this was the first white family to cross the Yadkin. The first court of Mecklenburg County was held in the cabin that was erected by Thomas Spratt. He did not long remain there, however, and in 1876 removed to the site of the present Town of Fort Mill in York County, South Carolina, about

seventeen miles south of Charlotte. The land was then owned by the Catawba tribe of Indians, and that region was inhabited solely by them. Thomas Spratt was the first permanent white settler among them. The Indians found in him a leader and adviser in their domestic and tribal affairs and also a valuable counselor in their wars. Thomas Spratt led the Catawbas to victory against another tribe on the Kanawha River in what is now West Virginia. After this campaign the Catawbas bestowed upon him the name "Kanawha," by which he is known in history. Largely through the wise and kind leadership of Kanawha Spratt the Catawbas remained faithful and loyal to him and to his descendants, aiding the white people in all their wars beginning with the Revolution and down to the period of the war between the states. Some of the Catawbas were heroes in these wars, a fact permanently testified to by a monument erected to their memory at Fort Mill by John McKee Spratt and Samuel Elliott White. Kanawha Spratt died in 1807. The land given to him by the Catawba Indians at Fort Mill was later granted to him by King George and has never passed out of the family name. Thomas Spratt served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war.

Col. Thomas B. Spratt, who was born at Fort Mill in 1878, is a son of John McKee and Susan (Massey) Spratt, the latter still living. John McKee Spratt, who died in 1909, was a son of Thomas D. Spratt and a grandson of James Spratt, who was one of the sons of Kanawha Spratt. During his life of sixty years he was actively and successfully engaged in farming, banking and manufacturing, at Fort Mill, spending his entire life on the old family homestead. Thomas D. Spratt was a man of thorough education. Though he spent three years in the South Carolina College at Columbia and studied medicine in the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, he never practiced that profession. He studied law at Yorkville and was admitted to the bar in 1831. His career as a lawyer was also brief. In 1834 he returned to the Spratt place at Fort Mill and busied his years with planting. He died in 1875. His wife was Margaret McKee.

Thomas B. Spratt acquired his education in the South Carolina military school, The Citadel, at Charleston, which has turned out hundreds of men who have achieved fame in war and in civil affairs. After returning home he joined the National Guard of South Carolina. He commanded the Second Battalion, First South Carolina Infantry, during the troubles on the Mexican border. He was on the border during 1916, and when he returned to civil life in 1919 he had been on active duty as a military man for nearly three years. Soon after his return from the South he volunteered in the National Army. He went to France as lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry in the Thirtieth Division. The division was largely made up of South Carolina troops and its history is merely a part of the state's military record. He was lieutenant colonel in command of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, during the great offensive from October 5th to October 20th, and in the absence of the colonel of the regiment he made the plans and gave the command which preceded



*T.B. Spratt*







*Charles E Summer*

the advance and capture of Brancourt, one of the most important objectives attained by the American army in the offensive of the month of October when the Hindenburg line was broken.

Colonel Spratt returned home in December, 1918, having been recommended for promotion, for the purpose of taking command of one of the new regiments being formed. After the armistice he resumed his business duties as president of the First National Bank of Fort Mill, and farming the old homestead.

The vice president and cashier of this bank is his brother, Dr. J. Lee Spratt, who is a graduate in dentistry of the University of Maryland at Baltimore. For several years he has not practiced his profession, having given much of his time to the Spratt Bank and to his farming operations. Doctor Spratt as a civilian rendered valuable service to the Government during the war, serving on Local Exemption Board No. 1 for York County and being chairman of all the Liberty Loan drives for Fort Mill and vicinity. He married Miss Emma Ardrey, daughter of Capt. W. E. Ardrey of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

Col. T. B. Spratt married Miss Eleanor Mason Harris. They have three children, named John McKee, Thomas and Eleanor Spratt.

CALHOUN ALLEN MAYS, a lawyer whose talents have brought him wide recognition in South Carolina, has been in practice at Greenwood a number of years, and resumed his work there after his discharge from the army in the winter of 1918-19.

Mr. Mays was born in Edgefield, South Carolina, November 14, 1884, a son of Sampson Butler and Ella (Calhoun) Mays. His father is a farmer and the son made acquaintance with country life and its responsibilities when a youth. He attended the public schools, also the South Carolina Co-educational Institute at Edgefield, where he completed his work in 1902, and then for one year was a teacher. In 1906 he completed a course in Charleston College, and then taught in Georgia, spending some time at Elberton and at Waycross. In 1909 he entered the University of Michigan Law Department, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1910. Mr. Mays has made his home and has had his professional headquarters at Greenwood since September, 1911. He is associated with Henry C. Tillman in the firm of Tillman & Mays. In 1915 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina. He resigned this office in 1918 to go into the army at the Field Artillery Officers Training School at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. He received his honorable discharge November 27, 1918, and then returned to Greenwood to resume the threads of private life and his profession. He is a Mason and is affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity at Charleston.

CHARLES EDWARD SUMMER is president of the Summer Brothers Company, Incorporated, of Newberry, a large and important concern operating on a capital of \$100,000. It is an incorporation for general business purposes, doing a large mercantile business, and in addition to this they operate 2,700

acres of plantation. This is one of the notable agricultural undertakings in South Carolina. In the busy seasons sixty-five plows are at work in the fields, and the average annual product from the cotton plantings is 700 bales.

Charles Edward Summer also has during the past thirty years been identified with many other important commercial affairs at Newberry. He was born in Lexington County, November 18, 1858, son of George W. and Martha D. Summers. The Summers family settled in the Dutch Fork of Lexington County nearly a century and a half ago. George W. Summer was a farmer, and while a Confederate soldier died in a Virginia hospital, July 13, 1862. Charles Edward Summer grew up on the home farm and was indebted to his mother for much of his education and the influences which shaped his life. He was trained to farm work and has always had some interests in agriculture. Owing to the limited circumstances of the family he never acquired a college education. He began farming for himself in Lexington County, in 1877, and in 1888 transferred his field of operation to Newberry, where he began merchandising on a small scale. Since then besides the large enterprise noted above he has been identified with the Molloyhon Manufacturing Company, the Newberry Warehouse Company, the Standard Warehouse Company, and the Newberry Land and Security Company, serving as an executive officer in these and other local enterprises. He also owns large stocks and leases in oil lands in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, is also identified with and owns large stocks in fertilizer plants, of which he is an officer. Mr. Summer is a democrat and is affiliated with the Lutheran Church.

January 1, 1877, he married Leonora Sease, who died in 1884, the mother of three children. On January 2, 1886, he married Mary Jane Sease, sister of his first wife. To this marriage were born six children. Mr. Summer served two terms as an alderman at Newberry and in 1901 began a long service as commissioner of public works, which position he still holds.

WILLIAM KIMBROUGH CHARLES established the first law office in what is now McCormick County, and was associated with Hon. B. E. Nicholson of the Edgefield bar, who was representing the legal interests of many individuals and firms in the Town of McCormick and surrounding country at the time the new county was organized in 1916. Mr. Charles' progress in his profession has been steadily upward since that date.

Mr. Charles was born at Timmons ville in Florence County, April 2, 1892, a son of Kimbrough DuBose and Elizabeth (Keith) Charles. The Charles family was originally from Darlington County.

William K. Charles was educated in the University of South Carolina, graduating from the law department in 1915 and being admitted to the bar the same year. While in Columbia he served as secretary of the committee on agriculture and secretary of the committee on banking and insurance of the State Legislature. For nearly a year after completing his course in the university he was in

Washington, an employe of the Department of Justice and also a student of law at Georgetown University. He then returned home and in 1916 located at McCormick. McCormick, the town as well as the county, has enjoyed a rapid growth and has splendid prospects as the center of a wonderfully rich agricultural and industrial district.

Mr. Charles married Miss Carrie Lou Able, of Leesville, South Carolina. They have a daughter Doris Virginia.

**THOMAS B. MADDEN.** A happy instance of the rule of special fitness governing political appointments was afforded when Thomas B. Madden received his official commission as postmaster of Columbia on January 21, 1920. If it were not for his comparative youth it might appropriately be said that Mr. Madden has grown old in the service of the postal department of the Government. He is at least a veteran, and his present office is an appropriate reward of a continuously efficient service of more than twenty years.

Mr. Madden was born at Winnsboro, son of Dr. Thomas B. and Margaret S. (Brice) Madden. The Maddens came to South Carolina from the north of Ireland. The grandfather, Dr. Campbell Madden, of Winnsboro, was not only a physician but also a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Dr. Thomas B. Madden spent his active life as a practicing physician in Fairfield County.

The son was educated in the Mount Zion Academy at Winnsboro, and from there in 1897 he entered the railway mail department of the Government. He also worked in the mail transfer offices in Columbia and Florence and on the Charleston and Augusta division, and in 1904 was assigned to the Augusta postoffice, where during the next six or seven years he had experience in practically every department. Mr. Madden came to Columbia in 1911, was in the general delivery department, was promoted to assistant superintendent of mails in 1913 and in 1915 was appointed assistant postmaster by Postmaster Huggins. He had charge of a large part of the work of the local postoffice during the administration of the late W. H. Coleman, who died in February, 1919. Following the death of his predecessor he served as acting postmaster, and on January 21, 1920, was appointed by President Wilson postmaster of the Columbia office.

Mr. Madden is a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and a Mason. He married Miss Willie Brunson, of Dillon, and their three children are Martha, Thomas B. and Addie.

**JOHN THOMAS FOOSHE** is proprietor of the leading furniture and house furnishing business of the Town of McCormick, county seat of McCormick County. Mr. Fooshe has been in business at McCormick for a number of years, and the esteem accorded him as an enterprising and successful merchant is heightened by the influence he is known to have exercised in behalf of the establishment of the County of McCormick.

Agitation was started to carve a new county from old Abbeville, Edgefield and Greenwood as long ago as 1895, but support of the movement waned, and it was not revived until Mr. Fooshe with oth-

ers became the active leaders in 1913 and 1914. During the next two years the agitation was carried on with spirit and vigor both in the communities effected and before the State Legislature, resulting in the passage of the act and the establishment of the new county April 12, 1916, with the Town of McCormick as county seat.

John Thomas Fooshe was born at Ninety-Six in Abbeville County, now Greenwood County, South Carolina, October 21, 1873, a son of T. K. and Sallie (Clem) Fooshe. The family is of French origin and the first of the name in South Carolina came from France and located near Ninety-Six about 1700. Mr. Fooshe's grandfather was C. W. Fooshe, born about 1820, and some of his descendants now live in the old home which was built fully 100 years ago by his father. His youngest son, R. L. Fooshe, lives on this place at this writing.

John Thomas Fooshe grew up on the plantation in Abbeville, now Greenwood County. On January 7, 1907, he removed to the Town of McCormick and established a furniture business under the name Fooshe & Strom. After ten months he became sole proprietor and continued the business until the spring of 1910, when the store and most of the business part of the town was destroyed by fire. For about six months he was in business at Lancaster, still retaining his business at McCormick, and aside from that interval has been continuously identified with McCormick for over fourteen years. He is proprietor of the oldest and the first exclusive furniture and house furnishing store in McCormick and in recent years has kept his establishment growing with adequate service to fulfill the new needs and demands of the rapidly developing country around McCormick.

Mr. Fooshe married Miss Hetie Dora Ouzts, of Edgefield County, the daughter of J. Ouzts of Greenwood, South Carolina. They have one adopted daughter, Nellie Norris Fooshe, the daughter of the late J. B. Norris, who died February 29, 1914. Her mother, Emma (Wilson) Norris, died March 3, 1914.

**ROBERT S. GALLOWAY** was endowed with good business talents and has used those talents during a long and active career largely to promote and handle the several business organizations of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church centered at Due West. Mr. Galloway is well known as a publisher and editor of church publications, and was the man chiefly responsible among the local citizens of Due West in giving that historic college community direct connection with the outside world by means of a railroad.

Mr. Galloway was born at Newberry, South Carolina, in 1854, a son of Rev. Jonathan and Martha (Spear) Galloway. His paternal grandparents were natives of Scotland. Rev. Jonathan Galloway was born in York County, South Carolina, and is well remembered as a prominent minister and educator of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. For many years he lived at Newberry but in 1859 moved to Due West, the seat of Erskine College. He was one of the three men who originally conceived the plan of the Due West Female College, and when it was opened in 1860 as an in-





J. D. Menden



stitution for the higher education of women he became Professor of Latin and Greek. He had been an active minister at Newberry for twenty years. The mother of Robert S. Galloway was born at Lowndesville in Abbeville County.

Robert S. Galloway graduated from Erskine College in 1874. For a time he was a merchant and later organized a company and bought the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, the official organ of the Synod of the church and published at Due West. Mr. Galloway for many years has been business manager of this publication and is assistant editor. Published weekly, the paper circulates to the majority of the homes of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian people in this Synod, and through Mr. Galloway's able management its business administration has been conducted on a most substantial basis. He is also publisher of the Senior Quarterly and Junior Quarterly, the Sunday school publications of the Synod.

Mr. Galloway and his associates among Due West citizens financed and built the Due West Railroad from Donalds to Due West, connecting with the Southern Railway at the former point. The first train was run over the line December 24, 1907. Mr. Galloway is president and treasurer of the railroad and its active manager. He is also a member of the board of trustees of both Erskine College and the Woman's College at Due West.

Mr. Galloway married Mary Eleanor Stone of Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia, daughter of James Madison and Mary (Lawson) Stone. Mrs. Galloway is active assistant in the management of the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian." Their children, seven in number, were all liberally educated in the Due West colleges and were well trained for lives of usefulness. They are: Jennie, wife of H. D. Kirkpatrick; Mary, wife of J. B. McCutcheon; Helen, wife of E. W. Neal; Lena, who married J. B. Mosely; Robert, Virginia and Kathryn.

N. W. HARDIN is the present mayor, a leading lawyer and for thirty years a source of much of the enterprise which has stimulated the interesting and historic community of Blacksburg.

Blacksburg is the home of the Hardins, one of the notable families of South Carolina. Blacksburg was originally in York County, and upon the creation of Cherokee County in 1897 it was part of the territory used in the creation of that new county division. In and around Blacksburg many prominent families and notable men have lived, not least among them the Hardins. Mr. Hardin's grandfather was Abraham Hardin, who represented Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a large land and slave owner before the war, for nearly twenty years sat in the General Assembly, was a surveyor, magistrate, deacon in the Baptist Church, and in his generation exercised a great and splendid influence in his community.

N. W. Hardin was born near Blacksburg in 1857, a son of Ira and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Hardin. His father, the late Ira Hardin, was one of the founders of the town of Blacksburg, whose history dates from 1871. The A. & C. Air Line Railroad, now a part of the Southern system, was then being built. Ira Hardin was the means of providing a depot for the company. One of the chief ob-

jects of his interest and enthusiasm was education. He caused to be erected the Blacksburg High School Building, the first graded school in that part of the state. He bore over half the expense of establishing the high school. He was also instrumental in founding the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the first church in Blacksburg. After a life of great usefulness Ira Hardin died in 1917.

While N. W. Hardin has always lived at Blacksburg and has played a role of influence and usefulness in that community, his brothers have elected larger cities in which to make their careers. He has three brothers at Atlanta, Georgia, all men of prominence in the professions. One of them, Dr. S. L. Hardin, is one of the leading surgeons of the South.

Perhaps the most notable of the Hardin brothers is Abraham Tracy Hardin, who is many years younger than the Blacksburg mayor. His career is the record of a remarkable rise of a South Carolina boy to be one of America's foremost railroad officials. Born at Blacksburg in 1880, at the age of fifteen he had learned telegraphy and shorthand, and was an expert railroad telegrapher, his talents attracting the attention of Mr. E. Berkley, superintendent of the Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, now a part of the Southern Railroad. Mr. Berkley took young Hardin into his office as private clerk. While thus employed he earned money to guarantee his tuition in the University of South Carolina, where he graduated with the first honors of his class in 1903. In university he specialized in higher mathematics and engineering. His record since leaving university has justified all the confidence entertained of his budding abilities. He became private secretary to Mr. R. A. Dodson, general roadmaster of the Southern Railway at Washington. He accepted the many opportunities in that work to acquire the knowledge of an expert in scientific railroading. After two and a half years he went to the New York Central as assistant roadmaster, was promoted to division roadmaster, then division engineer, and from there going into the office of the chief engineer of the system was soon made engineer of maintenance of way. Later he was made assistant to the general manager, became general manager and finally senior vice president of the New York Central System. When the railroads were put under Federal jurisdiction he was appointed Federal manager for all the lines of the New York Central or Vanderbilt system.

N. W. Hardin attended high school at Blacksburg, studied law under the late William C. Black and was admitted to the bar in 1889. For thirty years he has practiced his profession in Blacksburg, and in addition has also looked after a growing and extensive interest as a farmer. By successive elections he has served as mayor of Blacksburg since 1912 and is probably the most popular official that community has ever had. He was elected and served in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1888 and was again elected in 1914, serving in two regular and two extra sessions of that body.

Mr. Hardin married Miss Mattie A. Black, a daughter of William G. Black. Their six children are Mrs. Willie Davies, S. L. Hardin, James A. Hardin, Kathleen, Louis and Roland Hardin.

MAJ. LINDSAY C. MCFADDEN was one of the "seniors" among South Carolina officers in the great war in France. He was about forty years of age, but in addition to his years he had the advantage of mature business and army experience behind him, all constituting a great advantage as a leader among the men of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, with which he served as acting commander of the Second Battalion.

Major McFadden has been a prominent merchant at Rock Hill for a number of years. He was born near Rodman in Chester County, son of James C. and Mary R. (Neely) McFadden. His parents still live on their plantation near Rodman. Major McFadden had a good high school education and has been a resident of Rock Hill since 1904. His business career and his residence at Rock Hill have been contemporaneous, though for nearly three years he had to neglect and absent himself from business duties on account of his military service. Major McFadden is vice president of the Diehl-Moore Shoe Company of Rock Hill.

A number of years ago he entered the State National Guard or Militia, and for about twenty years was captain of the Catawba Rifles of Rock Hill. He held that office when the National Guard was called upon for duty on the Mexican border in the summer of 1916. He was called out as captain of the Catawba Rifles in Company H of the First South Carolina Rifles on June 19, 1916, and was on duty during the Mexican imbroglio until December 6th of the same year. April 12, 1917, a few days after the declaration of war against Germany, his company was called into the army and became a part of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division. He retained his rank of captain under the new organization, and was taken into Federal service without further preliminary training. The One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry trained at Camp Sevier, Greenville, and Company H embarked at New York May 11, 1918, reaching Liverpool May 23d, and soon afterward was on the soil of France. Captain McFadden was practically in command of the Second Battalion throughout the summer and fall of 1918. The regiment and battalion saw its first duty as part of the British sector around Ypres, but had the climax of its duty in the period between September 23d and October 20, 1918, when the battalion took its place in the Hindenburg line just north of Bellicourt. The battalion took its place at this point on September 20th, and during the next day or so the battalion suffered 111 casualties. On the 5th of October the battalion took up its position at Mont Brehain, and in following days it was an important unit in the forward movements of the Thirtieth Division, including the historic points of Brancourt and Brehain. It was in repeated advances until the 14th of October, by which time the battalion had sustained total casualties of over 400, including eight officers, Captain McFadden at that time commanding the battalion. The battalion resumed its place in front line operations the 15th of October, and from October 5th, when the battalion went into position in front of Mont Brehain until relieved on the 20th, the Second Battalion participated in an advance of over twenty kilometers and with the exception of

three days was constantly in action. Captain McFadden was one of the five officers of the Second Battalion who continued through the entire action. In the meantime, on October 17th, he had received his commission as major.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment was cited and commended for unusual performance of duty by Gen. L. D. Tyson, the brigade commander, who in an address said, in addition, referring particularly to the Second Battalion, "that this battalion did more effective fighting than any other battalion in the 30th Division and more actual front line work than any other battalion."

After the signing of the armistice and when the Thirtieth Division was preparing for return to the United States, Major McFadden was transferred to the Third Division and was on duty keeping watch over the bridgeheads of the Rhine. He sailed from Brest August 12, 1919, reaching New York August 20th, and was mustered out and discharged September 12, 1919.

Major McFadden married Miss Maude Grantham, of Florida.

WILLIAM WALKER EDWARDS as merchant, banker and citizen has proved himself a most active spirit in the affairs of the flourishing and rapidly growing Town of Due West, long the seat of Erskine College and in later years developing as a commercial center for a splendid agricultural district.

Mr. Edwards was born near Rock Hill in York County in 1871, but has spent all his life since early infancy in Due West. His parents, Dr. E. H. and Harriett Elizabeth (Roddy) Edwards, natives of York County, moved to Due West in 1873. William Walker Edwards attended Erskine College and as a youth entered a business career. For a number of years he has been the leading merchant of the old college town, and is proprietor of two stores, one is a general dry goods and woman's store, while the other, in a separate building across the street, erected in 1919, handles a complete stock of men's clothing and furnishing goods.

Mr. Edwards was cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Due West until 1920, when he resigned. He is one of the liberal members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Isabel Hamilton Miller, daughter of the late Col. McDuffie Miller of Abbeville, now Greenwood, County. Their four children are Margaret Virginia, William Walker, Jr., Harriet Elizabeth and Belle Miller.

THOMAS MOORE ROSS was one of the first attorneys to locate in the new county seat of McCormick County. Highly educated, a young man of influential social connections, he has made rapid progress in achieving secure places in his profession and all around good citizenship.

He was born in Chester County, South Carolina, in 1891, son of Maj. H. M. and Lydia (Moore) Ross. This is an old Scotch family early established in Chester County. His father served with the rank of major in the Confederate army. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Thomas W. Moore of Chester County. Thomas Moore Ross attended school at Bascomville in Chester County and gradu-



R.C. McFadden



ated from the University of South Carolina in 1911. He spent two years in the study of law at Harvard University, and for one year was in the office of Judge Woods of the United States Court. After some months at Columbia he located at McCormick in 1916. McCormick County was organized in that year, and the beginning of his professional career was coincident with the history of the new county.

Mr. Ross is a member of the Methodist Church and a Mason. He married Miss Anne McCown, of Florence, South Carolina.

**J. JENNINGS DORN.** Representative of a family whose enterprise has done much to contribute to the economic resources of the state, J. Jennings Dorn is a business man of the Town of McCormick, is a lumber manufacturer, cotton ginner, planter, banker, and has widespread interests all over that section of the state.

He was born in 1885, at Dornsville, then in Edgefield County. Dornsville, the ancestral home of the Dorns, is four miles east of the present City of McCormick and in the new County of McCormick, situated on Hardlabor Creek. J. Jennings Dorn is a son of J. M. and Visie (Self) Dorn, both natives of Edgefield County. Both his parents died in 1906.

One of the early members of the family and the one to originate an interesting chapter of economic history was Billy Dorn, who about 1835 discovered gold on his property near Dornsville and the present Town of McCormick. He opened and operated a mine, and the records of the United States Treasury show that the Government paid him \$900,000 for gold from his mine up to 1858. The mine was again worked after the war, contributing another substantial fortune to the Dorn family. Later a party of New York men leased the property and sunk the New York shaft, and finally the Dorn mining property and many thousands of acres in that section were bought by Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor and manufacturer of harvesting machinery. It was his name that is now commemorated by the present Town and County of McCormick. The county seat stands on land formerly owned by him.

The late J. M. Dorn was one of the leading men of affairs of Dornsville for many years, owning a store, operating a saw and grist mill and cotton gins, all these industries being run by water power.

J. Jennings Dorn has many of the outstanding traits of his family, especially business sagacity and ability. He and his brother M. Gary Dorn comprise the firm of M. G. and J. J. Dorn. They have a large lumber manufacturing plant on the line of the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad at McCormick, and supply great quantities of lumber, not only for the local demand but for distant shipment. Besides the plant at McCormick they operate from twelve to fifteen additional saw mills at different points in South Carolina. They also own twelve cotton gins at McCormick and four cotton gins at Dornsville, and their aggregate operations make them the largest individual ginner in the state.

Both brothers are also extensively interested in

farming. J. J. Dorn has a fine farm at Dornsville, a special feature of which is a fine herd of Hereford cattle. J. J. Dorn is chairman of the McCormick County Commission for Permanent Highways, and through this commission is exerting the full force of his influence for the building of good roads. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and was one of the organizers and is vice president of the Peoples Bank. He married Miss Nora Cuddy and has one daughter, Mabel Dorn.

**WILLIAM C. COBB.** While for nearly fifteen years William C. Cobb has been the manager and superintendent of the Ware Shoals Cotton Mills, he achieved that important responsibility and a place among the prominent cotton mill men of the state only as a result of many years of faithful and efficient toil, beginning in the very lowest ranks and coming up step by step on the basis of merit and growing qualities of executive leadership.

Mr. Cobb is a native of South Carolina and was born four miles south of Belton in Anderson County November 4, 1862, son of G. W. and Laura (West) Cobb. When he was seven years of age the family removed to Banks County, Georgia, where he lived on a farm, did work in the fields and attended country schools in limited sessions. At the age of seventeen he went to work as a track hand on the Northeast Railroad between Athens and Lula, Georgia. In a short time he was made foreman of the section and work train, and continued as such until he met an accidental injury and broke his leg. After being able to walk he attended a school near Pendleton under Mrs. Rebecca Douthitt, and he credits her with most of the real education he has acquired, especially in mathematics and spelling.

Since October, 1882, when he engaged as a weaver in the Piedmont mills, Mr. Cobb has been wholly absorbed in the cotton mill industry. On July 4, 1883, he changed his job, going, as he says, "with the generous, big-hearted Captain Smyth as a common weaver." October 14, 1884, he was promoted from weaver to the duties described as "striker," and October 14, 1886, two years later, was promoted to section hand, and after another two years was made second hand in the weave room. June 9, 1890, he was promoted to overseer of weaving in Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3, comprising over 1,500 looms. This responsibility he held for nearly six years. January 16, 1896, he was transferred to Mill No. 4 to start the operation of the first sheeting looms the Draper Company ever put on the market. March 1, 1900, he became superintendent at Belton and conducted the mill there until September 10, 1905, when he resigned, and on the 18th of September entered upon his duties as manager and superintendent of the Ware Shoals Mills. This is one of the model plants in upper South Carolina, and the mills, the mill village and the entire community comprise one of the "high lights" in the industrial situation of the South. In the upbuilding of the mills and in the creation of the community Mr. Cobb shared with Mr. J. F. MacEnroe and others the credit for this really distinctive achievement.

Mr. Cobb is widely known among cotton mill managers and is an exceedingly popular citizen in



*Charles E Summer*



the advance and capture of Brancourt, one of the most important objectives attained by the American army in the offensive of the month of October when the Hindenburg line was broken.

Colonel Spratt returned home in December, 1918, having been recommended for promotion, for the purpose of taking command of one of the new regiments being formed. After the armistice he resumed his business duties as president of the First National Bank of Fort Mill, and farming the old homestead.

The vice president and cashier of this bank is his brother, Dr. J. Lee Spratt, who is a graduate in dentistry of the University of Maryland at Baltimore. For several years he has not practiced his profession, having given much of his time to the Spratt Bank and to his farming operations. Doctor Spratt as a civilian rendered valuable service to the Government during the war, serving on Local Exemption Board No. 1 for York County and being chairman of all the Liberty Loan drives for Fort Mill and vicinity. He married Miss Emma Ardrey, daughter of Capt. W. E. Ardrey of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

Col. T. B. Spratt married Miss Eleanor Mason Harris. They have three children, named John McKee, Thomas and Eleanor Spratt.

CALHOUN ALLEN MAYS, a lawyer whose talents have brought him wide recognition in South Carolina, has been in practice at Greenwood a number of years, and resumed his work there after his discharge from the army in the winter of 1918-19.

Mr. Mays was born in Edgefield, South Carolina, November 14, 1884, a son of Sampson Butler and Ella (Calhoun) Mays. His father is a farmer and the son made acquaintance with country life and its responsibilities when a youth. He attended the public schools, also the South Carolina Co-educational Institute at Edgefield, where he completed his work in 1902, and then for one year was a teacher. In 1906 he completed a course in Charleston College, and then taught in Georgia, spending some time at Elberton and at Waycross. In 1909 he entered the University of Michigan Law Department, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1910. Mr. Mays has made his home and has had his professional headquarters at Greenwood since September, 1911. He is associated with Henry C. Tillman in the firm of Tillman & Mays. In 1915 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina. He resigned this office in 1918 to go into the army at the Field Artillery Officers Training School at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. He received his honorable discharge November 27, 1918, and then returned to Greenwood to resume the threads of private life and his profession. He is a Mason and is affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity at Charleston.

CHARLES EDWARD SUMMER is president of the Summer Brothers Company, Incorporated, of Newberry, a large and important concern operating on a capital of \$100,000. It is an incorporation for general business purposes, doing a large mercantile business, and in addition to this they operate 2,700

acres of plantation. This is one of the notable agricultural undertakings in South Carolina. In the busy seasons sixty-five plows are at work in the fields, and the average annual product from the cotton plantings is 700 bales.

Charles Edward Summer also has during the past thirty years been identified with many other important commercial affairs at Newberry. He was born in Lexington County, November 18, 1858, son of George W. and Martha D. Summers. The Summers family settled in the Dutch Fork of Lexington County nearly a century and a half ago. George W. Summer was a farmer, and while a Confederate soldier died in a Virginia hospital, July 13, 1862. Charles Edward Summer grew up on the home farm and was indebted to his mother for much of his education and the influences which shaped his life. He was trained to farm work and has always had some interests in agriculture. Owing to the limited circumstances of the family he never acquired a college education. He began farming for himself in Lexington County, in 1877, and in 1888 transferred his field of operation to Newberry, where he began merchandising on a small scale. Since then besides the large enterprise noted above he has been identified with the Mollohon Manufacturing Company, the Newberry Warehouse Company, the Standard Warehouse Company, and the Newberry Land and Security Company, serving as an executive officer in these and other local enterprises. He also owns large stocks and leases in oil lands in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, is also identified with and owns large stocks in fertilizer plants, of which he is an officer. Mr. Summer is a democrat and is affiliated with the Lutheran Church.

January 1, 1877, he married Leonora Sease, who died in 1884, the mother of three children. On January 2, 1886, he married Mary Jane Sease, sister of his first wife. To this marriage were born six children. Mr. Summer served two terms as an alderman at Newberry and in 1901 began a long service as commissioner of public works, which position he still holds.

WILLIAM KIMBROUGH CHARLES established the first law office in what is now McCormick County, and was associated with Hon. B. E. Nicholson of the Edgefield bar, who was representing the legal interests of many individuals and firms in the Town of McCormick and surrounding country at the time the new county was organized in 1916. Mr. Charles' progress in his profession has been steadily upward since that date.

Mr. Charles was born at Timmonsville in Florence County, April 2, 1892, a son of Kimbrough DuBose and Elizabeth (Keith) Charles. The Charles family was originally from Darlington County.

William K. Charles was educated in the University of South Carolina, graduating from the law department in 1915 and being admitted to the bar the same year. While in Columbia he served as secretary of the committee on agriculture and secretary of the committee on banking and insurance of the State Legislature. For nearly a year after completing his course in the university he was in



charge from the Canadian army. Soon afterward he returned to America and immediately enlisted in the United States Navy and was in service until the summer of 1919.

**THOMAS J. PRICE.** The lifetime interests of Thomas J. Price have been identified with that section of old Abbeville County now McCormick County and particularly the town and business center and county seat of McCormick. While Mr. Price is best known as a merchant, he has always kept in close touch with agriculture both as a land owner and planter. He was one of the men chiefly responsible for the organization of the present County of McCormick.

He was born in 1867 at the Price homestead four miles from the present Town of McCormick, son of Abraham and Permelia (Beatty) Price. His parents represented two of the older families of Abbeville County. Thomas J. Price grew up on a farm, had a common school education, and on reaching his majority he bought a farm on the edge of the Town of McCormick. Gradually his business affairs became more extensive than his individual farm. He was interested in the oil mill and livestock industry, and about ten years ago engaged in the general merchandise business. His home has been in the Town of McCormick since 1901. He is now head of the T. J. Price Company, a complete organization for an adequate mercantile service, supplying all things required in the home and on the farm, dealing in grain, hay, cotton, farm implements, dry goods, notions and shoes.

The business is a credit to the county seat of one of the richest and most promising counties in the state. Mr. Price for several years labored unselfishly to create sentiment and influence the State Legislature to create the new County of McCormick. After it was established in 1916 he consented at considerable sacrifice of his own interests to accept the office of county superintendent of schools, to which he was elected. His administration has been notable, though he makes little profession of being a practical school man or educator. He has taken sound business judgment and common sense to the administration of the local schools. He started with no school fund for the county, and yet during the past three years the county has paid its teachers, has built new schools, has carried on the system of education without borrowing a dollar, and now has over \$7,000 in the treasury. The state superintendent of education calls this the best record made by any county in the state.

Mr. Price married Sallie E. Edmund, of Abbeville County. They have a family of four daughters and two sons: Mrs. Ruth Duncan, Mrs. Ethel Davis, Mrs. Linnie Hurd and Miss Kate Price, Thomas Ansel and Metz Price.

**J. CAPERS GAMBRELL.** Probably the most complete, thoroughly organized business community in South Carolina is the Village of Ware Shoals, the central features of which are the great cotton mills of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company. While operated incidentally and subsidiary to this primary industry, the other departments of the company's enterprise make an imposing aggregate of business in themselves. This group of mercantile,

public utility and other industries has as its active manager J. Capers Gambrell, who has occupied his present post of duty and responsibility for the past thirteen years.

Mr. Gambrell was born at Princeton, Laurens County, in 1874, a son of E. B. and Nancy Caroline (Riley) Gambrell. He was educated in the public schools of Princeton, Wofford College at Spartanburg, and had an early business training and experience at Greenwood. June 4, 1906, he came to the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company. He is the executive manager in charge of the Ware Shoals Bank, various mercantile interests including the ice factory, cotton gin, grist mill, laundry, the dairy farm, and, in general, all the business and industrial interests with the exception of the cotton mills themselves. It is conceded that Ware Shoals is the finest mill town in the United States, where more things are done for the comfort, happiness and prosperity of the citizens than in any similar community anywhere.

Mr. Gambrell takes a particular interest and enthusiasm in the magnificent herd of pure-bred Guernsey dairy cattle, one of the company enterprises and as a result of which the village population has a source of milk supply of unexcelled quality and purity. With good milk, public water supply, ice, free public schools and the many other institutions and improvements that have been instituted and carried out by the company it is easy to understand how the people of Ware Shoals might well be envied for their comfort and prosperity by many larger communities of the country.

Mr. Gambrell is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. He married Miss Mary K. McCullough, of Greenville County. She is a niece of the late Col. J. H. McCullough, who was one of the big men of his time in Greenville County, a planter, stock man, merchant and owner of many noted race horses. Mr. and Mrs. Gambrell have five children, James B., Mary, Elizabeth, William and J. Capers McCullough. James B. Gambrell is a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, and during the war with Germany volunteered in the Marine Corps, served eight months, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant.

**JOHN RANDOLPH CHEATHAM.** Since early manhood John Randolph Cheatham has given his undivided time and abilities to banking. He helped organized the People's Bank of McCormick, one of the younger and rapidly growing financial institutions in that section of the state.

Mr. Cheatham was born in Edgefield County, member of the South Carolina family of Cheathams which furnish more than one name of prominence and distinction in the South. His grandfather, John T. Cheatham, served in the Confederate army and was especially influential during the carpet bag regime. His wife was an Adams, member of the prominent family of that name in Edgefield. John Randolph Cheatham is a son of John Randolph and Mary (Harvey) Cheatham.

Mr. Cheatham grew up on his father's farm at the Cheatham home place ten miles east of McCormick. He acquired a good common school education and from school went to work to learn the banking business. For seven years he was connected with the Bank of Troy, and in Septem-

ber, 1917, while the People's Bank of McCormick was in process of organization, he assisted through his experience and technical knowledge of banking, and was elected cashier of the new bank. He has been instrumental in building up this strong and successful bank. The People's Bank started with a capital of \$25,000 and its present capital is \$50,000. The bank owns its own building, a fine three-story modern brick block, with facilities for offices as well as a modern home for the bank. The president of the bank is J. P. Abney of Greenwood.

Mr. Cheatham married Miss Hermine Youngblood, daughter of Dr. D. W. Youngblood and granddaughter of Captain Youngblood of Edgefield. Through her paternal grandmother she is related to the Wigfall family of Edgefield. Mrs. Cheatham's mother was a daughter of Reverend Herman, who was at one time pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Edgefield, South Carolina, and afterward went to North Carolina, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Cheatham have two children: Herman R. and Mary Wigfall.

STEWART WYLIE PRYOR, M. D. When death stopped his generous heart and stayed his skillful hand on December 27, 1918, at the age of fifty-four, Doctor Pryor had achieved an enviable place among America's most gifted surgeons. While members of his profession in many states marked with a sense of loss his passing, his character appealed to the affection and memory of all classes in his home community of Chester, where he had done his best work and given the best of himself to the highest ideals of service through a period of thirty years. He was one of the most notable South Carolinians who fell victims to the dread plague of influenza in the winter of 1918.

He was born in Spartanburg County January 29, 1864, a son of Stewart Love and Catherine (Haynes) Pryor. His people were pioneers in the states of Virginia and North Carolina, and through his mother he was of Revolutionary stock. His father was a skillful machinist and millwright.

Doctor Pryor spent part of his early life on a homestead in what is now Cherokee County. He had the discipline of regular work, but had only such educational opportunities as were afforded by the home schools. In 1881 he began clerking in a store at Gaffney, left that position to attend a business college at Baltimore, and during 1883-85 was employed as a bookkeeper at Gaffney. At the same time he was trying to realize his boyhood ambition to become a physician, and after saving some money he resigned to enter the Atlanta Medical College, where he was graduated with high honor in 1887. He then practiced for a brief time at Cherokee Spring, then for a few months at Lowryville, and from there came to Chester. Doctor Pryor was a constant student in his profession, specializing in surgery, and took fifteen courses in the New York Polyclinic and also attended the famous clinics of the Mayo Brothers in Minnesota. The skill which he early manifested as a surgeon attracted attention and a large practice from many remote localities, and in response to this patronage and to fill a long felt want he established his first hospital, a part of his own residence at Chester.

This was enlarged from time to time, and in 1904 he built a structure specially designed for hospital purposes and named it, in honor of his wife, the Magdalene Hospital. The facilities of this institution had to be increased from time to time, and it is said that for several years it handled more than 1,000 cases in medicine and surgery during a year. The Magdalene Hospital was destroyed by fire March 20, 1916. After using temporary buildings for a time the splendid Pryor Hospital was completed at a cost of about \$100,000. Competent authorities pronounced it one of the best equipped hospitals in the South. Both these hospitals had their charity ward, and while Doctor Pryor seldom mentioned his charity work, it is known that this service alone was maintained at a cost of thousands of dollars.

The work he did through so many years at Chester brought him a well deserved fame and appreciation throughout the state. He had served as president of the County Medical Society, as vice president of the South Carolina Medical Association, as member of the Tri-State Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Southern Gynecological Association, American Medical Association, American Association of Railway Surgeons, and was one of the first surgeons from South Carolina elected to membership and fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. Many papers were prepared by him for medical meetings and medical journals.

Those familiar with the heavy demands upon his time often marveled how he could arrange to give attention to many community, business and civic movements. He served as chairman of the Chester Board of Health, was a trustee of the public schools, and was a director of the Chester Building & Loan Association, National Exchange Bank, Baldwin Cotton Mills, steward of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, chief surgeon of the Carolina and Northwestern Railway, chief surgeon of the Lancaster and Chester Railway, consulting surgeon of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and also owned and supervised the operation of about 2,500 acres of plantation.

Naturally many sincere tributes were paid his life and character after his death. One of the best of them, adopted as the editorial opinion of the South Carolina Medical Journal, was an editorial that appeared in the Columbia State and read as follows: "Not many men in South Carolina have made for themselves in the last quarter of a century so high a place in public regard as Dr. Stewart W. Pryor achieved in Chester, where as a physician and surgeon he spent his manhood doing good on an ever enlarging scale. He was one of the pioneers of the extension of modern surgical practice in Upper South Carolina. It was not so long ago that most of the skilled surgeons in this state lived in Charleston—when there was not a hospital even in Columbia. In those days it was necessary for patients requiring hospital accommodation to be taken to Charleston or out of the state. Doctor Pryor built a hospital in Chester at a time when the establishment of an institution of that kind in a small town called for a business courage not far removed from audacity. He saw the need of the people and



*Edw. Pryor*



resolved to fill it, disregarding the hazard of his means, and he devoted himself to the great work of relieving pain and disease with his whole heart and mind. The people scarcely are aware of the great benefits that have been conferred upon them by the physicians and surgeons whose enterprising spirit has been not less than their fine skill and unselfish zeal. Without hospitals modern surgery would not exist. Now, nearly every town of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants has its hospital, and that they have been multiplied so rapidly in recent years is due in a great measure to the vision and toil of men like the late Doctor Pryor, whose death is now mourned by the people of Chester and by thousands of others throughout the state and especially in the Piedmont district."

Almost at the beginning of his profession as a physician and surgeon, on February 14, 1888, Doctor Pryor married Carrie Magdalene Tinsley, daughter of Rufus W. and Sallie (Rogers) Tinsley of Union, South Carolina. It was a happy marriage, and the faithful companionship that followed proved one of the most important sources of the strength and enthusiasm which Doctor Pryor could take to his chosen work. He is survived by Mrs. Pryor and by a family of seven children. The only son is S. W. Pryor, Jr. The daughters are Mrs. Malcolm L. Marion, Mrs. R. H. McFadden, Mrs. E. O. Steinbach, Mrs. Alex L. Oliphant, Miss Ruth and Miss Clara Dale Pryor.

The doctor planned in his will that "Pryor Hospital" should operate under his name by the trustees in charge. It is to go to his son, S. W. Pryor, when he qualifies as a physician.

JOSEPH MURRAY, who began practice at St. George, and is representative of an old and honored family in Dorchester and Berkeley counties, identified himself with the bar of the new county of McCormick in 1917 and is one of the leading lawyers of that section.

He was born at St. George in Dorchester County in 1887, a son of W. T. and Sallie (Judy) Murray and a grandson of Dr. Joseph Murray, who besides being a physician of prominence at one time represented Berkeley County in the House and in the Senate.

Joseph Murray was reared and educated in St. George and graduated in 1911 from the University of South Carolina. He represented Dorchester County in the State Legislature in 1913-14, and began practice at St. George in 1911. He built up a substantial general practice there, and his reputation followed him to McCormick when he came here in 1917.

Mr. Murray married Miss Mary Griffin, of Columbia, member of an old and prominent family of that city, daughter of James and Wilhelmina (Snyder) Griffin. Her grandfather, Ben Griffin, at one time owned much of the land on which the City of Columbia is now built. Her father, James Griffin, was for many years a prominent merchant at Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have two children, Joseph and James. Mr. Murray is a Methodist and is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

JOSEPH B. WORKMAN, M. D. Graduated with the class of 1907 from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, Doctor Workman

located in the environment of Ware Shoals, Greenwood County, and for the past twelve years has practiced medicine and surgery there and rendered valuable professional services in one of the most ideal industrial communities of the state. Ware Shoals when he became a young physician there, was just at the outset of its development as a cotton mill town. Many industries and enterprises have been added as part of the complicated system now comprised under the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company. Doctor Workman has been adviser and a whole-souled worker in behalf of every movement affecting the welfare and progress of his community and is regarded with peculiar esteem by the residents of the town.

He was born at Woodruff in Spartanburg County in 1882, son of Samuel J. and Hepsy (Barnett) Workman. The Workmans originally came from Dublin, Ireland, to Virginia, thence to South Carolina and the family have been identified with Laurens and Spartanburg counties for more than a century. Doctor Workman attended school at Woodruff, and was graduated A. B. from Furman University at Greenville in 1902. The following year he entered the South Carolina Medical College and remained until graduating. He is a member in good standing of the County, State and American Medical associations, and during the period of the war was chairman for Walnut Grove Township of the Greenwood County Council of Defense.

Doctor Workman married Miss Laura Vivian Murphy, of Charleston. They have a son, Joseph B., Jr.

WILLIAM HUGHES NICHOLSON is a talented lawyer, member of one of the firms doing an immense business in general practice and corporation law, and has been a live factor in the professional and public affairs of Greenwood for a number of years.

He was born in old Edgefield County, December 11, 1879, a son of Benjamin E. and Elizabeth (Hughes) Nicholson. His father spent his active life as a farmer and at the time of his death was clerk of the court for Edgefield County. William H. Nicholson attended private schools, graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1902, and while teaching for two years also read law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1904. In the fall of the same year he moved to Greenwood, and the following winter while building up a practice he also taught school. He was in individual general practice until 1911, when he became junior partner in the firm of Grier, Park & Nicholson, a firm handling an immense corporation practice. Mr. Nicholson was elected to the General Assembly in 1908 and was re-elected in 1910 and 1912. Since 1912 he has been county chairman of the democratic party. His affairs have prospered under his energetic management. Besides his interests as a lawyer he has a farm of 1,000 acres of land. He is a lay leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

November 18, 1914, he married Elise Bates of Batesburg, South Carolina. They have had three children. Ellen Bates, deceased, William Hughes, Jr., and Benjamin Edwin Nicholson.

WINTHROP COLLEGE, whose corporate title is the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina, has been a state institution for over a quarter of a century, having previously been maintained largely as an adjunct of the city schools of Columbia for the purpose of training teachers. A brief history of the institution during its earlier years deserves a place here and the record for which can be drawn from the Memorial Address on the origin and early history of Winthrop College written by Dr. Edward S. Joynes on the occurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Winthrop Training School. Doctor Joynes, one of the founders of the college, and its able friend and counsellor through all the years, had assisted in organizing the Columbia city schools in 1883, and because of his early acquaintance and observation of David B. Johnson, whom he had known in his school work in Tennessee, recommended that Mr. Johnson be elected the first superintendent of the Columbia schools and, in the words of Doctor Joynes, "among the services it has been my privilege to render to South Carolina, the most valuable of all I consider the fact that I was directly instrumental in bringing David Bancroft Johnson into this state and thus making possible all for which his name now stands."

One of the greatest obstacles Superintendent Johnson had in the Columbia schools was the lack of trained teachers. To supply this deficiency recourse was made to the Peabody Educational Fund, and mainly through the influence of Robert C. Winthrop a promise was secured of \$1,500 a year, later increased to \$2,000, this sum becoming the sole financial foundation of the Winthrop Training School, and as a recognition of Mr. Winthrop's agency the school has since borne his name. The Columbia School Board accepted this fund from Mr. Winthrop in October, 1886, and proceeded to organize the Winthrop Training School, D. B. Johnson being the first superintendent. The school was first opened in an unused room of the Columbia Theological Seminary and the following year was moved to the "Park Building." The number of pupils continued to increase, the reputation of the school to grow, and in time its original function of supplying teachers for the city schools of Columbia acquired a wider scope. The first attempt to make it a normal school for the state at large was contained in a recommendation by Governor Richardson in 1887. In that year the Legislature granted to the school one scholarship of \$150 for each county in the state.

In the meantime the late Benjamin R. Tillman had become an active advocate of a state school for agricultural and industrial education. The principal result of the "Tillman Movement" was of course the establishment of Clemson College, but in his first inaugural address after his election as governor, Mr. Tillman further recommended an industrial school for girls and gave cordial recognition of the work done in that field by the Winthrop Training School. In the meantime the Training School had outgrown its accommodations, and efforts were made to induce the state to take over the institution and insure its continued life and growth as a state normal institution. Doctor Joynes had proposed the matter to Governor Tillman, and subsequently a commission

was appointed, with D. B. Johnson as chairman, and in November, 1891, the Columbia School Board tendered the Winthrop Training School to the state with a request that the state provide for its government and maintenance. In his message of 1891 Governor Tillman recommended that an act be passed providing for a State Industrial and Normal College for Women, with the Winthrop Training School as its normal college. This recommendation was carried out in the legislative act of December 23, 1891, and two years later the present title of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina was adopted. The college was continued at Columbia until September, 1895. In the meantime the board of trustees had secured a location at Rock Hill, and the cornerstone of the new college was laid May 12, 1894.

David Bancroft Johnson, who on February 19, 1895, was unanimously elected president of the new state college, is one of the most distinguished and influential educators in the South. He was born at LaGrange, Tennessee, January 10, 1856, a son of David Bancroft and Margaret E. Johnson. His father was president of a college at LaGrange, and the son grew up in a college atmosphere. He received his A. B. degree from the University of Tennessee in 1877 and his Master of Arts degree from the same university in 1880. South Carolina College bestowed upon him the degree LL. D. in 1905. He was assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Tennessee in 1879-80; principal of the graded schools of Abbeville, South Carolina, in 1880-82. In the words of Doctor Joynes from the Memorial Address above noted, "during my residence at Knoxville I had become acquainted with a young man who had recently been graduated in the University of Tennessee, and had been serving as a teacher in the Knoxville city schools. Later he had been assistant professor in the University in which I was a professor; then he had served in Abbeville as organizer and principal of the schools in that town, and was now superintendent of schools in New Bern, North Carolina. I had watched his career with interest, and was satisfied that he possessed the experience and qualification which we needed in Columbia. So, upon my nomination, he was elected first superintendent of the Columbia Schools." Thus for thirty-five years his name and his work have been written largely in the history of the Columbia City Schools and Winthrop College.

However, Doctor Johnson's great vigor and enthusiasm in behalf of educational ideals have made him a leader in many movements not directly in the routine of his duties at Rock Hill. He established and served as president from 1885 to 1894 of the Columbia Y. M. C. A., and during 1886-95 was chairman of the State Executive Committee of that body. He also organized the South Carolina Association of School Superintendents and the Rural School Improvement Association in 1902. During 1910-11 he was a member of the South Carolina State Commission to revise the school laws. He served as president of the State Teachers' Association from 1884 to 1888 and was vice president of the National Teachers' Association in 1894 and again in 1896-97. In 1909 he was president of the Department of Rural and Agricultural Education of the National Educa-





*D. B. Johnson*



tion Association, was president of the Normal School Department in 1911 and a member of the National Commission on Normal School Statistics in 1911 of the National Education Association. He was president of the Normal Department in 1908 and the Department of Elementary Education in 1909 and of the Southern Education Association, and was president of the latter association in 1910. One of the highest honors that can be conferred upon a school man is the presidency of the American Education Association, an honor which Doctor Johnson enjoyed in 1915-16.

During the period of the World war Doctor Johnson was unceasing in behalf of many patriotic duties. He was district chairman of the United War Work Campaign in South Carolina, was district chairman of the Jewish Relief Campaign, and helped organize and direct practically all the various patriotic drives in Rock Hill and York County. He is now state chairman for the Young Men's Christian Association in South Carolina and besides founding the Young Men's Christian Association at Columbia founded a similar institution at Rock Hill. Doctor Johnson is a member of the National Civic Association, the National Peace League and the South Carolina Historical Society.

August 6, 1902, he married Mai R. Smith, of Charleston. They have two sons, David Bancroft and Burgh Smith Johnson.

**WILLIAM PINCKNEY GREENE**, a prominent lawyer and citizen of Abbeville, has been a member of the South Carolina bar for nearly a quarter of a century, and has enjoyed the high honors of his profession and also of business and citizenship.

He was born in Abbeville County, November 24, 1873, a son of James H. and Elvira T. (Bowie) Greene. His father was an Abbeville farmer. The son attended the common schools, also the Preparatory School at Due West, and in 1889 entered Erskine College, where he graduated in 1893, at the head of his class. While teaching for several years he read law in the office of Ernest Moore at Lancaster, and was admitted to practice in December, 1895. The following year he practiced at Greenwood as a partner of the late W. C. McGowan, after whose death in 1897 he removed to Abbeville, where he formed a partnership with William Henry Parker. For over twenty years Mr. Greene has shared in the most important business of the local courts and has tried many important cases in the state courts. He served several times as special judge. He is vice president of the Abbeville Cotton Mills, and owns the Abbeville Press and Banner. He is a member of the Abbeville School Board and a trustee of Erskine College and of the Woman's College at Due West.

March 27, 1907, he married Miss Mary Hemphill. They have two children, Mary Hemphill and William Pinckney, Jr. Mr. Greene is a deacon in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and is a member of the South Carolina Bar Association.

**JOHN MCKEE NICKLES**, the well known Abbeville lawyer and former state senator, has had a prominent part in the public life of his home city and state, and has reason to be especially well satis-

fied with the part he has played in the modern educational program of South Carolina.

He was born at Due West, South Carolina, August 20, 1876, son of George Newton and Jane (McKee) Nickles. His father was a well to do and successful farmer of Abbeville County and served twelve years as county supervisor of Abbeville County. The son was educated in the public schools and received his A. B. degree from Erskine College. His later interest in education is no doubt derived in part from his own experience as a teacher, an occupation he followed four years. In the meantime he was reading law under James P. Carey, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1904. Since then he has been engaged in a busy general practice at Abbeville, and for seven years served as referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Nickles was a member of the State Senate during 1915-16-17-18, and then declined to become a candidate for re-election. While in the Senate he devoted much of his time and effort to educational measures. He was one of the authors of the present high school law of South Carolina, and was largely instrumental in the passage and is the author of the Dr. John De La Howe Industrial School Bill. After the passage of that bill he was appointed chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Dr. John De La Howe Industrial School and has interested himself in all its work and development.

About the time the war closed Mr. Nickles, though forty-two years of age, entered the officers training school at Camp Gordon, Atlanta. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and Junior Order of United American Mechanics and is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Abbeville. Besides his law practice he has some farming interests.

**JOHN MOORE MARS**, whose abilities have commended him favorably to the people of the state at large through his able services in the Legislature, both in the House and Senate, is a successful lawyer at Abbeville, where he has been in practice for the last twelve years.

Mr. Mars was born at Cokesbury, South Carolina, August 17, 1884, a son of Walter and Lucy J. (Moore) Mars. His father was a farmer and merchant. The son was liberally educated, attending the public schools and the conference schools, was a student in Clemson College and afterward attended Erskine College in Abbeville County. In December, 1907, he was admitted to the bar and has since carried the burdens of an increasing general practice at Abbeville. Mr. Mars served as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1909-10 and sat in the Senate during 1911-12-13-14. His most recent public honor came when he was elected mayor of Abbeville in March, 1918. He is a strenuous advocate of every measure that will bring the greatest degree of benefit to the community, county and state.

Mr. Mars is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

October 19, 1916, he married Imogen Wilkes, of Laurens, South Carolina.

CHARLES E. COMMANDER, banker and business man of Florence, is possessed and actuated by an essentially constructive spirit and has found the means of influencing and promoting a number of important activities in his home city and district. He prepared for the law and practiced several years, but was not satisfied with the circumscribed range of a professional man and has devoted most of his life to working out problems of practical business.

Mr. Commander was born in Darlington County, South Carolina, in 1882, and was brought as a child by his parents to Florence County. He is a son of R. C. and Sarah (McCurry) Commander. His mother is now deceased. The grandfather, Joseph Commander, was an extensive land owner and planter in Darlington County in ante-bellum days. He gave generously of his means and influence to the promotion of various projects in his home district, providing out of his own funds for the building of the old Mount Hope Church on the Black River. R. C. Commander for a number of years has been a planter in Florence County.

Charles E. Commander grew up at Florence, attended the public schools, and spent five years in the University of South Carolina, three years in the academic course and two years in the law school, where he graduated in 1904. For about a year following his graduation he was field and financial agent for the Alumni Association of the University. For another year he practiced law in Columbia associated with the law firm of Bellinger & Townsend. Returning to Florence in 1906, Mr. Commander entered the real estate and insurance business. Within a few years his business was the largest of its kind in this part of the state. Since 1916 Mr. Commander has been owner of the Florence Motor Sales Company, which he established in Florence and which maintains two departments in that city, one an accessory store and the other a general salesroom and repair plant. The business is both wholesale and retail in automobiles and accessories. Mr. Commander has a great enthusiasm for the present and future of the automobile industry, and is the first vice president of the South Carolina Automotive Trades Association.

Banking circles know him as active president of the City Savings Bank of Florence, which he organized in 1913, and which has a capital and surplus profits of over \$35,000 and deposits closely aggregating \$500,000, reflecting the wonderful prosperity of the city and adjacent district. Through the ownership and operation of a large body of land Mr. Commander also belongs among the farmer element of Florence County.

He is a charter member of the Florence Rotary Club, which was organized in February, 1920, and is its first vice president. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Adelaide Boyd, of Spartanburg, and their three children are Charles E., Jr., Liela Spands and Adelaide.

JOHN POPE ABNEY is one of the prominent Greenwood bankers, cotton mill officials and to a remarkable degree has been able to utilize and com-

bine the opportunities of a comparatively brief career to achieve prominence in business affairs.

He was born in Saluda County, January 5, 1885, a son of J. R. and Nannie (Clark) Abney. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, but acquired a liberal education, supplementing his advantages in the local schools with attendance at Wofford College, where he spent three years, leaving in 1903. His banking experience has been practically continuous since he left college.

For two years he was a messenger boy for the Bank of Greenwood. In 1905 he joined the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and served it successively as bookkeeper, assistant cashier, cashier and president. He resigned the presidency in 1916 to become cashier of the Bank of Greenwood.

Mr. Abney is president of the Grendel and Ninety-Six cotton mills, is president of the People's Bank at McCormick, is vice president of the Greenwood Cotton Mills, and a director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Greenwood and the Cambridge Bank at Ninety-Six. His financial interests also extend to various wholesale companies and business organizations of this section of the state.

Mr. Abney married Miss Susie Mathews, of Greenwood County, on June 24, 1913. They have one daughter, Sallie Marian.

JAMES BRADDOCK PARK has practiced law successfully at Greenwood since 1897. He is second member in the well known firm of corporation lawyers, Grier, Park & Nicholson.

He was born in Laurens, South Carolina, November 28, 1873, a son of James F. and Jane (Braddock) Park. His father was a farmer. The son grew up in the country and acquired most of his primary education in a subscription school. He studied law in the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He practiced one year in his native town of Laurens, but in 1896 came to Greenwood, and soon afterward became associated in practice with Mr. Grier. He served four years as mayor of Greenwood, and was a member of the commission for paving the city streets. He is a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and also a Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World.

In February, 1906, Mr. Park married Lillias Klugh, of Greenwood County. They have four children: Joe Fowler, Martha Braddock, Julia Glass and Lillias Klugh.

HARRY LEGARE WATSON was trained for the law but inclination, success and other circumstances have combined to keep him steadily in the profession of newspaper man. He is editor of one of the best daily newspapers in South Carolina, The Index-Journal at Greenwood. In the course of time many other interests, both business and civic, have been allotted to him and form the associations by which he is so well known in his section of the state.

Mr. Watson, the only child of Johnson Sale and Charlotte Louise Watson, was born July 11, 1876, at Phoenix, Greenwood County. He attended school in his native locality, and was prepared for college by W. H. Stallworth, Sr., a well known teach-



*Chas. E. Commander*



er of that community. For two years he attended Furman University in Greenville and was graduated with the A. B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1899.

Mr. Watson was admitted to the bar in 1908. He practiced law one year with Maj. H. C. Tillman, and then retired to give his full time to newspaper work. He is president of The Index-Journal Company and editor of The Index-Journal. He is president of the National Loan and Exchange Bank, a director of the Southeastern Life Insurance Company, a director of the Oregon Hotel Company, director of the Chee-Ha Land Company, a director of the Citizens Trust Company, director of Greenwood Chamber of Commerce and a member of Greenwood County Highway Commission. During 1912-13 he was president of the South Carolina Press Association.

Mr. Watson is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greenwood city public schools, and a trustee of the Greenwood Carnegie Public Library and a trustee of Furman University and in 1916 was president of the Furman Alumni Association. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President. Mr. Watson is a member and deacon of the South Main Street Baptist Church at Greenwood, is a Knight Templar Mason and member of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Greenwood Rotary Club and also belongs to the Kappa Alpha college fraternity.

June 27, 1900, he married Miss Ella Dargan, of Phoenix, daughter of the late Rev. John H. and Elizabeth (Townes) Dargan. To their marriage were born five children: Louise Montague, John Dargan, Elizabeth Sloan, Margaret Josephine and Ella Virginia Watson.

FRANK BARRON GRIER has been a lawyer and an active member of the Greenwood bar since 1897. He is also president and general counsel for the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Grier was born at York, South Carolina, December 10, 1869, a son of William Lowndes and Mary (Barron) Grier. His father was a Confederate soldier and captain of his company from Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, and after the war followed the profession of teaching. The son had a public school education and in 1890 graduated from The Citadel at Charleston. For three years he taught in the graded schools at Chester and in the meantime studied law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1893. For three years Mr. Grier practiced at Kingstree, and since 1897 has enjoyed a large general practice with home and offices at Greenwood.

He is a Mason and Shriner. In October, 1898, he married Miss Retta McWillie Withers, of Camden, South Carolina. They have four children, named Mary Barron, Nancy Shannon, Randolph Withers and Frank Barron.

EUGENE SATTERWHITE BLEASE, a former member of the state senate, has been a prominent lawyer at Newberry for the past twenty years, and by continuous and steadfast devotion to the best ideals

of his profession has won a high place in the South Carolina bar.

He was born at Newberry, January 20, 1877, a son of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Satterwhite) Blease. His father was both a farmer and merchant. The son was educated in public schools, the Newberry Academy, and graduated from Newberry College in 1895. On leaving college he had made up his mind to become a lawyer. For two years, 1896-97, he taught school, studying law, and in 1899 was admitted to the bar. He has since had a large general practice with offices both at Saluda and Newberry. He was elected and served as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1901-02, and his service in the State Senate was rendered during 1905-06, but he resigned before the close of his term. He also served as city attorney of Newberry four years, resigning that office. He was elected mayor of Newberry in December, 1919, which office he now holds. Mr. Blease married Urbana Neel, of Newberry County.

ZACCHEUS FRANKLIN WRIGHT has been a prominent factor in banking, industry and commercial affairs of Newberry for thirty years.

He was born at Newberry, March 21, 1869, son of Robert H. and Mary Frances (Bowers) Wright. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Bowers of Newberry. His father was a merchant. Zaccheus Wright grew up in the home of well-to-do parents, was given good educational opportunities, and also owes much to the training and influence of his mother. He graduated from Newberry College at the age of nineteen with the class of 1888. The fall of the same year found him established in business as a book and stationery merchant in his native town, and successive years found him burdened with many additional cares and responsibilities in commercial affairs. In 1897 he became cashier of the Commercial Bank of Newberry, an office he filled for many years. He has been a factor in developing the cotton industry in and around Newberry and in 1905 became president of the Newberry Cotton Mill. He was elected president of the Newberry Chamber of Commerce in 1906.

Mr. Wright is a democrat and was reared and for many years has been an active member of the Methodist Church.

THOMAS HUBERT TATUM. Steadily through a period of fifteen years Thomas Hubert Tatum has been rising to distinction as a well-grounded, able and hard working lawyer, and in that time has rendered many services to link his name closely with the welfare and progress of his home city of Bishopville.

Mr. Tatum was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina, August 1, 1878, a son of John Samuel Capers and Martha Washington (Smith) Tatum. His father was a planter. The son had the advantages of local schools as a boy, also attended Clemson College, and studied law in private offices and in Georgetown University at Washington. He was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1902, and the following year began general practice at Bishopville. He was elected and served as a member of the Legislature in 1907-08. He has been county

attorney for Lee County, has served Bishopville as city attorney, and is a former trustee of the local schools. Mr. Tatum is a director of the Home Building and Loan Association, is attorney for the People's Bank of Bishopville and the Bank of Bethune, and is local counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

He is a steward of the Methodist Church, has been for four years a lay leader for the South Carolina Conference, and is a member of the executive committee of the Layman's Movement for that church. November 22, 1905, he married Bessie McClair Mann, daughter of Rev. Coke D. Mann, for many years a minister of the Methodist Church. They have one daughter, Eliza Milford.

WILLIAM AUGUST HANTSKE, who is manager of the Life Department for the Carolina Life Insurance Company at Columbia, is regarded by his associates as one of the most competent insurance men in the South today. Mr. Hantske knows the insurance business as the result of practically continuous experience and participation from the time he was twenty years of age to the present. The volume of business he wrote in early years as an individual agent has brought him successive promotions, and for over ten years he has been an executive in the life insurance field.

Mr. Hantske was born at Mount Washington, Baltimore County, Maryland, April 28, 1871, son of Morris A. and Emma Augusta Hantske, both now deceased. On both sides he comes of an interesting ancestry. His father was a native of Austria and descended from a family that for generations were noted for their attainments in the science of botany and included some of the most noted botanists of that country. Mr. Hantske's mother was born at Oldenburg, Germany, her father, Hugo Walther, being a noted nurseryman. Through her mother she was descended from the Bosse family, a name long prominent in the annals of the Lutheran Church, many of whose clergymen were of the Bosse family. Mr. Hantske is a grand-nephew of the late Louis Bosse of Spartanburg, South Carolina, who was a Confederate soldier and afterward prominent in the reconstruction period. Morris A. Hantske and wife were married in Germany in 1865 and at once came to America, locating in Maryland, where for many years he was prominent as a florist, nurseryman and botanist at Baltimore.

William A. Hantske acquired his education in the public schools and business colleges of Baltimore, and in 1891, at the age of twenty, made his first effort in the field of life insurance. Later for about one year he was a stock salesman, but with that exception has acknowledged no other dominant interest in business. His work in life insurance has been done in Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. From 1898 to 1902 he represented the Baltimore Life Insurance Company as manager in Pennsylvania. In 1903 he became an agent with the Metropolitan Life of New York, and in 1906 was promoted to assistant manager of that company and in 1911 to manager. He remained with the Metropolitan until the early part of 1916, when he was called to his present duties by the Carolina Life Insurance Company at Columbia as manager of the Life Depart-

ment. He is also a member of the South Carolina Life Underwriters' Association.

Like most successful insurance men, his influence has been earnestly directed to the promotion of the best ideals in civic, moral and educational affairs. He has never sought public office though as a democrat he has done what he could to promote clean, progressive politics. He is one of the prominent and well known Lutherans of South Carolina, and during the late war was state chairman for the Lutheran National Commission for the Welfare of Soldiers and Sailors. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Columbia. Mr. Hantske is also affiliated with Richland Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past grand of the Odd Fellows and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. He is a member of the Ridgewood Country Club.

In 1894, at Baltimore, he married Mary Cyline George, daughter of John and Catherine E. George. Her father for many years was a farmer in the Dulany Valley section of Baltimore County. Mr. and Mrs. Hantske have one son, William George, who graduated from Newberry College with the class of 1917.

COLIN BRADLEY RUFFIN, of Bishopville, a talented lawyer, is member of the prominent Ruffin family of North Carolina.

He was born in Edgecombe County of that state, November 7, 1884, a son of Joseph Henry and Zilphi Ann (Lane) Ruffin. His father for many years was identified with the agricultural interests of North Carolina. The son attended local schools, high school, graduated from the literary department of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1909 and completed the law course in the same institution. For one year he taught in the high school at Wilmington, North Carolina. Mr. Ruffin was admitted to the bar of his native state in August, 1911, and to that of South Carolina in December, 1912. He came to Bishopville in the latter year and has enjoyed a rapidly growing general practice. He is present county attorney of Lee County, is a director and attorney for the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, during the war was food administrator for Lee County, is a member of the County Board of Education and an alderman of Bishopville. He is also secretary of the Lee County Democratic Club.

November 26, 1913, he married Miss Mabel Fountain, of Tarboro, North Carolina. Their three children are Marion, Mabel and Zilphi A. Lane.

CARROLL JOHNSON RAMAGE, a lawyer who can look back upon the achievements of more than twenty years, has been a prominent factor in the business and civic as well as professional interests of Saluda.

He was born in Edgefield County in what is now the eastern portion of Saluda County, in May, 1874. He attended the local schools and afterward Newberry College, where he distinguished himself as a student. Dr. G. W. Holland was then president of the college and took much interest in him. He graduated and afterward received the Master of Arts degree from Newberry. At his graduation he won medals for English Essay and History.





*W. A. Hantake*



Mr. Ramage was admitted to the bar in 1897, and since then has practiced at Saluda and has been especially well known as a civil lawyer. He is author of two volumes of Digests of South Carolina Reports, vols. 61 to 100, and served two years as a special judge. He was also a member of the State Board of Education two years and was formerly president and is now vice president of the Planters National Bank of Saluda. In May, 1904, he was happily married to Annie Bell Crouch.

REV. JOHN MCSWEEN, who to distinguish him from his honored father, John McSween, the veteran banker and business man of Timmonsville, writes his name John McSween III, was born at Timmonsville, November 15, 1888. Concerning his father's career a special article is written on other pages.

John McSween had a public school education, graduated Bachelor of Science from Davidson College in 1908, and spent two years in his father's store at Timmonsville. In 1913 he was graduated Bachelor of Divinity from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia. For one year he did missionary work for his church in the mountains of North Carolina, and then took a pastorate in the Presbyterian Church at Dillon.

He was commissioned a chaplain with the Second South Carolina Infantry and went to the Mexican border with that organization in 1916. He was mustered out in March, 1917, and on the twenty-fifth of July of the same year again entered the service of the Government as chaplain at Camp Sevier. In May, 1918, he went overseas, and served as chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train of the Fifty-fifth Artillery Brigade. He was discharged March 27, 1919.

Mr. McSween married Lina Washington Crews, of Durham, North Carolina, June 11, 1913. To their marriage were born three children: Allen Crews, William Crews, and John IV, who died in 1918.

SAMUEL J. ROYALL. While his able work as a lawyer has made him well known in professional circles at Florence during the past five years, Samuel J. Royall has also achieved fame as one of the officers in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry Regiment, made up of South Carolinians, a unit in the American forces which won lasting fame on the western battlefield of France.

Mr. Royall, who was selected as historian of the regiment by his regimental commander, and whose account of the One Hundred and Eighteenth has been published in book form, was born at Florence in 1880, son of W. N. and Mella (Norris) Royall. The Royalls for many generations have been a prominent family in Virginia and North Carolina. W. N. Royall became a prominent railway official for many years manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway with headquarters at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Samuel J. Royall, a native of Florence, was reared and received his early education at Wilmington. He studied law at the University of South Carolina at Columbia, graduating in 1914. He began practice at Florence, but nearly three years of the subsequent time has been taken up in military service for his country. He went to the Mexican border

with the old Second South Carolina Regiment of the National Guard in July, 1916. He was on duty there until March, 1917. He then resumed his law practice, but after five months volunteered for the war with Germany and was commissioned lieutenant of Headquarters Company of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, which as is well known was a part of the Thirtieth Division. He was with this regiment in all its splendid fighting record in France, and returning to America received his honorable discharge April 27, 1919.

Mr. Royall is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, is also a Mason and belongs to the Episcopal Church. He married Miss Elizabeth Willcox, daughter of Dr. James Willcox of Darlington.

HON. JAMES EMMIT BEAMGUARD. Present state senator from York County, James Emmitt Beamguard has for many years been one of the solid and substantial citizens of the wealthy and rapidly growing Town of Clover, the leading business center in the upper part of York County.

The Beamguards in South Carolina have always been farmers and planters, though their other qualities have frequently led them into public affairs. Senator Beamguard was born April 9, 1869, in York County, at the family home 2½ miles south of Clover. This old homestead was settled by his grandfather, who was born of Scotch parents and came from the north of Ireland, where the Beamguards had lived for some generations. They are, therefore, of the Scotch-Irish stock. Senator Beamguard is a son of Capt. J. W. and Mona (Stevenson) Beamguard. His father was born in the same locality of York County and served four years as a Confederate soldier, being captain of a company in the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment.

James E. Beamguard had a common school education, and since early manhood his business affairs have been centered at the ancestral Beamguard place south of Clover. Since 1916 he has also played an important role in the business affairs of Clover, being secretary, treasurer and manager of the Clover Cotton Oil Mill and Ginning Company, manufacturers of cotton seed products and ginners of cotton.

His political experience and participation in public affairs is a record of many years. From 1894 to 1900 he was clerk of the Senate Finance Committee of the General Assembly, then represented his county in the House from 1900 to 1908, and since 1912 has served continuously as senator from York County. He was re-elected in 1916 and was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections and a member of the committee on rules, agriculture and finance. His name has been associated with much of the important legislation enacted in South Carolina during the last twenty years.

Senator Beamguard is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and teacher of the men's class of the Sunday school, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, Woodmen of the World and Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He married Miss Mittie Dorsett, of York County, on April 2, 1895. Their daughter, Miss Bleeker Beamguard, graduated with the class of 1919 from Chicora College at Columbia.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM JAMES GERMANY.** In the wholesale district of Columbia stands a large three-story plant, office and cold storage plant, operated under the business title of Germany-Roy-Brown Company. The president of this company is Fred Germany, whose full Christian name has just been given. In a peculiar degree this institution represents the life work and enterprise of Mr. Germany. As it is one of the organizations doing most to establish Columbia as one of the great wholesale centers of the South, there is also the highest degree of personal credit due the president of the company for building up the business and making his individuality and energy count as a powerful commercial stimulus to his native city.

Mr. Germany was born at Columbia February 13, 1872. His parents, William Jackson and Elizabeth E. (Taylor) Germany, are now deceased. Mr. Germany is their only surviving son, and he has three sisters.

To the age of sixteen his life was spent at home and in attending the local schools. At that age he made himself a regular assistant to his father in the grocery business, and after four years of working experience he went north and entered the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and completed his training for his chosen life-work.

On returning to Columbia Mr. Germany engaged in office work, and for three years was bookkeeper with the wholesale firm of R. B. and D. McKay, one of the well known and old established firms of the South.

The letter-heads of the Germany-Roy-Brown Company bear the words "Established 1894." That date commemorates the independent but exceedingly modest start of Mr. Germany as a retail grocer in Columbia. At that time he had the experience, the training, a sound knowledge of merchandising and business principles, had earned some credit, but had a very limited capital to embark. Moreover he entered business at a time of widespread financial depression. Against those disadvantages were arrayed his energy, ambition, skillful and studious management, and the result was that he was soon handling a capacity trade, and his business grew in volume every year. It is a matter of special interest to note that Mr. Germany still continues the retail grocery business in which he gained his first success and at its original location.

His wholesale business was a direct outgrowth of his retail establishment. In 1914 he entered into partnership with Mr. J. E. Young, making the firm Young & Germany. Mr. Young died in December, 1918, and in January, 1920, the old firm of Young & Germany gave way to the new corporation of Germany-Roy-Brown Company, with Mr. Germany as president, A. F. Brown, vice president, and Mr. T. L. Roy, secretary and treasurer. Their business is groceries, fruit and produce, and in those lines the company has become securely established in the confidence and patronage of a large southern territory. In order to expedite the handling of the growing volume of business the company maintains branch houses at Florence and Spartanburg. They also have a thoroughly equipped and modern cold storage plant at Columbia.

Twenty-five years after his first humble venture as a merchant in Columbia Mr. Germany found himself financially independent, and esteemed as he really is one of the leading business men of the capital city.

He has also found time to cultivate other interests. He is a director in the Carolina National Bank of Columbia and is the owner of two fine farms, one in Richland and the other in Lexington County, both convenient of access to Columbia. Through his ownership of these properties Mr. Germany is deeply interested in agricultural development, and gives his liberal support and encouragement to any movement tending toward improved farming, greater production, good roads, and improved rural conditions. Though taking an interest in clean politics and public questions, he has never been a contender for public office, and has believed that he could render the greatest service to the world by concentrating his attention on his business. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church at Columbia.

In the spring of 1899 he married Miss Blanche Smith, of Greenville. She died in 1915. In the spring of 1917 he married Miss Effie Berry, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mrs. Germany is prominent in church, charities and other causes in which the leading women of Columbia participate.

**CAPT. C. ALBERT JOHNSON**, of Rock Hill, is a prominent business man of that city, member of the wholesale grocery house of Blankenship & Johnson, and was a South Carolina officer in the late war, serving with the rank of captain in the Sixth Division.

He was born at Rock Hill in 1888, a son of J. B. and Ida (Boyd) Johnson. His father for many years was a prominent merchant and capitalist of Rock Hill, and among present connections is president of the York County Cotton Association.

Captain Johnson was liberally educated, attending the Citadel at Charleston two years and graduating from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1908. On leaving college he entered upon a business career at Rock Hill, and his personal part in the firm of Blankenship & Johnson has been a strong factor in making that one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of the state. In August, 1919, the firm notably expanded its facilities by establishing a branch house at Gastonia, North Carolina.

In August, 1917, Captain Johnson entered the Second Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, received a commission as captain, and was assigned to duty with the Sixth Division. He was in camp at Anniston, Alabama, Chickamauga, Tennessee, and Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, until July, 1918, when he went overseas. His division saw its first active duty at the Vosges, and later participated in some of the phases of the great Argonne-Meuse drive. He spent the winter of 1918-19 in France and on the German frontier and returned home and received his honorable discharge May 2, 1919.

Captain Johnson is a member of the Methodist Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic frater-



*Friedemann*



nity. He married Miss Carrie Anderson, and they have one daughter, Caroline.

FRANK OSCAR BLACK during the ten years since he left college has been devoted to educational work, and his present position in his profession is as county superintendent of schools of Saluda.

He was born in Saluda County, May 10, 1886, a son of John David and Marina (Satcher) Black. He grew up on his father's farm, had some of its duties while attending local schools, and acquired his higher education in the Ridge Spring High School and at Newberry College, where he graduated in June, 1909. He taught school at Prosperity and Little Mountain, also at Bainbridge, Georgia, and was a high school principal four years. In January, 1917, he was elected county superintendent of schools of Saluda County. Mr. Black is a member of the Lutheran Church, is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar and Shriner, and affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

June 28, 1911, he married Miss Lillian Hill, of Newberry. They have three children, Francis, Lucy and Susan.

WILLIAM HENRY KEITH. While he inherits the traditions of a family long identified with the business affairs of Timmonsville, William Henry Keith has made his own career a means of increasing the prestige of that city as a commercial center, and has labored faithfully and successfully for a quarter of a century in building up one of the largest concerns of its kind in Florence County.

He was born at Timmonsville, February 7, 1873, a son of Jesse E. and Kate (Sykes) Keith. His father was a merchant at Timmonsville for many years. The son had a public school education, and also attended The Citadel at Charleston. When a young man he went to work in the store of John McSween, his step-father, general merchant at Timmonsville. That business was incorporated in 1899, at which time he became vice president. When Mr. McSween retired he was succeeded by Mr. Keith as president. Mr. Keith is also president of the McSween Mercantile Company at Lamar and is a director of the Bank of Timmonsville and the Merchants and Planters Bank at Lamar. He is also a director of the Timmonsville Oil Mill.

While his time has been well taken up by his varied business interests, he has served acceptably in public responsibilities, being a former alderman and former mayor of Timmonsville. During the war he was chairman of the local exemption board of Florence County. Mr. Keith has been a deacon in the Presbyterian Church since it was organized in Timmonsville. April 14, 1897, he married Miss Cora Byrd, of Timmonsville. They have two children, Dorothy Sykes and Margaret Louise.

MASON DAVIS NESMITH, who is a dental surgeon by profession, has in addition to his professional work performed many interesting public services and been active in business affairs in Lake City, where he has had his home since 1905.

He was born in the old community of South Carolina named for his family, Nesmith, April 15, 1874, son of William Edward and Lydia J. (Joseph)

Nesmith, substantial farming people of that vicinity. He was first educated in public schools, attended Clemson College, and in 1905 graduated from the Atlanta Dental College at Atlanta, Georgia, and finished the pharmacy course in the same year. Since then he has been a resident of Lake City and active in his profession and in business. He is vice president of the Lake City Insurance Company and a director of the Bank of Lake City. Soon after he identified himself with this community he was made chairman of the Committee of Public Works, and helped give Lake City its present splendid water system. He also served as an alderman three years, as trustee of the graded schools, and is now a member of the Board of Assessors for his district. Doctor Nesmith is a deacon of the Baptist Church.

June 14, 1905, he married Virgie Elizabeth Brooks, of Georgia. Their five children are Catherine Lydia, Julia Brooks, Ethel Elizabeth, Daisy Florence and Mason Davis, Jr.

WOODRUFF HOLSTON LOWMAN has been the first and only cashier of the Citizens Bank of Timmonsville. He was identified with the organization of the bank in 1901. At that time its capital was \$30,000 but in 1919 this was increased to \$75,000. The bank also has surplus of \$37,500, while its deposits aggregate \$300,000.

Mr. Lowman was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, June 22, 1861. He acquired his early education in the public schools and his early business experience as clerk and bookkeeper at Batesburg. In 1885 he went to Arkansas and for a time was a bookkeeper at Lonoke. Later he engaged in the general merchandise business at Orangeburg in his native state, and was a general merchant at Timmonsville until he entered the Citizens Bank in 1901. He is also a trustee of the graded schools and has all the best interests of the community at heart. He is a deacon of the Baptist Church.

In March, 1885, he married Miss Sallie Meyer of Batesburg. To their marriage were born four children: Eugene Meyer; Ruby, wife of C. L. Smith; Woodruff H., Jr., who served as a first lieutenant in Company A of the Three Hundred and Tenth Infantry with the Seventy-Eight Division in the Expeditionary Forces; and Norwood, who is still a student.

JOSEPH F. HASELDEN, M. D. For fifteen years Doctor Haselden has practiced his profession at Greeleyville, is the leading physician and surgeon of that community, and both through his profession and through his influence as a citizen has done much to promote the continued growth and improvement of what is one of the most prosperous commercial and home towns in Williamsburg County.

Doctor Haselden was born near the present Town of Johnsonville in Williamsburg County in 1871, son of S. B. and Adele (Johnson) Haselden. The Haseldens are of English ancestry, and the Johnson family has long been prominent in Williamsburg County, the Town of Johnsonville being named in their honor.

Doctor Haselden prepared for his profession by two years spent in the Medical College of South

Carolina at Charleston, and in 1904 he graduated from the Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore. Immediately after graduation he chose the promising community of Greeleyville as his home, and has found there all the opportunities that an ambitious medical man desires.

Doctor Haselden married Miss Mamie Boyle. She is a niece of Mr. T. W. Boyle, whose noteworthy part in building up the Town of Greeleyville has been described elsewhere. Doctor and Mrs. Haselden have three children: Elizabeth, Boyle and Fleetwood.

**HON. JOHN HARDIN MARION.** While the family represented by John Hardin Marion, a prominent lawyer and state senator of Chester, has been identified with South Carolina only about a century, it is possible to assert on authentic genealogical evidence that several generations earlier the ancestors of this branch coincided with those of the celebrated Revolutionary leader and South Carolina general, Francis Marion. Francis Marion, the general, was a grandson of Benjamin and Louise (d'Aubrey) Marion. They were French Huguenots, came from the north of Ireland and settled in South Carolina early in the eighteenth century, living near Georgetown.

These French Huguenots had left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settled in the north of Ireland. Some of them remained there nearly a century after the emigration of the grandparents of General Marion. Between 1815-20 Patrick Marion, who was born at Craighilly, County Antrim, in 1772, came to America and located in the upper part of Fairfield District. He married Jane McNeely. Their son John Alexander Marion became a planter in Chester County, and through a long life was prominently identified with affairs in that section. He married Margaret Jane Sterling.

Their son James Taylor Marion, long a conspicuous figure in the business life of Chester County, was father of John Hardin Marion.

The late James Taylor Marion was born near Richburg in 1845, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company D of the Seventeenth South Carolina Infantry. Later he was transferred to Company B of the Fourth Cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia. At Cold Harbor May 30, 1864, he was captured and spent thirteen months in Elmira prison. Following the war he engaged in merchandising at Lewisville. He is remembered as a man of great energy and public spirit, and became widely known in business, social and church circles. He died in 1911. He, as did also his father before him, served as a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

James Taylor Marion married Jane A. Hardin, of a prominent Chester County family of English ancestry. The Hardins have lived in Chester County since the Revolution, and among the prominent characters of the name one was the late Peter Lawrence Hardin, who died in 1914 and who for twenty years represented his county in the Lower House and in the State Senate. He was a brother of Jane A. Hardin. She was a daughter of Peter and Rebecca (King) Hardin and was born August 24, 1853, and died June 20, 1916.

John Hardin Marion, who was born in Chester

County October 23, 1874, has earned distinctions of his own in addition to those of his ancestry. He acquired his literary and legal education in the University of South Carolina, graduating with the degrees A. B. and LL. B. in 1893. At that time he was only nineteen years old, and it required a special act of the Legislature to admit him to the bar. Returning to Chester, he formed a partnership to practice with Hon. William A. Barber, then attorney general of South Carolina. In later years he has been senior member of the firm Marion & Marion. Since 1902 Mr. Marion has been general counsel for the Carolina and Northwestern Railway. His practice, always large and important, is about evenly divided between corporation and general cases.

One of the eminent members of the Supreme Bench of South Carolina has paid Mr. Marion the following tribute: "He has been a student of the law all of his mature years. He has an ample library of law books. His preparation is tireless and thorough. He is much of an advocate before judge and jury. He has a good voice, pleasing countenance, is apt in anecdote and repartee. He is perhaps at his best before the jury; but before the court he is strong and helpful. His private library of select volumes is full and he diligently studies them. He adds to the accomplishments of a lawyer the attainments of the scholar. He is a man of quiet but determined courage. His word is as good as his bond, and he may be fully trusted in all of the relations of life."

His active career has not been altogether law work. When the Spanish-American war broke out he went in as second lieutenant of Company D, First Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, and afterward served in the National Guard, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1907. During the World war he gave a generous part of his time to patriotic causes, having charge of the Speakers' Bureau for the second Red Cross campaign, was county chairman of the United War Work campaign and made many speeches in behalf of all war measures and movements.

Colonel Marion served as a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly from 1898 to 1900, and in 1918 was elected state senator from Chester County, serving in the session of 1919. He has always been greatly interested in education and for several years has been a member of the Board of School Trustees of Chester. He is a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, a teacher of its Bible Class at Chester, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

By his marriage he is allied with several historic families. December 31, 1902, Miss Mary Pagan Davidson became his wife. She was born at Chester, daughter of Col. William Lee and Annie Irvine (Pagan) Davidson. Col. William Lee Davidson was a son of Benjamin Wilson and Betsie (Latta) Davidson, of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. William Lee Davidson served with the rank of colonel in the Seventh North Carolina Infantry in the Confederate army, and gained distinction in that war. His grandfather, Maj. John Davidson, was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and was a gallant soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war. Annie Irvine





J. A. Hanson.



Pagan, mother of Mrs. Marion, was a daughter of Maj. James Pagan of Chester County, who held the rank of major in the Confederate army and for many years was a successful merchant at Chester. James Pagan married Anne Fayssoux, daughter of Peter Fayssoux, who was a son of Dr. Peter Fayssoux of Charleston, the Continental surgeon referred to and quoted by McCready in "South Carolina in the Revolution." Peter Fayssoux, father of Anne, married Rebecca Irvine, whose father, Gen. William Irvine, was a member of Washington's staff and after the Revolution was distinguished by his work in military campaigns and in the civil affairs of Pennsylvania.

**WILLIAM TILLMAN MCGOWAN.** His associates and clients look upon Mr. McGowan as one of the accomplished younger lawyers, able, hard working, diligent and faithful to all the interests committed to his care. He enjoys a fine position in his profession at Timmons ville.

He was born in Hyde County, North Carolina, October 8, 1882, son of Henry Lawrence and Dell (Stotesbury) McGowan. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attended private schools, took his A. B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1907 and was awarded the degree Master of Science by the same institution in 1908. For four years he was a teacher and superintendent of schools at Lynchburg, South Carolina. Mr. McGowan graduated from the law department of the University of North Carolina in 1911. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1913, and built up his early practice at Bishopville, where he remained until 1915, having now a general practice at Timmons ville.

February 20, 1917, he married Susie Hill, of Abbeville. They have one son, William Tillman, Jr., born November 20, 1917. Mr. McGowan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Omar Temple.

**WILLIAM C. DAVIS** for many years has been prominent as a lawyer and banker at Manning, and is a member of an old family of Clarendon County. His father, James E. Davis, was for sixteen years clerk of the court at Manning.

William C. Davis was born on his father's farm near Manning February 12, 1870, son of James E. and Anna M. Davis. He was liberally educated and was given a thorough military discipline while a student in The Citadel at Charleston, where he was graduated at the age of nineteen. He began the study of law with Joseph F. Rhame, after which he entered the University of Virginia, and in 1891 was admitted to the Virginia bar. On returning home he formed a partnership with Joseph F. Rhame, his former preceptor. As a young lawyer he also took an active part in local military affairs, and was captain of the Manning Guards, which in May, 1898, was mustered into the United States volunteer service as Company D of the Second South Carolina. He was captain of his company, and served as judge advocate of the Seventh Army Corps while in Cuba. He spent three months in Cuba and was mustered out in April, 1899. Dur-

ing the World war Captain Davis was chairman of the Council of Defense of Clarendon County, and took a permanent part in all war activities.

From 1894 to 1898 he was a member of the Legislature and was on the judiciary committee. He has been interested in various local business affairs, was formerly a director of the Manning Oil Mill, is a director of the Carolina Stock Farms Company and is president of the First National Bank of Manning, which was reorganized in March, 1918, under a national charter.

May 17, 1894, Captain Davis married Clara J. Huggins, daughter of Doctor Huggins of Manning.

**RAYMOND CLYDE ROLLINS** during the greater part of his active business career since leaving college has been identified with the Bank of Timmons ville. This is one of the strong financial institutions of Florence County and has lent its resources effectively to the upbuilding of that community for many years. The bank is capitalized at \$100,000, surplus of \$15,000 and its deposits in 1919 aggregated \$500,000.

Raymond Clyde Rollins was born at Timmons ville, October 6, 1877, son of William DeLeslie and Addie Eugenia (Morris) Rollins. His father for many years was a railway telegraph operator. The son was educated in public schools and was a member of one of the early classes of Clemson College. On leaving college he entered the Bank of Timmons ville, acquired considerable knowledge of banking at that time, but afterward spent six years as bookkeeper with the John McSween Mercantile Company. In 1901 he returned to the bank as cashier, and has been steadily at his post promoting the interest of the bank and the welfare of its customers for nearly twenty years. In January, 1920, he was made active vice president of the bank. He is also secretary and treasurer and has held those offices since the organization of the Timmons ville Building and Loan Association. Mr. Rollins is a former alderman, is a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, superintendent of its Sunday school, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and past worshipful master of the Masonic Lodge.

July 20, 1899, he married Addie Elizabeth Cokes, of Timmons ville. Their six children are Raymond Clyde, Jr., now a student in Wofford College, Frances Eugenia, who is attending Columbia College, George DeLeslie, Edwin Morris, Ellen Elizabeth and Herbert Cokes.

**FREDERICK LESESNE.** The name Lesesne is of Huguenot origin, and the family of that name has been numerous represented in South Carolina for many generations. The Lesesnes were among the early settlers on the Santee River in St. Mark's Parish.

Frederick Lesesne, a lawyer of Manning, was born in Clarendon County, April 18, 1875, son of Henry H. and Letitia (Wells) Lesesne. His father was a farmer, and at the beginning of the war between the states entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-Third South Carolina Regiment. He was later promoted to major of the same regiment and was with Lee at Appomattox. Major Lesesne spent many years as

a farmer in Clarendon County and was elected county sheriff in 1878 and had held that office for fourteen years, until his death in 1891. A Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans was named in his honor.

Frederick Lesesne was educated in the Manning Academy, also took a business college course, and from 1897 to 1915 was employed as a bookkeeper. In the latter year he began the study of law in the University of South Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1917, since which date he has had a general practice at Manning. Mr. Lesesne is a Royal Arch Mason and Shriner and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

**JULIAN F. NOHRDEN.** The late Julian F. Nohrden, of Charleston, principal of the Mitchell School, was taken from life when in the period of his greatest usefulness, and yet it cannot be truthfully said that his work is ended, for the influence he exerted, the weight of the example of his upright and patriotic actions and the results of his conscientious and intellectual instructions, remain and bear witness to the value of the man and citizen. He was born at Charleston, August 20, 1888, and died in his natal city of typhoid fever August 6, 1918. His parents were F. E. and Florence (Harris) Nohrden.

Julian F. Nohrden was a product of Charleston in every respect, and his death was a distinct loss to his community. Educated at The Citadel, he was orator of his class, and was graduated with honors in 1908, although he had won a scholarship in the Charleston College at the age of sixteen years, resigning it to accept appointment to The Citadel. While he won distinction in educational matters, he was also prominent in athletics, and was a well known figure in both base ball and foot ball. After leaving The Citadel Mr. Nohrden associated himself with the News and Courier as a reporter, with the idea of following newspaper work while he studied law, but changed his mind and accepted the position of assistant principal of one of the public schools of Charleston, and in it found his life work. Later his talents were recognized by his promotion to be principal of the Mitchell School. Subsequently he was further honored by being appointed assistant superintendent of the public schools of Charleston, discharging the onerous duties of both positions at the time of his death. Not only was Mr. Nohrden intellectually fitted to hold the positions to which he was appointed, he had in his heart that inherent love and understanding of children without which no educator can render the best service to his pupils. Inspiring them with a love and winning their confidence and respect, he was able to gain from them a willing and joyous compliance with his regulations which resulted in his school showing remarkable advances in scholarship.

While he left newspaper work for the school-room, Mr. Nohrden never entirely lost his liking for literary work, and for several years edited the sporting page of the Charleston American. In addition to all of the multitudinous demands on his time and strength, when this country entered

the World war, Mr. Nohrden found opportunity to render efficient service, and led by him the children of all the schools, especially those of the Mitchell School, participated in all of the various war activities taking particular interest in the Red Cross work. As a slight memorial to his memory and in recognition of his efforts in behalf of their children, the members of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Mitchell School awarded a scholarship to the Charleston College.

On June 29, 1911, Mr. Nohrden was married at Charleston to Oriole Walsh, a daughter of James and Mary Walsh, all of Charleston. Mrs. Nohrden was educated at Lucas Academy, from which she was graduated. They had two children, Maynard, who was born June 1, 1912; and Francis Walsh, who was born December 14, 1917.

The funeral services of Mr. Nohrden was held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. Harold Thomas officiating. The following acted as pallbearers: Honorary: Messrs. James Simons, Julius E. Cogswell, T. W. Passailague, Sr., Montague Triest, Andrew J. Riley, Edgar Lieberman and A. Burnet Rhett; active: Messrs. H. F. Barkerding, H. J. O'Brien, Herbert Schachte, John D. Rooney, P. K. Bremer and Louis Denaro. His remains were laid to rest in St. Laurence Cemetery, Charleston.

Quoting from the tribute paid to Mr. Nohrden by the mayor of Charleston: "Having known him very intimately from earliest childhood, I feel qualified to testify to his very strong personality and high character. He inspired absolute confidence in those with whom he associated, and this quality made him most useful and helpful in our school life. His genuine interest in the individual scholar, and advice cheerfully given to the parents made him the friend of all the homes he touched. He devoted himself most unselfishly to the work as principal. He was most efficient and resourceful in his plans and very faithful in their execution. Our city has lost a devoted, cultured educator and a splendid citizen of the highest type, one who gave his best for the good of our youth and no man can ever render a nobler service."

Mr. Nohrden was a person of poetic instinct and wrote much poetry and short stories under the nom de plume of Martin Maynard. After his decease Mrs. Nohrden collected a number of poems and short stories and published them in a neat little volume. One of the poems—"An Ode"—which he had composed for the memorial exercises at Magnolia Cemetery, May 10, 1915, and which he read there is given herewith:

#### AN ODE

Winds of the South, blow soft today;  
Whisper, ye branches over head,  
A mindful people comes to pay  
Sweet tribute to its hero dead.

O'er their last camp, a sentry stands  
Eternal guard. What spirits rise



Julian F. Mohrden.







*J. W. Wideman*



To vitalize the nerveless hands?  
What visions luminate the eyes?

Northward the guns flash out anew;  
Once more the gray forms rush ahead;  
Kershaw, he sees, and Pettigrew;  
Hampton with knightly Armistead.

Out where the East blends sea with sand  
Sumter's dull mutterings begin;  
Flouting a navy's wrath, ho! stand  
Mitchell—and Elliott—Huguenin.

Far to the West a hill-crest flames;  
Up the long slope a thin line crawls;  
Hark, how the "rebel yell" proclaims  
Marrigault's charge! See, brave Gist falls.

South, as the gun flecked islands lie,  
Wagner's frail walls defy the blast.  
See, where a barred flag flutters high  
Hagood and Ripley standing fast.

North, East they struggled, West and South;  
Their strength alone, not their spirit, failed;  
Fire and sword, cold, famine, drouth  
Threatened. Thru all their faith prevailed.

Here Carolina calls them home;  
Here heads are bowed and quick tears start;  
While unforgetting daughters come  
With blooms to soothe her stricken heart.

Here grateful sons return to give  
Thanks for their sacred heritage;  
Proud in these glories that ever live,  
Humble in this—their pilgrimage.

Winds of the South, blow far today  
To the distant realm of Eternity;  
Seek out the waiting clans in gray,  
Bear them a sign how their children say

That we cherish this shrine as we will alway,  
With reverence and love and loyalty.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MCKELLAR has for many years been a fixture in the commercial affairs of Greenwood, both as a merchant and banker. His friends claim for him a genius as a financier, and every undertaking with which his name has been associated has had in it some of the elements of real success.

Mr. McKellar was born at Greenwood, June 25, 1872, a son of Benjamin F. and Susan Eliza (Chatham) McKellar. His grandfather was Major Peter McKellar. The grandfather was a man of wealth and great influence in his day, but the grandson, as a result of vicissitudes which frequently overtook southern families in the past century, had to start his own life poor. He received most of

his education by night school study. As a boy he worked in a brick yard, also in a furniture store for several years. About that time he was delegated as trustee for an estate, and in its management his business resourcefulness had its first real opportunity. He pulled the estate out of debt, and thereby also earned the confidence of the commercial world. For twenty-two years Mr. McKellar was a successful furniture merchant.

In 1910 he organized the People's Bank of Greenwood, and has been president since the institution was organized. At the beginning \$69,900 was subscribed to the capital stock of the bank and the capital is now authorized at \$500,000, with from \$200,000 to \$300,000 paid in and doing over \$1,500,000 worth of business. Mr. McKellar is also president of the People's Bank of Hodges, South Carolina, and president of the People's Trust Company.

He married Nora Victoria Summer, of Newberry, South Carolina. Their only son, Benjamin F., Jr., is now deceased. He married Katie Edmonds, of York, and at his death left four children, named Katherine Victoria, Imogene, Alice Frances and Susie Elles.

JAMES WARREN WIDEMAN, a prominent lawyer and present state senator from Clarendon County, bears the same name as his honored father, who was a prominent physician for many years at Due West, South Carolina.

Dr. James Warren Wideman was born in Abbeville County, September 16, 1846, was educated in country schools, in Erskine College, and at the age of seventeen became a member of Company A of the First South Carolina Cavalry. After the war he studied medicine, and was twice honored with the office of president of the Abbeville County Medical Society. On January 23, 1868, he married Emma Lucretia Jordan. Their son, James Warren Wideman, was born at Due West, September 30, 1887, and supplemented his advantages in the local schools with the opportunities of Erskine College, from which he graduated in 1908. He then taught one year in Hickory Grove before entering the Law School of the University of South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in 1911 and has since had a growing general practice and reputation as a sound and able lawyer at Manning. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1918 and elected a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1919. Mr. Wideman is a Mason and Woodman of the World.

June 11, 1914, he married Mary Louise Brockinton, of Manning. They have a daughter, Ida Louise, born in May, 1915.

JOHN JACOB SEIBELS was born in Columbia, South Carolina, August 3, 1871. After completing his education at the University of South Carolina, he entered his father's office, then and now known as the insurance agency of E. W. Seibels & Son, one of the oldest agencies in the South. At the age of twenty, Mr. Seibels was appointed Special Agent and Adjuster for the Southern States, for the Manchester Fire Assurance Company. In 1898 the Southern Department was organized with his broth-

er, Edwin G. Seibels, as Manager and John J. Seibels as General Agent, the Glens Falls Insurance Company and the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of New York then comprising the Department. Later the "Rockester-German," "New Hampshire," "American of Newark," "Royal Exchange" of England, "Colonial Fire Underwriters" of Hartford, the Cotton Fire & Marine Underwriters, and others, also entered the office under the same management. Today the office is one of the largest agencies in the South, maintains offices in New York and London, with an annual premium income, both fire and marine, of \$2,500,000. The general offices are on the fourteenth and fifteenth floors of the Palmetto Building, and a force of about seventy-five people is maintained. The Palmetto Construction Company, which owned and built the fifteen story Palmetto Building, was organized by Mr. John J. Seibels, president of the company, who especially planned the two upper floors for the Southern Department offices. In 1910 the South Carolina Insurance Company was organized, Mr. Seibels being its secretary.

Among other companies in which Mr. Seibels is a dominant factor may be mentioned the Greenfield Construction Company, the Consolidated Holding Company, the City Investing Company, the Palmetto Trust Company, and he is first vice president of the Palmetto National Bank and Palmetto Trust Company, and a director in numerous other companies, including the Southern Railway, Carolina Division, from 1902 to 1919.

Mr. Seibels is a son of Edwin Whipple and Marie J. Seibels. His great-great-grandfather emigrated from Elberfeldt, Germany, to Charleston, South Carolina in 1760. His great-great-grandmother was Sarah Temple, daughter of William Temple, brother of Sir John Temple of England. Mr. Seibels is a democrat in politics, a Master Mason, member of the Chi Phi Fraternity, Columbia Club, Ridgewood Club and a member of Trinity Church, Columbia. Mr. Seibels was married April 25, 1900, to Miss Bertha Willingham, oldest daughter of Calder Baynard and Lila Ross Willingham, of Macon, Georgia. Her great-great-grandfather, Thomas Henry Willingham, came to Charleston in 1790 from Willingham Hall, Market Rasen, present seat of the Willingham family in England. His son, Thomas, married Phoebe Sarah Lawton. Her great-uncle, Ephraim M. Baynard, is referred to as the chief founder and benefactor of the College of Charleston. The Ross family came from Scotland to Virginia and Mrs. Seibels great-grandfather, Luke Ross, moved to Macon, Georgia, from Williamston, North Carolina, in 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Seibels have two children. Calder Willingham and Mary Ross Seibels, these children being the fourth generation to live in the old Seibels home, which is still occupied by the Seibels family, and which was built in 1790.

**JAMES MONROE WALKER.** The talents of a good lawyer turned to the business of life insurance have brought James Monroe Walker through successive responsibilities, beginning as solicitor, until he is now assistant general manager and associate counsel of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of Columbia.

Mr. Walker, who was born in Colleton County, June 5, 1879, combines the blood of several old and prominent families of the state. His great-grandfather, George Walker, came from England over a century ago, and was a pioneer of Colleton County. His son George became a Baptist minister, widely known over several southern states. Rev. George Walker was the father of Isham David Walker, who for many years operated and lived on a fine plantation in Colleton County. Isham David Walker married Emma V. Hiers, a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Hiers. Jacob Hiers was of an old time planting family in Colleton County, and as a comparatively young man entered the Confederate army and was killed in battle, giving his life for the cause of the South.

James Monroe Walker grew up on the plantation of his father, Isham David Walker, and acquired his early education in the public schools of Colleton County. He has to his credit three years of efficient work as a teacher in the public schools of his home county. At the age of twenty he began the study of law in the office of Howell & Gruber. His preceptors were men of distinction and great learning, leaders of the southern bar, the individuals of the firm being Major M. P. Howell and Colonel W. B. Gruber. Mr. Walker was admitted to the South Carolina bar December 9, 1902, and for about ten years was busily engaged in a growing practice, both at Walterboro and St. Matthews.

He acquired his first practical knowledge of the life insurance business as a solicitor and field agent of the Carolina Life Insurance Company. He entered the service of that company on September 1, 1913. In volume and quality of business he quickly showed his class even among older and more experienced men in the business. He was promoted to assistant superintendent of the local agency at Columbia and engaged in that work three years. Then, in 1918, he was made superintendent of the Charleston district and in February, 1919, was returned to the home office at Columbia as assistant general manager and associate counsel.

Aside from his record in helping to build up one of South Carolina's most important business and financial institutions, Mr. Walker had some part in public affairs while he was a lawyer, representing Colleton County in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1905-06. A democrat he is primarily interested in the promotion of clean politics in community and state. Mr. Walker is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Baptist Church.

At Walterboro April 3, 1903, he married Susan Annie Caldwell. She was also born in Colleton County, daughter of Thomas H. and Susan A. (Marsh) Caldwell, the Caldwells and Marshs having been people of honorable distinction in Colleton and other sections of South Carolina through several generations. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have four children: James Monroe, Jr., Leon Waldo, Thelma Gertrude and David Thomas.

**DAVID WILLIAM GALLOWAY.** Both by intellectual talent and personal character David William Gallo-



*James M. Wack*



way is peculiarly fitted for success as a lawyer, and the early years of his practice have justified every promise entertained of a brilliant future. Mr. Galloway's ambition is in the line with the best traditions of the law. He from the first has regarded the law not as a trade but as a profession, and it has signified for him, in the words of an eminent jurist, "a mental and moral setting apart from the multitude—a priesthood of justice."

He was born in Dillon County, at that time Marion County, South Carolina, in 1889, son of James S. and Mary Lou (Bethea) Galloway. The Galloway ancestors came to this country from the north of Ireland, and represented a fine sturdy stock of people, especially identified with Marlboro County and its improvement into one of the richest sections of the South. James S. Galloway was a Confederate soldier, serving throughout the war in the Twenty-Third South Carolina Infantry. This regiment was a part of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, and was almost constantly on duty in Virginia except for a period when engaged in the Vicksburg campaign in Mississippi. James S. Galloway enlisted as a private, became a commissioned officer of the Twenty-Third and no braver soldier or more efficient officer served in the Confederate armies, according to the tributes of his old army comrades in arms. A bullet wound received in the head in one battle was the ultimate cause of his death, although he lived many years after the war and was a successful planter in that part of Dillon County originally a part of Marion, and he died at his home there in 1910.

Mary Lou Bethea, also deceased, was a member of the prominent Bethea family of Marion, Marlboro and Dillon counties. This ancestry originated in France and was established in Virginia in early colonial times. The first Bethea to come to South Carolina located in what is now Dillon County about 1746. The Betheas were extensive planters, many of them have been soldiers, and many have appeared as prominent figures in public and political affairs.

David William Galloway has always expressed a great debt to the influence of his mother, who was a woman of great nobility of heart and mind, and exceedingly charitable. Mr. Galloway was educated in Wofford College at Spartanburg and in the University of South Carolina. He finished his law course in the latter school in 1913, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Hartsville in Darlington County, and in 1914 was elected magistrate of Hartsville, filling that office for two years in addition to his general practice. His talents as a lawyer plainly called for a larger field, and he finally abandoned his growing business at Hartsville and established himself at Columbia in November, 1919. Mr. Galloway is a thorough student, and much of his success is due to the conscientious and thorough manner with which he undertakes every important commission assigned to him.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He married Miss Lois Shores, of Spartan-

burg. Their three children are David William, Jr., Mary Shores and Roslyn.

JEROME P. CHASE, SR., was one of the leading business men of Florence. He was born in Tennessee, July 28, 1838. He received most of his education at Washington, D. C., and at the age of twenty-one became a telegraph operator in South Carolina. During the war he was part of the time a soldier and afterwards a military telegraph operator for the Confederate Government and finally served for 1½ years in the Quartermaster's Department. After the war he became a Florence merchant but later engaged in the real estate and insurance business and became officially interested in nearly all local business enterprises. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878 and also served as mayor of Florence. He married in 1866 Miss Hattie McLeod.

Jerome P. Chase, Jr., was born in Florence, May 13, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and Wofford College and for several years was associated with the electric light plant at Florence, built by his father. He managed the company through the period of its difficulties and sold out the business in 1904. Since that date he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is manager and treasurer of the Chase Land & Improvement Company owned by the Chase family, and is a director of the Bank of Florence.

EDWIN EUGENE BRUNSON has spent most of his life in and around Florence, was reared on a farm, and for the past ten years has been one of the leading real estate men of the city.

He was born October 4, 1884, a son of Robert C. and Anna (Phinney) Brunson. His father was a farmer. He received the advantages of private and country schools, attended the University of South Carolina three years, and in 1910 entered the real estate business. He is member of the well known firm Lucas & Brunson of Florence. Mr. Brunson is president of the Pinewood Club and is present city tax assessor of Florence. He is unmarried.

JAMES CALVIN HEMPHILL. The Hemphill family of old Abbeville district has furnished many distinguished names to South Carolina. One of the present generation is James Calvin Hemphill, of Greenwood, formerly a part of old Abbeville County, and he is earning high reputation for himself in the profession of architecture.

He was born at Abbeville in 1889, a son of Robert Reid and Eugenia Cornelia (Taylor) Hemphill. His grandfather was Rev. William Reid Hemphill, for many years pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at Cedar Springs in Abbeville County. An uncle of James C. Hemphill is Major J. C. Hemphill, who was formerly editor of the Charleston News and Courier, the Charlotte Observer and the Richmond Times Dispatch. He is now editor of the Spartanburg Journal.

Robert Reid Hemphill, father of the Greenwood architect, was a Confederate soldier in Orr's Rifles. He played a creditable part in the war and at the end of the reconstruction period was a member of

the noted Wallace House of 1876. For some years he was editor of the Abbeville Medium, was member of the State Senate from Abbeville County, and for fourteen years clerk of the South Carolina Senate. He is now deceased.

James Calvin Hemphill acquired a liberal education, attending the College of Charleston two years. He studied architecture in Boston, taking a short course in Harvard University and another course with the Boston Architectural Club. He established himself in practice at Greenwood in 1913, and the past five years have been exceedingly busy and have presented many opportunities for him to prove his skill and develop it. He was fortunate in selecting Greenwood as his home, since it is one of the wealthiest and fastest growing cities in South Carolina. Mr. Hemphill has designed and superintended the construction of several public and private buildings, the most recent being the Abbeville County Memorial Hospital at Abbeville and the addition to the Greenwood Hospital. He is also architect of the fine modern residences of C. C. Wharton, Dr. W. A. Barnett, W. H. Mays, and J. B. Walton, in Greenwood.

Mr. Hemphill is a member of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

In August, 1919, he married Miss Milwee Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis of Greenwood. Mrs. Hemphill became well known over the state through her work as an organizer for the State Sunday School Association.

**WILLIAM JAMES BROWN** for over a quarter of a century has been one of the strong and resourceful men in the financial and business affairs of Florence, and has lent his influence and help readily to every movement for the community's advancement and welfare.

He was born in Florence County October 30, 1858, and has lived in the City of Florence since 1869. He had to be satisfied with the meager advantages offered by the private schools of the impoverished period following the war. As a boy he began earning his living as clerk in stores, and from 1887 to 1892 was one of the independent merchants of Florence.

In 1892 Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the Bank of Florence, served it many years as cashier and is now president. He has also been secretary and treasurer since organization of the Florence Gas Company, and was similarly officially identified with several building and loan associations.

Mr. Brown served as alderman of Florence from 1889 to 1893, and for three years was mayor of the city. He has long been prominent in the Baptist Church, and for twenty-eight years has been treasurer of the church at Florence. October 11, 1881, he married Miss Anna E. Mouzon, of Charleston. Six children were born to their marriage. The two now living are: Gedney M., cashier of the Bank of Florence, and Leroy King, assistant cashier in the bank. Charles Seignious, who was accidentally killed on the railroad in his automobile December 25, 1919, was second assistant cashier of the bank. This youngest son during the war was in the Sanitary Department of the Eighty-First Division with the Expeditionary Forces in France. The three

oldest children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are also deceased. They were: William James, Jr., who died at the age of twenty; Mattie Seignious, who died when five years old; and Furman Evans, who died at the age of fifteen months.

**ALLARD HENRY GASQUE**, who represents old French Huguenot stock in South Carolina, has devoted his active life to educational affairs and for fifteen years has been busily directing the public school system of Lawrence County in the capacity of county superintendent.

He was born in Florence County March 8, 1873, son of Wesley and Martha (Kirtan) Gasque. His father was a merchant and planter. The son was educated in the public schools and as a young man before going to college taught school three years in some of the country districts of Florence County. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1901, and the following year was principal of the Waverly School. He then took a year of post-graduate work and in 1902 was chosen county superintendent of education, beginning his first term in January, 1903. He was elected five times in succession for two year terms, without opposition, and in 1916 was elected for a four year term, receiving a large majority over two rival candidates.

Mr. Gasque is well known among South Carolina educators and is a former president of the South Carolina Teachers' Association. He has been a member of the State Executive Committee of the democratic party for eight years and chairman of the city democratic organization at Florence six years. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a past state counsellor and national representative of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church. He married, March 5, 1908, Bessie Hawley, of Richland County. They have three children, Martha Elizabeth, Doris and John Allard.

**JOHN DESAUSSURE GILLAND**, a prominent and well known attorney of Florence, has been in practice in that city for the past five years and is at this time acting city recorder.

He was born in Kingstree, South Carolina, November 3, 1883, a son of Thomas McDowell and Louise (Brockington) Gilland. His father was also an attorney, was educated in public schools, and took both his academic and law courses in the University of South Carolina. Mr. Gilland while in school and university became well known in athletic circles, and after leaving university was for three years a professional baseball player. He began the practice of law at Kingstree in 1909 and from that city moved to Florence in 1914. He has been admitted to practice in both the State and Federal courts.

April 22, 1913, he married Jane Allen. Their three children are J. D., Jr., Ruth Allen and Louise.

**JOHN WILBUR HICKS**, member of the prominent Florence law firm of Arrowsmith, Muldrow, Bridges & Hicks, is a native of South Carolina but finished his legal education in Chicago.

He was born in Florence County, March 24, 1885,



*W. J. Brown*









*D. Durham*

a son of Elijah Myers and Elizabeth C. (Welch) Hicks. His father was a minister of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hicks was educated in public schools, attended the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute until 1899, and from 1900 to 1904 was a student of the Welsh Neck High School. He graduated A. B. from Furman University in 1909, and then entered the law department of the University of Chicago. From this institution he received the degree J. D., Juris Doctor, in December, 1911. On returning to South Carolina Mr. Hicks was employed in the real estate department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, on business connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission, until the following May, when he was admitted to the bar and has since been engaged in general practice as a member of the firm above noted.

Mr. Hicks is a member of the Phi Psi college fraternity. He is also affiliated with the Junior Order United American Mechanics and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He belongs to the Baptist Church.

PHILIP H. ARROWSMITH is senior member of one of the prominent law firms in eastern South Carolina, that of Arrowsmith, Muldrow, Bridges & Hicks at Florence.

Mr. Arrowsmith, who was formerly a lawyer at Lake City, was born at Winnsboro, South Carolina, August 8, 1888, a son of Frances H. and Louise (Heller) Arrowsmith. His father was a hotel man. The son attended the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia, took his literary course in Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina, and in 1911 graduated from the law department of the University of South Carolina. Soon after being admitted to the bar he opened his office at Lake City and handled his clientele and business at that point from 1911 to 1919, when he removed to Florence.

July 30, 1912, he married Helen Thames, of Manning, South Carolina. They have two sons, Mitchell Heller and Philip Heller, Jr.

WILLIAM H. MALLOY has been an active business man of Florence for many years, though during the past twenty years his business abilities have been required almost altogether by the city. He has held the office of mayor or city treasurer for an aggregate of seventeen years.

Mr. Malloy was born at Cheraw, South Carolina, July 30, 1859, a son of Dr. A. and Henrietta (Coit) Malloy, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received his early education in common schools and the Cheraw Academy, gained his early business experience in Cheraw, and in 1891 removed to Florence. He was bookkeeper for one of the local firms several years, traveled in Texas one year, and then engaged in business as a merchandise broker at Florence. He was elected mayor of the city in 1896 and held that office for six years, until he felt obliged to resign to look after his private affairs. In 1908 he was first elected city treasurer and by repeated re-election annually he has filled that office to the present time. Nearly all the improvements which make a modern city of Florence have been instituted and carried out during his official connection as mayor or treasurer.

Mr. Malloy was for a number of years deacon of the Presbyterian Church at Cheraw. He first married Kate Wilson in 1885. January 28, 1892, he married Hannah Pawley Waring.

HENRY EDWARDS DAVIS was admitted to the bar in 1904, is member of the law firm Willcox & Willcox at Florence, and is division counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Mr. Davis, who has earned his high place in the South Carolina bar by unremitting industry and hard study, was born at Gourdin, South Carolina, October 4, 1879, a son of James Edwards and Emma W. (Chandler) Davis. He grew up on his father's farm in Williamsburg County, attended local schools, and graduated in June, 1902, from the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. The next fall he entered the law department of the University of South Carolina and continued his studies there until January, 1904. He was then in the office of Associate Justice C. A. Woods at Marion until March, 1906, and since then has been an associate of the law firm of Willcox & Willcox at Florence. Mr. Davis served four years as city attorney of Florence finally resigning that office. He is now and has been for two years a member of the school board, and is a trustee of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina and an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

September 26, 1906, he married Miss Lillian Erskine, of Anderson County. Mrs. Davis was a successful teacher for five years until her marriage. They have two daughters, Maud Elizabeth and Virginia Erskine.

DAVIS C. DURHAM, one of the prominent merchants and citizens of Greenville, where he has had a business career of forty years, is president and treasurer and principal owner of Gilreath-Durham, Inc., jewelers and silversmiths. This is now one of the oldest business firms of that city with a continuous record, and is a landmark of the commercial district. The principal lines carried are jewelry, fine china and fancy goods.

Mr. Durham, who was born at Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, in 1867, is a member of a very historic and prominent family. His parents are David Noah and Esther Ruth (Coleman) Durham, the former now deceased. The original seat of the Durham family was in England. The first to come to America located in Virginia early in the eighteenth century, and some of them later moved to North Carolina. The City of Durham, North Carolina, was named in honor of the family. The name stands for the best there is in American character and some of the Durhams have achieved very high distinction. On the whole, they have been lawyers, merchants, ministers and educators. David Noah Durham and his son Davis C. as merchants are rather exceptions to the general rule. David N. Durham at the age of sixteen was fighting in the uniform of a Confederate soldier, and in 1879, he removed from Shelby, North Carolina, to Greenville, South Carolina, and was a business man in that city for many years.

A brother of Davis C. Durham is Dr. Charles L. Durham of Cornell University. He was born at Shelby in 1872, received his Master of Arts degree

from Furman University at Greenville in 1891, was an instructor in that school until 1896, and in 1897 became instructor of Latin at Cornell University and since 1909 has held the chair of Latin in that great institution and is also secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences. He is a man who is held in the highest and most affectionate esteem by every Cornell man (all of whom know "Bull Durham") and for many years has been one of the most popular members of the university's staff. His public spirit is as notable as his classic scholarship. During the war with Germany he devoted much of his time to speaking for the Liberty Loan and other war measures throughout the East and Middle West. Doctor Durham is well known at Greenville, where he spent most of his boyhood and early manhood.

Davis C. Durham, who was born at Shelby in Cleveland County, North Carolina, in 1867, acquired his early education there. Shelby is a town notable for many prominent characters who were born and reared there and attended the same school. Among them are Thomas Dixon, the author and lecturer, and his brothers, Rev. A. C. and Rev. Frank Dixon, and also the Webbs, two prominent jurists of North Carolina. Davis C. Durham is a contemporary of some of these famous people who once lived in Shelby. After coming to Greenville Mr. Durham attended Captain Patrick's Military School.

His father as noted above put on a Confederate uniform at the age of sixteen. At a similar age Davis C. Durham, the country being then at peace and no incentive to fire a boy's military ambition, enlisted in the army of commercial travelers, and was one of the first to travel out of Greenville for a Greenville concern. He became known as the "boy drummer" and for a number of years represented his firm on the road in South Carolina and also portions of North Carolina and Georgia. Mr. Durham was always closely connected with all activities of the traveling men and is a member of the Travelers Protective Association, served as president of his local post and later as state president.

Counting his youthful experience as a clerk and traveling salesman he has been constantly in business at Greenville for forty years, and in the same section of Main Street where his present business is located. This business has been built up on character and through it Mr. Durham has come to realize the ideals of a man's responsibilities and service to the world at large.

Mr. Durham is a member of the First Baptist Church and for fifteen or twenty years was superintendent of the Sunday School of this fine old church. Now and for a number of years he has been giving much attention to work and enlargement of the Greenville Woman's College, being vice president of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the Executive Committee of this institution. He is also a member of the Board of Education of the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina.

For a long number of years he was president of the Merchants Association of Greenville and was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce. He was chairman of the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and represented that body in behalf of equitable freight rates for Greenville at various sessions of the State Railroad Commission

and the Interstate Commerce Commission, attending many meetings held with the railroad officials of the South. Mr. Durham is credited with having brought about adjustment of freight rates that have played a most important part in making Greenville the commercial center that it is today. Mr. Durham served as a member of the Greenville County Council of Defense during the war and was one of the three or four members of that body who took upon themselves the great bulk of its work and achievement. He was also one of the prime movers in the matter of building the Masonic Temple at Greenville, and is president and treasurer of the Masonic Temple Company and manager of their handsome office building on South Main Street.

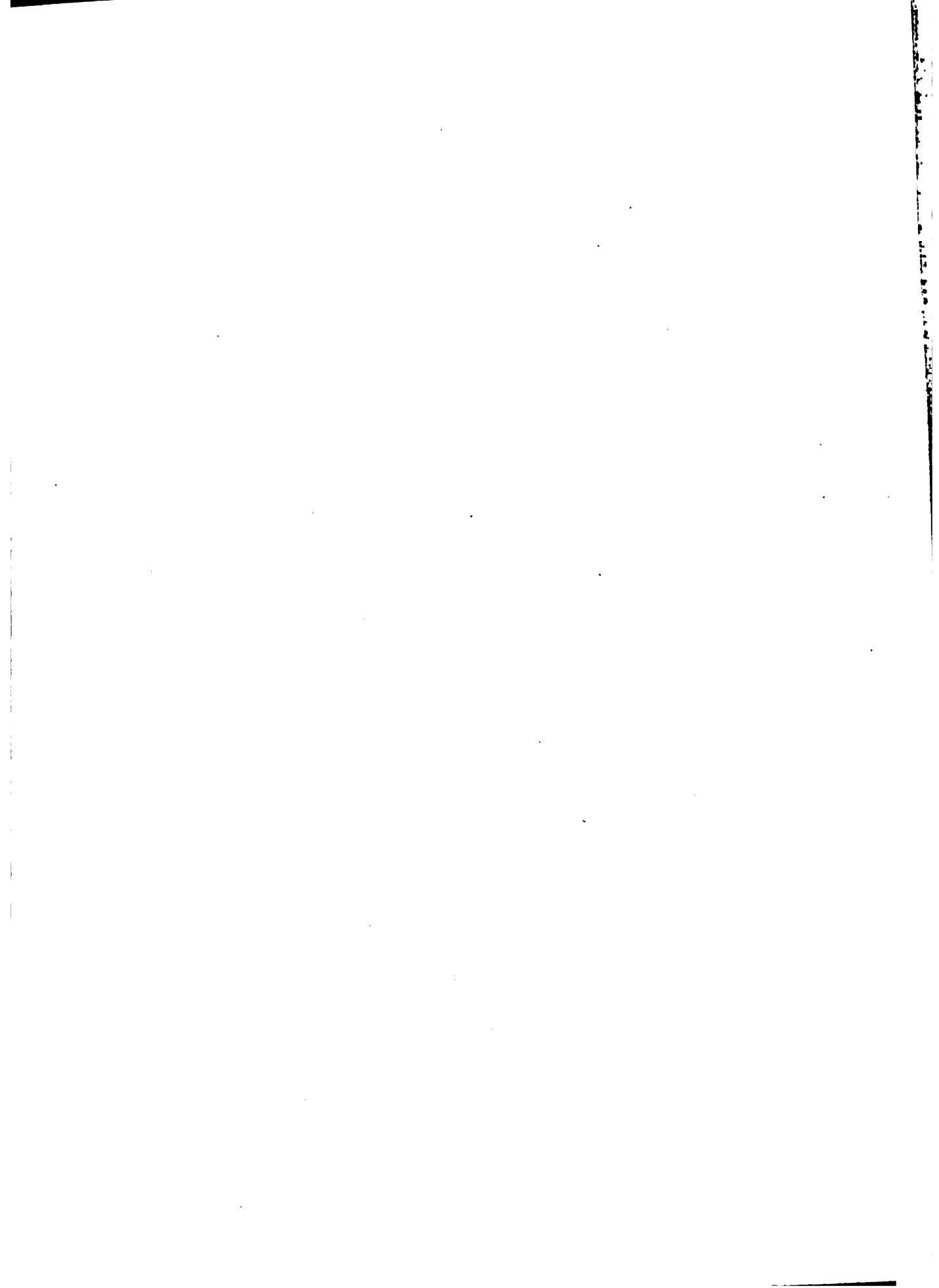
Mr. Durham was happily married early in his business career. His wife was formerly Miss Stella Louise Ferris of Spencer, Tioga County, New York. A graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and a finished musician, she came to Greenville as head of the voice department of the Greenville Woman's College.

Richard Durham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Davis C. Durham, earned distinction as a soldier in France. He is a graduate of Furman University and was a student at Cornell University when in June, 1917, he volunteered in the American Field Service. This was a volunteer organization of American young college men for service under the French government. He paid all his own expenses while with the field service. He was in the first section of the volunteers to be transferred to the American Expeditionary Forces. The unit to which he belonged was decorated three times by the general of the division and once by General Gouraud of the Fourth French Army. Richard Durham participated in some of the most terrific warfare, practically throughout the campaign of 1918. He was in the Aisne retreat from May 27 to June 4, in the third battle of the Somme August 10 to 23, in the second battle of the Marne from September 26 to November 6, and through special gallantry during the Aisne attack at Soissons in June, 1918, he was cited and decorated with the French Croix de Guerre. He was still in France in the spring of 1919.

B. F. BEDINGFIELD who died December 8, 1919, had been a resident of Spartanburg thirty years, and while he began his career without special resources he achieved a place of dignity, influence and real success.

Mr. Bedingfield was born on a plantation in Henderson County, North Carolina, October 3, 1854, oldest of the ten children of George and Nancy (Bayne) Bedingfield of the same county. Five of those children are still living, one daughter being a resident of Greenville, South Carolina.

B. F. Bedingfield left home at the age of fourteen, and during a sojourn in Texas found employment as a farm hand. He largely educated himself and early learned the lessons of self reliance. For several years he was a farmer in Arkansas, and then returned east and locating at Greenville, South Carolina, engaged in the grocery business. From there he removed to Spartanburg, and long before his death had acquired a competency by his good business judgment. He was highly thought of in the





*A. C. Byrd*

community, was esteemed for his upright Christian life and character. For many years he was active in the Methodist Church, and distinguished himself by his public spirit in local affairs, and was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Bedingfield married for his first wife Miss Dolly Huff of Spartanburg. By that marriage he had one son, Frank, now a resident of Columbia, who married Miss Jeffords of Florence, a graduate of Winthrop College. B. F. Bedingfield married for his second wife Sally Neal of Lawrence.

Mr. Bedingfield is survived by his widow who before her marriage to him was Mrs. Eunice Gilmore Robbs, widow of Dr. James R. Robbs. The only child of this union died in infancy. Mrs. Bedingfield was the youngest of four children and was born in Chester County, April 27, 1864, daughter of Charles and Vermilla (Osborn) Gilmore. Her father's family came originally from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and for many years he was a planter and died in 1887. Her mother died in 1900. Mrs. Bedingfield's oldest brother, J. E. Gilmore, died in 1918. Her sister, Alvinia, is married and living on the old homestead. Mrs. Bedingfield is a well read and cultured woman, enjoys a comfortable and commodious home in Spartanburg, and is an active member of the Duncan Methodist Church.

RICHARD ASHE MEARES, of the family of that name in Wilmington, North Carolina, has been a resident of South Carolina more than thirty-five years. His permanent home and chief interests have been in Fairfield County.

Mr. Meares, who is a member of the Legislature from Fairfield County and maintains a city home for his family at Columbia, was born in New York City, July 4, 1858. He graduated from St. Stephen's College at Annandale, New York, in 1878, and in the same year came South and studied law in the famous law school of Judges Dick and Dillard at Greensboro, North Carolina. He completed his course in 1879, and for three years practiced at Winston-Salem. In January, 1884, he established his home at Ridgeway in Fairfield County, where after a few years he retired from the practice of his profession in favor of his farming and manufacturing interests.

Mr. Meares first came into public note when he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1895. In 1896 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, serving during the sessions of 1897-98, and was again chosen to that body in 1910 for the sessions of 1911-12, and in 1918, for the third time, was elected to serve his constituency of Fairfield County. He has been one of the leaders in the legislative program adopted by the sessions of 1919-20. In the last Legislature he was a member of the committee on banking and insurance and other important committees.

Mr. Meares is a prominent layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a member of the delegation of deputies from the Diocese of South Carolina to the General Convention at Detroit, in October, 1919.

Mr. Meares married Miss Louise Woodward Pal-

mer, of Ridgeway, in 1883. Their son, Gaston Meares, was a corporal in Company M of the Three Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry in the Eighty-First or Wildcat Division, and saw several months of active service in France.

MANCIL JAMES OWINGS. The standing and success achieved by Mr. Owings in business affairs in his native County of Laurens rates him as one of the men of exceptional enterprise, thorough integrity and all around ability. Mr. Owings had little to start with as a young man, and his extensive accumulations of business interests stand as a justified reward of his services and abilities.

He was born on a farm May 5, 1865, a son of Benjamin Lewis and Jane (Smith) Owings, also natives of Laurens County, and a grandson of Mancil James and Susan Owings, the former also a native of Laurens County. His maternal grandparents were Franklin and Frances Smith, of the same county. Benjamin L. Owings spent his active life as a farmer and was also a Confederate soldier. He lived to the age of seventy-four, while his wife died at sixty-four. She was a Methodist and he a Baptist.

Their family of five daughters and two sons all grew up on the old farm, and as a farm boy Mancil James Owings attended the district schools. At the age of eighteen he went to the home of his uncle, John R. Owings, and at the age of twenty-two opened a country store on his uncle's farm. He conducted it for four years, until the death of his uncle. He then came to Laurens and became a competitor with old established merchants. He pushed his business with commendable energy and his affairs have been growing rapidly since then. In 1913 he organized the Farmers National Bank and became its president, and has made that institution one of the solidest in Laurens County. He has also bought stock in other banks and corporations and has been inclined to put most of his profits in farm lands. He is now one of the largest farm land owners, in the county, and has done much to promote the agricultural welfare of his section.

Mr. Owings, who has never married, is an active and public spirited citizen, though he has never sought a public office. He is a trustee of the Baptist Church, a trustee of Greenville Female College, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and Knights of Pythias.

SAMUEL CRAIG BYRD, D. D., president of the Chirora College for Women at Columbia, has for a quarter of a century been distinguished by his work and leadership in church and educational affairs. With the exception of a few years while he was pastor of Presbyterian churches his career has been spent in his native state of South Carolina.

He was born at Laurens October 24, 1868, a son of Capt. Jonathan Downs and Evelyn (Craig) Byrd. He acquired a liberal education, graduating with the A. B. degree from the Presbyterian College of South Carolina at Clinton in 1889 and receiving his Master of Arts degree from the same institution in 1892. In the latter year he also graduated from the Columbia Theological Seminary. He received

his Doctor of Divinity degree from the Presbyterian College in 1906.

During 1892-93 he was tutor of Hebrew in the Columbia Theological Seminary and left that work to become assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans. In 1894 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and until 1897 was pastor of Lafayette Church in New Orleans.

He then returned to Columbia and from 1898 to 1902 was adjunct professor in the chair of English Bible, and again tutor of Hebrew in the Theological Seminary. In the meantime he was managing editor of the Presbyterian Quarterly and the Religious Outlook in Columbia in 1898-99 and then gave all his time to his duties as a member of the faculty of the Theological Seminary until 1902. From 1903 to 1906 he was pastor of the Scion Church of Winnsboro, South Carolina, and in 1906 was called to his duties as president of Chicora College at Greenville, South Carolina. July 1, 1915, this institution was consolidated with the College for Women at Columbia, and the educational work of the combined colleges has since been continued at Columbia under the name of Chicora College for Women, with Doctor Byrd as president.

Doctor Byrd was also a trustee of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, serving for many years as president of the board, during the establishment of the college, and the growth and success attained reflects in no small degree the result of his personal efforts and labor. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.

October 3, 1893, he married Wilhelmina Law Cozby, of Newberry and their only son, James Cozby Byrd, is now a junior student in the University of Pennsylvania.

ISAIAH DAVIS DURHAM, M. D., is son of Edmund Durham and Mary Lee of the distinguished family of Robert E. Lee and a grandson of Richard Durham, who married Jane Davis, a near relative of President Jefferson Davis. The Durhams are of English ancestry and many prominent members of the family have their home in North Carolina, where the City of Durham commemorates them. The Durhams in the different generations have been distinguished as forceful business men and equally prominent in public and professional affairs.

Dr. I. D. Durham was a physician, dentist, minister and journalist and was publishing the Confederate Baptist, a weekly newspaper in Columbia when that city was occupied and burned by General Sherman's army. A brother of I. D. Durham was the late Dr. A. K. Durham, a life-long minister of the Baptist Church, and one of the distinguished men of that denomination in South Carolina. He was one of the founders of the present Baptist Courier, and was also actively identified with educational work for many years.

Dr. I. D. Durham was born in 1832, in Cleveland County, North Carolina. He did not have many advantages of an education in early life but he began preaching at the early age of seventeen and by help from the churches and his own exertions he attended Furman University for several years. He

graduated from the Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1859 with honors.

Returning home he practiced his profession very successfully for years. He was a Baptist minister of note and a very forceful and magnetic orator and many churches and associations were organized by him. He was quite an original and independent character and was possessed of his mountaineer and liberty loving traits.

He was very determined and conscientious, so much so that he left North Carolina before he reached his majority, because he opposed the principle of paying poll tax. When it became law in South Carolina he still opposed the principle and claimed that it was unconstitutional and a badge of slavery. He would not pay the tax himself nor would he allow his friends to do so, consequently he had several trials in court and in one case served one day in Aiken County Jail.

He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Anne Smith, of Laurens County, South Carolina, who died in 1866. Of this marriage only one son survived, William Davis Durham. In 1869 he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Knotts of Lexington County, South Carolina.

Doctor Durham took a live, independent and conscientious interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of his country, and in 1882 was greenback candidate for superintendent of education. He was a most devoted man to his family and friends. He died in 1890.

Dr. William Davis Durham, only child of Dr. Isaiah Davis Durham, was born in 1859, at Winnsboro, South Carolina. A physician and dentist, he graduated in medicine at the Augusta Medical College, Augusta, Georgia, in 1881. The same year he married Miss Ida Norris of Batesburg, South Carolina, who lived only a year. In 1885 he was married to Miss Lula McLane of Fairfield County, South Carolina, a daughter of John Hendrix McLane of Columbia, South Carolina. John Hendrix McLane a generation ago was one of the leading public characters of the state. He filled various public offices and was a leader of the reform movement in national politics beginning about 1879. At one time he was greenback candidate for governor.

Dr. W. D. Durham was a very affable man with high and noble ideals and quite a success in his professions. He practiced medicine and dentistry chiefly in Aiken County. He died in 1913, leaving six children, four boys and two girls: Davis McLane Durham, Isaiah Davis Durham, Robert Blakley Durham, Virgil Clayton Durham, Ruby Elizabeth Durham and Mary Lee Durham.

Davis McLane Durham was born in 1886, in Aiken County, South Carolina. A very energetic and applicable business man of good moral stamina.

Dr. Isaiah Davis Durham, who was named for his grandfather, was born in Orangeburg County, South Carolina in 1889. While his professional career has been comparatively brief Dr. Durham has done justice to the noble record of his family and ancestors in the history and affairs of South Carolina. Receiving a good common school education he graduated in medicine in 1913 from the University of Georgia, at Augusta, Georgia. Before moving to his present home in Columbia, South Carolina, sev-



eral months ago, he practiced his profession in New Brookland and surrounding territory. He has built a large general practice in medicine and surgery and a reputation for skill and efficiency that makes him a valuable asset to his community. He was married to Miss Pauline M. Whitehead of Augusta, Georgia. Their two children are William Vernon and Isaiah Davis, Jr.

Dr. Robert Blakley Durham was born in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, in 1892. Receiving a good common school education he graduated in medicine from the University of Georgia, at Augusta, Georgia, in 1913. He practiced his profession at Perry, South Carolina, until moving to Columbia, in 1917. He volunteered in the medical corps, June 5, 1917, and was given a commission of first lieutenant. He was called to report for duty August 20, 1917. On September 6, 1917, he sailed for France. Doctor Durham served twenty-three months in France with the Twenty-Sixth Division, that saw about ten months in the trenches, being one of the first American divisions to Europe. He took part in all major engagements, namely, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Chateau Thierry, etc. During service with the Twenty-Sixth Division he was battalion surgeon of the One Hundred and First Infantry and later was given command of the One Hundred and Second Ambulance Company. Dr. R. B. Durham was promoted to captain in February, 1919. While in France he attended the University of Bordeaux for four months, taking special courses in surgery. He was discharged August 4, 1919. Doctor Durham is now practicing his profession in Columbia, South Carolina.

Virgil Clayton Durham was born in Orangeburg County in 1894. He received a common school education. On July 30, 1917, he volunteered as a private in Major Johnson's Battalion of Engineers of South Carolina, in Company B, which was later a part of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers of the Forty-Second Division. He sailed for France, October, 1917, served about nineteen months overseas. He was in action nine months and was engaged in all important battles which the Americans fought, namely, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Chateau Thierry. Virgil Clayton Durham received his discharge April 19, 1919.

These two young men were gallant soldiers and faithfully upheld the traditions of their ancestors.

JOSEPH BROWN FELTON had been continuously a teacher and school administrator in Anderson County for nineteen years, and was serving in his third consecutive term as county superintendent when he was appointed State Agent for Colored Schools in South Carolina, October 1, 1919, with headquarters at Columbia.

Mr. Felton was born in Anderson County, May 14, 1882, son of Joseph Bryant and Cinderella (Brown) Felton. He acquired a good education, graduating June 15, 1900, from the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson. In addition to the literary training he received there he had four years of military instruction and has a practical knowledge of military science and technique.

Mr. Felton began teaching in Anderson County in the fall of 1900, and for eleven years was con-

nected with local schools. In 1912 he was elected county superintendent of education, and was re-elected without opposition in 1914, and in 1916 received a third term of four years with four opposing candidates. Incidental to his primary work as an educator Mr. Felton has maintained some farming interests for a number of years.

He has always been a staunch democrat and is a member of the Baptist Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Townville, being keeper of records and seal in 1912, is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men at Anderson, serving as sachem for 1918, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Townville December 29, 1901, Mr. Felton married Miss Maggie Elizabeth Speares, daughter of Joseph C. and Janie (Bruce) Speares. Her grandfather, the Rev. Kit Speares, was a noted educator of his day in northwestern South Carolina. He spent practically his entire life in the schoolroom, and many of the best business men of that section received their training either in whole or in part from him. One of his former pupils is Ex-Governor Ansel. Mr. and Mrs. Felton have five children: Herbert Newton, Joseph Bruce, Andy Theodora, Emmie Louese and Margaret Elizabeth.

MARVIN LAMAR PARLER, M. D. While the scene of his professional and other commendable activities during the past twenty years has been Wedgefield in Sumter County, Doctor Parler belongs to that sturdy and successful family of Parlers who since Revolutionary times have lived in the old Orangeburg District. There were three French brothers who came to America either with Rochambeau or LaFayette to assist in the struggle for American freedom. After the war they chose the Colonies as their permanent home, and located in the old Orangeburg District in the vicinity of the present Town of Parler, which was named for the family. The Parlers have lived continuously in that section of Orangeburg County since 1790.

Doctor Parler was born there in 1879 and is a son of Eugene M. Parler, a prominent merchant, planter and land owner and a native of the same vicinity.

Doctor Parler was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood, also at Elloree, and attended Furman University at Greenville. He studied medicine in the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, graduating with the class of 1900. In the same year he located at Wedgefield, and has achieved enviable rank as the leading physician and surgeon of that rich and growing section of Sumter County. He has been president of the Sumter County Medical Society and is a member of the State and American Medical Association.

Doctor Parler has been a leader in all local affairs, and is a planter and owner of substantial landed interests at Wedgefield. He is a director of the Commercial Bank & Trust Company of Sumter and during the war was chairman of all the Liberty Loan campaigns for Wedgefield and vicinity and also had charge of the food conservation and was connected with other measures incident to the war. He is a Knight Templar, Mason and member of Omar

Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston, and he and his wife are Baptists.

Doctor Parler married Miss Josie Platt, daughter of Rev. John B. and Celestia (Mims) Platt. Her father was a prominent minister of the South Carolina Conference. Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Mims of Charleston. Doctor and Mrs. Parler have two children: Mary Celestia and Marvin Lamar, Jr.

DAVID DUNCAN WALLACE seems to have been predestined to a teacher and writer. His parents both made enviable reputations as teachers. His father left his professorship in the Columbia Female College after a few years for the freer life of journalism. As founder and for many years the editor of the Newberry Observer, he was one of the most influential members of the South Carolina press.

Dr. Wallace's mother, née Miss Alice Amanda Lomax, spent many years of her life before her marriage on Wofford College campus in the home of her maternal grandfather, Professor David Duncan. Her education at Barhamville was followed by the regular work of the Wofford curriculum under the guidance of her grandfather, and though the rules of the college did not permit her to appear in the classroom, they did not prevent the old Professor of Greek from intimating to his boys that he had a young lady privately studying the same course with whose work their own did not always compare favorably. To this day she can read her Latin and Greek far better than any of her grandchildren after the most earnest preparation of the day's lesson. She is a student whom it is never safe to contradict on a matter of historical fact.

Professor Wallace's father was born in Laurens County, near Mudlick Creek, just across the line from Newberry, near the large brick country house known as Belfast, which was purchased while he was a boy by his father and still remains in the family. His family was Baptist. He joined the Methodist church on account of attending Wofford College, from which he graduated in 1871. The Methodist remains the church connection of all his branch of the family.

David Duncan Wallace was born in Columbia, South Carolina, May 23, 1874, in the old Columbia Female College, now the Colonia Hotel. The only other child was a girl, who died in childhood. When the boy was two years old his parents moved to Newberry, where he lived until he left home for college. He attended the Newberry Male Academy and the preparatory department of Newberry College. Entering the Freshman class of that institution, young Wallace, along with several other overly youthful "town boys", threw away a year by devoting himself more industriously to ringing the college bell at hours not prescribed by the schedule, heaving brickbats against classroom doors, and in other ways plaguing the college authorities, from the white haired old negro janitor to the President. His father effectually corrected these flippant tendencies by putting him at steady work in his printing office for a year. The youth really valued an education, and when the next October rolled round was quaking with dread at the possibility of being denied the

privilege of re-entering college. From that moment to the present he has never spent an idle week and rarely an idle day.

Taking up his work again at Newberry College, he came under the influence of that noble Christian gentleman Dr. George W. Holland, and that master of class room instruction, Asbury Sumter Laird, who as Professor of Latin gave an example of thoroughness and inspiration in exact scholarly work that constituted a valuable part of his pupils' equipment for life. It was largely the inspiration of Professor Laird's teaching that stirred him to the efforts that won him the prize for the highest average on all work during the Freshman year.

Wofford College was a family tradition in the Wallace home. At real sacrifice the parents sent their son in 1891 to enter the Sophomore class of the old college, where he graduated in 1894. Among the honors conferred upon him by his college mates were the positions of intercollegiate debater, Founder's Day orator, and editor-in-chief of the Wofford College Journal.

Though the associations with his friends, particularly of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and the whole life at Wofford were rich in inspiration, the influence of the President, Dr. James H. Carlisle, stands out as one of the most beneficent and potent forces in his life. So profound was the conviction of moral values received from that great teacher, supplementing the same influences from his parents, that he has all his life perhaps underestimated material values. From the influences at Wofford that helped to make the man cannot be omitted the wonderful charm and intellectual stimulus of Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder's teaching of English literature and the stirring spiritual appeal of the preaching of Professor, afterwards Bishop, John C. Kilgo.

After dabbling in law reading for a few weeks the young graduate decided on teaching as his life-work. He studied English, Economics, and History at Vanderbilt University for three years, 1894-6 and 1898-99. Turning more and more to History, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with that as his major in 1899. His published doctoral thesis was on "The Constitutional History of South Carolina from 1725 to 1775."

Dr. Wallace had already taught English and History for the two years, 1896-8, in the Carlisle Fitting School at Bamberg, South Carolina. Immediately after taking his degree he entered upon his duties as adjunct professor of History and Economics in Wofford College, where he has worked ever since, except for the half of the college year of 1917-18, during which he gave advanced courses in American History in the University of Michigan. Though having a strong taste for practical affairs, Dr. Wallace has never felt invitations or opportunities to enter business or administrative positions as serious temptations, as his love for investigation and teaching are so much greater as to prevent his feeling that other things are in comparison really worth while in terms of ultimate values.

Dr. Wallace has contributed largely to the daily, weekly and magazine press on topics connected with history and economics. In 1915 he issued a voluminous Life of Henry Laurens, with the fullest sketch yet published of his distinguished son Lieutenant



*D. A. Wallace*



Colonel John Laurens.\* Henry Laurens was the largest national figure that South Carolina contributed to the American Revolution. He touched the life of the country in so many ways, social, economic and political, during the last half of the eighteenth century as to make his biography a large part of the history of his times. The editor of the *American Historical Review* so valued the book as one "of such quite exceptional quality" that he sought to secure a review of it by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, the foremost authority on that period; but the aged scholar had ceased all composition except his correspondence. Perhaps the last book notice ever written by Earl Cromer was a long review of the Laurens in the *London Spectator*, evincing the great empire builder's profound interest in the story of how British politicians of a former generation had practiced the art of empire destruction.

The following is from a review in the *Boston Transcript* of September 18, 1915:

"For this biography students of the Revolutionary epoch have waited long. Nor is their expectation disappointed now that, at last, the story of Henry Laurens is adequately told. . . . An unusually vivid portrait—a remarkable one, considering how little anecdote, biography's "high light", is used. . . . The background of the picture is also clear. We see the life of the southern American colonies; its curious and picturesque mingling of primitive and luxurious conditions, its conflicting ideals—political and industrial—before and after the Revolution. . .

"Mr. Wallace throws much light upon several mooted historical subjects, among them: The Conway Cabal, the French Alliance, the Wilkes Fund dispute, the Deane-Lee affair."

Dr. Wallace's two-fold task in the *Life of Laurens* was the difficult one of writing in one narrative both the scholar's and the general reader's account of the great South Carolina business man, planter, statesman, and diplomat. How well he succeeded is testified by the fact that the most exacting historical critics gave the work cordial approval, while a journal of the popular appeal of the *New York World* devoted an entire page to review and quotations.

Dr. Wallace's interest in political science is only second to his interest in history. In 1906 he prepared a small volume, *The Civil Government of South Carolina and the United States*, which has been ever since the State adopted school text.\* Scholars in several other States have requested permission to combine the national part of the book with State treatments of their own commonwealth governments.

A larger work published in 1916 is *The Government of England, Central, Local and Imperial*.\*\* This as a straightforward, untechnical account of the British ministerial system free from the historical and legalistic lumber that so commonly repels the general reader from a subject so important to the citizens of any free country, or any country that would be free. The *Presbyterian Advance* described

it as "a fascinating book on government," while the *New York Tribune* spoke of it as follows:

"Just as some of the best works on the government of America have been written by Britons and Frenchmen, so some of the best on the British government have proceeded from American pens. . . . As a clear, concise, illuminating and convincing analysis of the British system of government, and an instructive and suggestive comparison of it with the American, it has no superior and leaves little, indeed, to be desired."

Dr. Wallace is at present planning work in some important phases of Reconstruction history in South Carolina. While Dr. Wallace is a Methodist who values highly the special mission of his own church, he entertains a broad tolerance towards all, not excepting those detestables of so many Evangelicals—Catholics and Unitarians. A democrat by principle as well as training, he takes a constant interest in state and national politics, so far as even to derive a certain pleasure in acting as manager at a primary election, attending a ward club meeting, or serving as delegate to a Democratic County Convention. He was an active worker for establishing the South Carolina Industrial School for Boys, for which the chief credit belongs to Mrs. Martha Orr Patterson. He was for the first six years of the existence of that institution a member of its Board of Trustees, acting as Treasurer and later as Vice-president. He was one of the first members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and was elected President of the Board upon the resignation of its first President, Dr. George B. Cromer.

Dr. Wallace's family life is blessed with a most charming wife, who was Miss Sophie Willis Adam, to whom he was married January 10, 1900, and four interesting and promising children. Though his chief form of recreation comes from contact with Mother Earth in the vegetable garden, the diversions that he likes best are mountain tramping and swimming.

Dr. Wallace is above all else a teacher, but a teacher who is in constant touch with the great living world. He has been rewarded by the esteem and affection of his students.

CHARLES A. JEFFERIES, M.D. For a number of years Doctor Jefferies had a large and busy practice in his home community of Gaffney, and since surrendering his professional interests for the sake of his health he has had an almost equally strenuous career looking after some extensive business affairs, particularly as a land owner, farmer and druggist.

Doctor Jefferies, who is one of the potent factors in the growth and upbuilding of Gaffney and of the surrounding territory, belongs to one of the oldest families in that section of the state. He was born seven miles southeast of the present city of Gaffney, in what was then Union, now Cherokee, County in 1868, a son of William and Ramath (Hames) Jefferies. The Jefferies family came originally from England. In England one of the most famous of the family, spelling his name somewhat differently, was the great jurist and statesman Jeffreys. The American branch of the family settled in Virginia, and prior to the Revolutionary war established

\*G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

\*\*Southern Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas.

\*G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

homes in what is now Cherokee County, South Carolina.

Doctor Jefferies is also a descendant of the Curry family, his father's mother having been a Curry. Through this line his great-great-grandfather was Nicholas Curry, a soldier in the battle of King's Mountain. The Currys are of Scotch origin, and, coming from Virginia to South Carolina, settled in the upper part of Union County before the Revolutionary war.

William Jefferies, father of Doctor Jefferies, was a prominent South Carolinian. He was born in the same vicinity as his son, spent his life there, and died in 1906. He owned large parcels of land, was a planter, and had many business interests in Gaffney and other places. He was chosen to represent Union County in the State Legislature as early as 1858, when only twenty-one years of age. He was a Confederate soldier throughout the war, and had an active part in reconstruction. He was a member of the famous Wallace House of 1876. He was the first state senator from the new county of Cherokee after its organization in 1897. Many years prior to that he was one of the first to advocate the creation of a new county. Active in the Methodist Church, he was prominent in Sunday school work. He was one of the builders of the first cotton mill at Gaffney.

Charles A. Jefferies graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1887 and took his medical work in Tulane University at New Orleans, where he graduated in 1892. He first practiced in his home community and in 1896 located at Gaffney. Several years ago his arduous duties resulted in a threatened breakdown of his health, and he gave up medical practice and has since been entirely devoted to his business and farming interests. These interests alone constitute him one of the most useful men of Cherokee County. He is principal owner of the Cherokee Drug Company in Gaffney, a director of the First National Bank, and is chairman of the Board of Directors of the American State Bank at Gaffney, which was organized in 1919. He is also one of the most extensive cotton planters in the state and the owner of a number of farms in Cherokee County. One of them, the largest and the one in which he takes most pride, lies in the upper part of Union County, and he owns and controls about 3,000 acres.

He has never held or aspired to any public office, being a quiet, easy, plain citizen.

**J. ROY FANT.** The late John A. Fant established the Monarch Mills at Union in 1900, and was president and treasurer of that important industry for the manufacture of wide print cloths and sheetings until 1907. Thus the name Fant has been associated with the textile industry of Union County through two decades, and the initiative and enterprise of the elder Fant are projected into the present by his capable son J. Roy, who is now managing the Lockhart plant of the Monarch Mills.

John A. Fant was born in Union County and for many years was a prominent merchant at Union, in partnership with his brother under the firm name of Fant Brothers until 1900, after which date he gave all his time and energy to the development

of the business of the Monarch Mills and made it one of the largest and most successful textile mills in the South. He was frequently honored with public responsibilities, being mayor of Union, three terms, resigning that office voluntarily. For several years he was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Union, and was a trustee of Furman University at Greenville. He made an endowment to Furman University of \$1,000 for the benefit of one student from Union County. Mr. Fant was in every sense a highly useful and gifted citizen. His death in 1907 came when he was in the prime of his activity. The mother was a McJunkin, of a historic family of Union County. John A. Fant married Ora Wilkes, who was born at Wilkesburg in Chester County, daughter of the late Major John W. Wilkes, and she is still living.

J. Roy Fant was born at Union in 1885, and secured a liberal education, at Furman University one year, graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1906, and also attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In January, 1907, he became an associate with his father in the cotton mill business in the Monarch Mill at Union. Later he became an active associate of Mr. Emslie Nicholson, who succeeded his father as president of the Monarch Mills. In 1913 Mr. Fant was made vice president of the Nicholson Bank & Trust Company at Union and held that office two years. In August, 1914, he came to the Lockhart Mills at Lockhart as assistant treasurer, and in the latter part of 1917 this mill was merged with the Monarch Mills at Union, being now known as the Lockhart plant of the Monarch Mills. Mr. Fant has active charge of the Lockhart plant, which has 57,184 spindles and manufactures sheetings and prints. The development of Lockhart as a manufacturing village has taken place largely under the eye and direction of Mr. Fant. His sound judgment and ability had contributed not only to the success of the plant but he has been equally enthusiastic in the making of Lockhart a beautiful and modern village where contentment and prosperity are in evidence on every hand. Mr. Fant is president of the Lockhart Bank and vice president and a director of the Nicholson Bank & Trust Company at Union.

Mr. Fant married Miss Nathalie Hunter, who is a native of Union County but was reared at Columbia in the home of her grand mother, Mrs. Robert W. Gibbes, and is therefore a member of the historic Gibbes family of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Fant have two sons, J. Roy, Jr., and Murray Gibbes.

**JAMES FITZ-JAMES CALDWELL.** Though one of the most retiring and modest of men, James Fitz-James Caldwell has rendered many conspicuous services to his state, as a soldier, author, lawyer and man of affairs.

He was born September 19, 1837, at Newberry, where he is also passing his declining years. He is a son of James John and Nancy Morgan (McMories) Caldwell. His great-grandfather, John Caldwell, came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1770. The grandfather, Dan Caldwell, was born in 1769 and spent his life as a farmer. James J. Caldwell, who was born in Newberry County January 13, 1799, acquired his early education in the Mount





*Robert W. Gibbs, M.D.*



Bethel Academy, and in December, 1815, entered South Carolina College, graduating three years later. He was admitted to the bar in 1820 and practiced at Newberry until 1843, when he removed to Columbia. He was a man of high principles, and it is said that he was once defeated as a candidate for the State Legislature because he refused to subscribe to the usual practice of furnishing free liquor to voters. Later he was elected and served in the Legislature from 1830 to 1835, and was then chosen solicitor for the Southwestern District, and in 1846 was elected to the Chancery Bench, an office he filled with great ability until his death in 1850. Chancellor Caldwell has been called one of the ablest orators the state ever produced.

James Fitz-James Caldwell, who was one of a family of nine children, attended school at Columbia, Anderson and Pendleton, and the South Carolina College. He received no degree because he refused a position offered at graduation, and thus forfeited his diploma. Afterwards he pursued the study of law for several months in the University of Berlin. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1859, having studied in the office of General James Simons of Charleston.

Mr. Caldwell was in the Confederate army throughout the war, serving in the First Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, Gregg's Regiment. He was promoted from the ranks for "skill and valor on the field of battle," and finally served as aide de camp to Gen. Samuel McGowan in McGowan's South Carolina Brigade. While there he collected in memory and notes the data from which he prepared a "History of a Brigade of South Carolinians," which has been pronounced one of the best contributions from either side to the literature of the Civil war. This book was published in 1866. Three-fourths or more of it was written in camp.

From 1870 to 1890 Mr. Caldwell practiced law in partnership with Major Suber. He is now practically retired from professional work. He has served as director and attorney of the National Bank of Newberry, the Newberry Savings Bank and National Bank of Greenwood, and has represented other important interests. He became chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee at its organization in 1868, and in that year Newberry was one of the few counties in the state in which democracy was successful. He was again chosen county chairman in 1877. He has been in politics for the sake of good government, and has never been interested in political honors for himself. In fact the only public office he ever held was as trustee of the University of South Carolina. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

At Cokesbury, South Carolina, September 29, 1875, he married Rebecca Capers Connor, daughter of Francis A. Connor of Cokesbury.

**ROBERT W. GIBBES, M. D.** While for a number of years he was a physician of large general practice at Columbia, Doctor Gibbes' work is now limited to the X-Ray, and as a specialist in that field he ranks as the foremost in South Carolina.

While Doctor Gibbes was born at Quincy, Florida, August 20, 1872, he is a member of the South Carolina Gibbes, a family of real renown and widely

known prominence of achievement and personal character. His parents were Colonel James Guignard and Rhoda (Waller) Gibbes. Doctor Gibbes' great-great-grandfather was a planter on the Island of Barbadoes, and afterwards removed to Charleston, founding the family in this state. Many of the name have been prominent in the professions, in politics, as soldiers, engineers, and in various fields of practical achievement. Dr. Gibbes is the third Robert W. Gibbes to pursue the profession of medicine and surgery. One of them was his grandfather, and the other an uncle. One very notable member of the family was Major Wade Tampton Gibbes, who served with the rank of Major of Artillery in the Confederate army, and subsequently was a prominent official, merchant and banker at Columbia.

Colonel James Guignard Gibbes was born in Columbia January 6, 1829, was a graduate of South Carolina College in 1847, and pursued special studies in mathematics and engineering in the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston. In 1852 he became chief engineer of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railway, the first railroad built west of the Mississippi, now a part of the Southern Pacific System. In 1854 he began the construction of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, which was not completed until after the war. Following the war he built several of the Plant lines in Florida and Georgia. Because of his interests as a railroad builder he moved to Florida in 1870, but returned to Columbia in 1890. About 1887 he was made chief engineer of the Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, later a part of the Louisville and Nashville System.

Colonel Gibbes had a prominent part in the fortunes of his State during the Confederacy. He contributed millions to help the Confederacy, and was much impoverished in consequence. While he enlisted as a soldier he was detailed by the Government to take charge of his Saluda factory to make cloth for the Confederacy. He was also successful in negotiating a Confederate cotton loan in Europe, and while abroad attended the marriage of the Prince of Wales. He was chosen mayor of the city of Columbia the day after it was burned by Sherman, holding the office two years. He served as collector of internal revenue during 1865-66. From 1890 he was state land agent, and is credited with having put on the tax books a million acres of land. He was twice married, his marriage to Miss Rhoda Waller, then Mrs. Gilchrist, being celebrated August 8, 1870.

Dr. Robert W. Gibbes was graduated from the South Carolina University in 1892 and finished his work in South Carolina Medical College in 1895. He was an honor graduate of his medical school and during 1895-96 was resident physician of the Charleston City Hospital, locating in Columbia in 1896. In 1905, and again in 1909, he made extensive tours through Europe, visiting the various hospitals and medical colleges, where he pursued intensive clinical research, particularly at the University of Vienna where he enjoyed special opportunities and privileges, under the personal guidance of Professor Holtzneck, head of the Roentgen Department of the

University, and a noted pioneer in Gastro-Intestinal work.

Some years ago Dr. Gibbs became the pioneer X-Ray specialist in Columbia. In fact he began his studies of this marvelous discovery soon after it was announced from Europe, and acquired his first X-Ray equipment soon after the value of the X-Ray was demonstrated as an essential in modern medical and surgical practice. In passing years he has devoted himself exclusively to this line of work. His laboratory is at 1508 Sumter Street, and is one of the most complete in the South. He is the X-Ray scientist for the medical profession in Columbia and his part of the South, and is a member of a number of scientific societies relating to the X-Ray. He is also a member of the Columbia Medical Society and the State and American Medical Associations. November 29, 1900, Dr. Gibbs married Miss Ethel Dole Andrews of Woodworth, Wisconsin.

A cousin of Dr. Gibbs is the eminent Dr. J. Heyward Gibbs of Columbia, who as a specialist in internal diseases is one of the ablest men in the South. He was educated also at the University of South Carolina, receiving his A. B. and B. S. degrees from that institution, while his degree in medicine was awarded by Johns Hopkins University. He was resident physician in the hospital of Johns Hopkins University for two years before beginning practice in Columbia. He has also spent much time abroad in Europe in post-graduate study and investigation.

SAMUEL B. GEORGE, a former clerk of the court of Lexington County, is president of the Home National Bank of Lexington, and has been an active and influential factor in that part of the state for many years. He organized the Home National Bank in 1908 with a capital of \$25,000, this capital being increased in 1919 to \$50,000. The bank has a surplus of \$10,000 and deposits averaging \$300,000.

Mr. George also organized and is secretary and treasurer of the Citizens Telephone Company, operating 550 telephones in and around Lexington. Among other interests he owns and operates a 200-acre farm.

Mr. George was born at Laurel Falls Homestead, near Lexington, July 27, 1871, a son of E. J. and Bedia (Taylor) George. He is descended from Ludwig George, who came from Switzerland and joined the American army at Charleston toward the close of the Revolutionary struggle. He afterwards settled in Lexington County, where he died in 1807.

E. J. George was a planter and miller, a very capable and industrious man, and gave his son plenty of work to do to develop habits of industry and judgment. Samuel B. attended the local schools, also the public schools of Lexington, and acquired a good education by study at night and by constant use of the opportunities presented by papers and good magazines and other literature. From the age of nineteen he for several years had charge of his father's flour mills, cotton gins and corn mills. On his twenty-first birthday he was commissioned a notary public and on December 19, 1892, was made official court deputy of the clerk of court. He was elected to that office in 1900, and held it for eight years. He was also commissioner of elections for

delegates to the constitutional convention in 1895, and has served as member of the County Board of Education. He has been a prominent official of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Lexington, and is a Knight Templar Mason, a Shriner, member of the Knights of Pythias, Junior Order of United American Mechanics and Sons of Confederate Veterans.

December 29, 1896, he married Miss Olga O. Hendrix, a daughter of J. S. and Martha Hendrix. To their marriage were born five children, Celeste O., now Mrs. Henry Wienges, Samuel A., Juanita O., Francis C. and Sol Irby.

ROBERT THOMAS JENNINGS, M.D. An important use of the opportunities and privileges of the medical profession has been made by Dr. Robert Thomas Jennings, formerly of McCormick and for the past ten years of Columbia. Doctor Jennings in addition to a large private practice in medicine and surgery is resident physician for the South Carolina State Penitentiary and for the Reform Institute for Colored Youth near Columbia.

He was born at Edgefield, South Carolina, in 1876, and comes of a family of physicians. The Jennings family is of English origin and was established several generations ago in Edgefield District of South Carolina. His parents are Dr. W. D. and Mattie Elizabeth (Turner) Jennings, who now reside at Augusta, Georgia, where his father has carried on a large practice for many years. Dr. W. D. Jennings was also born and educated in Edgefield County. He enlisted at the age of sixteen in the Confederate army and performed the duties of a private soldier, while his uncle, Dr. J. H. Jennings, was a surgeon in the Confederacy.

Robert Thomas Jennings received his early education in a private school at Edgefield, and took his medical course in the Medical Department of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, graduating with the class of 1897. For a time he practiced at Augusta, Georgia, then for twelve years was at McCormick, South Carolina, and since 1909 has found a larger scope for his experience and abilities in the capital city of the state. Doctor Jennings is a member of the Executive Board of the Columbia Hospital, and is affiliated with the Columbia Medical Society and the State and American Medical associations. He is a member of the Masonic Order and belongs to the Main Street Methodist Church, South, in Columbia.

He married Miss Lillie May Talbert of McCormick County, daughter of Dr. R. J. Talbert. They have two children, Permelia and William Robert Jennings.

CHARLES C. STANLEY. For over twenty years Doctor Stanley has enjoyed a substantial professional reputation as a dental surgeon at Columbia. In this time he has also served in the U. S. army in a professional capacity in two wars.

In the fall of 1919 he resumed his private practice after having been continuously on duty sixteen months in the dental department of the United States Army. He offered his services to the Government through Secretary Baker soon after the beginning of the war in April, 1917. He passed the



*Dr. Thos. Jennings, M.D.*







*O. P. Foye*

examination required for military dental service and was commissioned a first lieutenant in November, 1917. He was called to active duty May 26, 1918, with the First Battalion of the Fiftieth Infantry, stationed at Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot, South Baltimore. Later he was transferred to the Third Battalion of the same regiment at Potomac Park, Washington. His most important work, and the experience which counted for the greatest good to him in a professional way and through which he rendered his greatest service in the war, was his work in the dental infirmary of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington. Here he had charge of the dental infirmary and in this institution many thousands of soldiers and sailors were treated. Under Doctor Stanley was a staff of ambitious and capable young dentists. The duties of this staff were both examination and treatment, and many of the soldiers were for the first time in their lives impressed with the importance of the care of the teeth. Beside the practical benefit of this work to the young men in fitting them for military efficiency it will have an untold value in all future years as a means of proper education and understanding of measures necessary for good health. Doctor Stanley received his discharge from the army dental service September 4, 1919, and shortly afterward received his commission as Captain U. S. Reserves, this commission having been held up on account of the signing of the armistice.

Doctor Stanley was born and has spent most of his life in Columbia, where he represents one of the oldest and most substantial families. His great-grandfather was a large property holder in the city. He owned the entire block within which stands the First Presbyterian Church. He donated part of this land to the church and is buried in the church yard.

Doctor Stanley's grandfather was K. H. Stanley, a civil engineer and one of the pioneer settlers of Butler County, Alabama. A brother of R. H. Stanley, Capt. W. B. Stanley, a veteran of the famous Palmetto Regiment, was president of the old Central National Bank of Columbia, president of the Columbia Gas Company, President of the Board of Regents of the State Hospital and one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Columbia in his day. He was one of the city's aldermen when Sherman entered Columbia and was the first to occupy the office of intendant or mayor after the redemption of the state from "carpet bag rule."

John Calhoun Stanley, Doctor Stanley's father, entered the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen and was badly wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill. Though crippled in body and fortune by the war, yet with undaunted courage, he came to Columbia at the close of the war and soon became one of the city's most successful business men. He was a member of the Board of School Commissioners which established the present system of graded schools, and as a member of the City Council from Ward three he did much to further the interests of the schools.

Doctor Stanley's mother was Miss Mary Isabel Carrington, whose paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Concord, Massachusetts.

Charles Carrington Stanley was educated in the public schools of Columbia, in Professor Clarkson's

private school, and in Patrick's Military Institute at Anderson. He studied dentistry at the University of Maryland, graduating in 1894, did his post-graduate work in 1895 and for a year was demonstrator in extraction in the Dental School of the University. Then followed several busy years building up a practice in his home city. During the Spanish-American war Doctor Stanley was given the Government contract for the dental work of the First and Second South Carolina regiments. He is a member of the State, National and Army Dental associations. Doctor Stanley represented Ward Three in the City Council.

He married Miss Annie Wilson, of Monongahela, Pennsylvania. Their only son, John Carrington Stanley, was the youngest graduate of the University of South Carolina in the class of '17. He was instructor of chemistry and junior law student at the university at the outbreak of the war, when he volunteered for the Aviation Corps and was stationed at Kelly Field, Texas. Since the close of the war he has been employed as chemist in the Duquesne Steel Works near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

OLIVER P. LOYAL. While he is recognized as one of the younger business men of Columbia, Mr. Loyal has made his initiative and enterprise count as influential factors in several important lines, each contributing towards the advancement of the Capital City as a business and commercial center. He is an official of the Palmetto National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the South; secretary of the Carolina Wholesale Hardware Company; treasurer of the Southern Motor Company, and president of the Loyal-Covin Contracting Company.

Mr. Loyal is of Scotch and French ancestry and was born at Garnett in Hampton County, December 7, 1891. His parents were Louis Charles, Jr., and Fannie (Bostick) Loyal, the former a native of Hampton County. The Bosticks are a Scotch family of lower Carolina. The grandfather, Rev. Louis Charles Loyal, was born in France, and on coming to South Carolina in the early forties settled in Hampton County, where for a number of years he was widely known as a Methodist minister.

Oliver P. Loyal attended the Garnett graded schools and also Wofford College at Spartanburg, and has been a resident of Columbia since 1907. After two years of employment with the passenger department of the Southern Railway, he entered the Palmetto National Bank, and on the merit of good service has been promoted to the assistant cashiership, an office he has held since 1917.

Mr. Loyal is one of the organizers and is joint owner with Mr. L. S. Covin of the Southern Motor Company. This well known Columbia concern are distributors for the Marmon, American Six, Scripps-Booth Six automobiles, and the White truck. Since taking up his work as a building contractor Mr. Loyal has done an extensive business in Columbia. He is one of that city's hardest working young business men, and is closely identified with its every movement for advancement and progress.

Mr. Loyal married Miss Lidle Richbourg of Dillon, South Carolina. They have one son, Henry Richbourg Loyal.

SEWALL KEMBLE OLIVER is a graduate engineer and has given his professional services largely to the cotton mill industry of the South and has achieved especial prominence. With headquarters at Columbia, he represents one of the leading cotton mills of the state as their agent.

Mr. Oliver was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 25, 1884, a son of Charles K. and Catherine C. (Reed) Oliver. He had a private school education, and afterward prepared at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, and finished with a chemical and general engineering course at Yale University in the Sheffield Scientific School. The cotton industry and cotton milling have been familiar to him practically since early youth, since his father was connected with and interested in several mills and organized the Columbia Mills of this city and helped develop the water power at Columbia. Mr. Oliver during 1908-09 was superintendent of the Druid Mills and in 1909 came to Columbia as superintendent of the Columbia Mills Company. He is also a bank director and is one of the busy and successful men of the capital city.

October 23, 1909, he married Miss Lucy Hardy, of Norfolk, Virginia. Her father, Caldwell Hardy, is a former president of the Norfolk National Bank and the Norfolk Savings & Trust Company and agent of the Richmond district, of the Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have three children: Sewall Kemble, Jr., Hardy and Lucy. Mr. Oliver is a member and vice president of the Rotary Club and also a member of the Ridgewood and Columbia Clubs.

**COLUMBIA MILLS.** The first cotton mills in South Carolina and, in fact, in the United States, to be completely electrically driven were the Columbia Mills, which also enjoy another well earned distinction as among the largest heavy duck mills in the world.

These mills were organized by Mr. Charles K. Oliver and building started early in 1892. Operation of the mills was begun in 1893. The motive power were the first induction motors ever manufactured larger than 15 H. P. All the electrical equipment was supplied by the General Electric Company. The powerhouse was located between the canal and river, and electric power was developed from water taken from the Columbia Canal. There was a distinct advantage in this, since through transmission of electric current the necessity was eliminated of locating the mills in the low ground along the canal or river, thus securing a more elevated position than had been therefore possible for any of the cotton mills operated direct by water power.

Up to 1900 the mills were continued under the original management, with Aretas Blood as president and Charles K. Oliver treasurer, secretary and general manager. During those early years the well known Aretas brand achieved its reputation. In 1900 the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company of Baltimore acquired a large part of the stock.

The product has probably exceeded that of the combined output of all the other mills in Columbia. In 1916 nearly \$700,000 were paid out for labor, figures that graphically indicate the tremendous im-

portance of the mill as a source of prosperity to Columbia. At that time about 1,700 names were on the payroll.

The mill village is situated on high ground on the Lexington side of the river and for years the people of Columbia and the managers of the mill have taken pride in the model character of this village. All the facilities for welfare, recreation, education, and other means of enlightenment have been introduced, and probably no mills in the state are surrounded by a more permanent and contented and prosperous class of working people.

For the past eleven years the agent of the Columbia Mills Company has been Sewall K. Oliver, a son of the founder of the industry, Charles K. Oliver.

FREDERICK HARGROVE HYATT entered the life insurance business thirty-five years ago, and on the basis of accomplished results he has become one of the most widely known insurance men in the South. For many years he was general manager for South Carolina with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

He was born in Anson County, North Carolina, June 14, 1849, son of Davis and Louisa (Pumbleton) Hyatt. He is of remote German ancestry on his father's side and of English through his mother. His mother was a relative of Bishop R. K. Hargrove of the Methodist Church. His father was a farmer and manufacturer, and Frederick H. grew up on his father's farm and early learned the value of hard labor as a means to success. He acquired his early education in the field schools, also attended Anson Academy and Rutherford College, each in North Carolina, paying the greater part of his expenses while in school, by clerking at night and Saturdays in one of the local stores. His favorite subjects in school and since have been mathematics and commercial law.

In 1884 Mr. Hyatt became superintendent of the agents of the Valley Mutual Life Insurance Association of Virginia. He soon determined to ally himself with the "old line" branch of insurance, for about two years was a sub-agent with the New York Life Insurance Company, and subsequently became district agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1892 he was appointed general manager of the Mutual Life for the states of North and South Carolina.

A number of important enterprises have been promoted and have been benefited by his participation and influence. From 1894 to 1896 he served as president of the Columbia and Eau Claire Railroad Company. He has been a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank, of the Columbia Loan and Trust Company, vice president of the Public Service Company, treasurer of the Southern Cotton Association of South Carolina, secretary of the Hyatt Brick Company, and president of the South Carolina Marble Works. He has been interested in dairy farming for a number of years and is owner of much valuable real estate, having laid out and developed "Hyatt Park," a suburb of Columbia.

In 1896 Mr. Hyatt became president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia, and has served as a member of the board of trustees and







*C. M. Lide.*

on the executive committee of Columbia College. He may justly be called the founder of this institution, since in addition to a very liberal cash donation he gave the land upon which the college buildings were erected, besides devoting his time and effort in raising the additional funds necessary for the building and establishment of the college. He is a democrat, and one of the leading laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He became superintendent of the Washington Street Methodist Sunday School in 1900 and served as president of the State Sunday School Association during 1894-95. He has also been identified with the good roads movement, and his influence and example both in private and business life have been a source of constant value to his home city and state.

August 12, 1874, Mr. Hyatt married Miss Lena S. Kendall. She was the mother of eleven children. April 13, 1908, Mr. Hyatt married Miss Daisy Bartlett Kistler, of Columbus, Ohio, and to them have been born three daughters.

CLAUDIUS M. LIDE is a prominent building contractor of Columbia and has been one of that city's progressive young business men for nearly twenty years.

Bishop Gregg's well known "History of the Cheraws" contains numerous references to the Lides and their kinsmen the Colters, as among the historic families of the Pee Dee section of South Carolina. The Lide family according to this authority came from Wales, where they had lived for generations, to America about 1740, settling in the old Cheraw district. There were three brothers, John, Thomas and Robert. The name was originally spelled Lloyd. Colonel Thomas Lide, second of the three brothers, settled on the Pee Dee River at Cheraw Hill. He had an active part in the organization of St. David's parish, giving the land for the church buildings and afterwards continuing generous contributions to the maintenance of the church. One of his daughters was the mother of the late Governor John Lide Wilson. The youngest of the three brothers was Major Robert Lide, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary war under General Francis Marion. Hannah, one of his daughters, married Thomas Hart, for whom the town of Hartsville was named. One of Thomas Lide's sons was Charles Motte Lide, to whom history has assigned a high place as a lawyer of genius and a famous orator.

Claudius M. Lide was born at Darlington, South Carolina, in 1878, son of John Miller and Eliza (Edwards) Lide, the latter a native of Georgia. John M. Lide was also a native of Darlington, son of Evans James Lide. He was educated in Furman University and from that school entered the Confederate army, serving four years.

Claudius M. Lide attended the famous St. John's graded school in Darlington, and began his business career as an architectural draftsman in the office of C. C. Wilson and W. A. Edwards, architects, at Columbia. His home has been in Columbia since he was eighteen years of age. Mr. Lide for several years has had an established and independent business as a building contractor. He has specialized somewhat in the building of fine residences in Columbia and over the State, and has also built a num-

ber of public buildings and business structures. A complete list of his achievements would be hardly practicable, but some of the more representative include the Darlington High School building, the Girls' Industrial School near Columbia, the Kirkland Apartments in Columbia, the Taylor store building in Columbia, the residence of Dr. Robert W. Gibbes on Calhoun Street in Columbia.

Mr. Lide is a member of the Rotary Club, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston.

DR. LAURENCE P. GEER came to South Carolina as a member of the Public Health Service of the Government during the war, and after resigning from that work determined to remain in this state and is founder and active head of the pathological laboratory of the Baptist Hospital at Columbia.

Doctor Geer, though he was born and reared and educated in the heart of New England, feels a kinship with South Carolina, since one branch of his English ancestors, who settled in New England in the seventeenth century, came south and founded the widely known Geer family in this state.

Doctor Geer was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1891, a son of Charles W. and Izzette (Patten) Geer. His mother was a native of Lynn, while his father was born at Norwich, Connecticut. Charles W. Geer died at Lynn in 1913.

Laurence P. Geer was graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1915. He specialized in biology and public health work, and that training has been the basis of his vocation and profession. At the beginning of the war with Germany he volunteered in the United States Public Health Service, and his previous training made him a valuable adjunct to that service. He was assigned to duty at Camp Jackson, Columbia, and continued there until the close of the war, when he resigned and in the summer of 1919 established the pathological laboratory of the Baptist Hospital. He has a fully equipped laboratory for all kinds of tests and scientific research as an adjunct to the hospital and to the medical profession in general. Doctor Geer is a man of thorough scientific training and tastes and his presence at Columbia is an important contribution to that city.

JESSE BENJAMIN BALLENTINE after finishing his college education entered upon a career as a teacher, and was identified with the schools of Batesburg prior to his leaving educational work and entering banking, which is the field in which his energies and talents are employed with conspicuous success.

Mr. Ballentine was born in Lexington County August 19, 1888, a son of William Jonas and Helen (Riser) Ballentine. He grew up on his father's farm, attended country schools, the high school at Lexington, received his Master of Arts degree from Newberry College and was also a student in South Carolina College. In 1913 he became principal of the Prosperity High School, remained there two years, was principal of the Brightsville High School one year, and for two years was superintendent of the Batesburg schools. In August, 1918, he was

made manager of the Batesburg branch of the Bank of Western Carolina. In addition to the responsibilities of that position he is vice president of the local Board of Trade, and chairman of the local Red Cross. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church.

March 19, 1917, he married Mary Sue Griffin of Greenwood. They have a son James Bruce, born June 21, 1918.

**LARKIN LEROY CLIPPARD.** While one of the younger figures among the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina, Larkin LeRoy Clippard of Enoree has an interesting record as a builder and reviver of industry. He learned cotton milling when a boy, and is still a comparatively young man. In 1915 Mr. Clippard in association with Mr. Allan J. Graham of Greenville bought the Enoree Mills at Enoree in Spartanburg County. They faced a prospect that might have discouraged men of less enterprise and confidence in their own judgment and abilities. Not a wheel had turned in the plant for nearly a year. The mills presented a picture not only of idleness but of settling ruin. The new owners bought the industry from a receiver and started at once to completely make over the facilities at hand. While they have been in charge less than five years, the result is now one of the finest cotton manufacturing plants in the state. The Enoree Mill has 36,000 spindles, 842 looms, and manufactures enormous quantities of sheeting and drills. The mill is capitalized at \$600,000. The president and treasurer of the company is Mr. Graham, while Mr. Clippard is vice president and general manager.

The Enoree mill is located on the Enoree River. A dam and water power are the source of electricity for operating the plant and other local industries. The prosperity of the business itself has been reflected in the model mill village which has been developed and is in process of development. Those at the head of the business are guided by high ideals and purposes in line with the most advanced and progressive thought of the new industrial aids. In less than five years the village and its homes have been practically rebuilt, most of the old houses being replaced by new ones. Important public utilities are electric lights, water works, ice plant and laundry. The ground about the individual homes, will be beautified and public playgrounds and recreation spots will be laid out and constructed. The company at its own expense has erected a handsome new school building at a cost of \$30,000. Six teachers are employed in this building and practically all the salaries are paid by the company. Many other features of modern community and welfare work have been instituted, such as girls' clubs, mothers' clubs, a canning club which in 1918 put up 2,000 cans of fruit and vegetables furnished by the company. During the summer of 1919 plans were under way for a Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association Building and hardly a phase of community progress has been neglected.

Mr. Clippard in July, 1919, married Miss Katharine Murchison of Camden, South Carolina. She is a member of an old and prominent Scotch family of lower South Carolina.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY LEAPHART** began his career over thirty years ago as a bank clerk at Columbia, has been a figure of increasing importance and influence in the financial life of the capital city, and among other things to his credit was the founding of the Columbia Clearing House Association.

He was born at Columbia December 27, 1867, a son of John Samuel and Martha Virginia (Janney) Leaphart. His father is remembered for his long service of a quarter of a century as assistant postmaster of Columbia, holding that position under various postmasters. The son was educated in private schools, in the South Carolina College, and his first bank clerkship was with the Commercial Bank of Columbia. Later he became one of the organizers of the Bank of Columbia and was its bookkeeper and assistant cashier fifteen years. He was then elected president of the Columbia Savings Bank and Trust Company, and in 1907 established the Columbia Clearing House Association of which he has since been secretary, treasurer and manager. The Clearing House Association has a membership of ten banks, and these institutions clear \$16,000,000 through the association every month.

Mr. Leaphart is a member and former deacon of the First Baptist church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. On April 17, 1900, he married Miss Annie Louise Bruce of Columbia, daughter of Horace E. Bruce. Her father was a native of England and for many years a merchant at Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Leaphart have two children: Benjamin Franklin Perry, Jr., a student in the University of South Carolina; and Edwin Bruce, attending high school.

**THOMAS WALTER BOYLE.** Every man has a proper pride in the growth and success of his individual business and affairs. When that pride is enlarged and seasoned with a sincere public spirit, derived from the growth and prosperity of an entire community, it is deserving of special praise and commendation. It is the enthusiasm which he has always shown in the upbuilding of the Greeleyville community in Williamsburg County that distinguished Thomas Walter Boyle beyond the average successful business man. He went to that locality in 1886, nearly thirty-five years ago, when it was known as Greeleyville and a flag stop on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Though at that time he was only a saw mill laborer, Mr. Boyle has furnished much of the enterprise for several of the institutions that give Greeleyville its business significance, and all the various lines of development, benefiting every person living in that section, have been matters of the deepest satisfaction to Mr. Boyle.

He was born near Ridgeway in Fairfield County in 1856, son of William C. and Virginia (Hogan) Boyle. His father was born about thirteen miles north of Columbia in Richland County on the Winnsboro Road, but subsequently lived on a plantation near Ridgeway in Fairfield County some twenty miles north of Columbia. He left his plantation at the beginning of the war between the States, and while serving as a Confederate soldier was killed in the battle of Lookout Mountain in 1863.

Besides the loss of his father Thomas Walter



*W. F. Long*



Boyle had the other handicaps imposed upon every South Carolina youth by the extreme poverty of the state in the reconstruction period. He lived on a plantation, worked in the fields, and was well satisfied with the wage of twenty-five cents a day.

Mr. Boyle was taken into the firm of Boyle & Hogan, and five years later E. G. Mallard acquired an interest. By mutual agreement the name of the company has emphasized the oldest member of the firm. Therefore this business is known as the Mallard Lumber Company, with Mr. Boyle as vice president. While the manufacture of lumber constitutes his oldest interest in the community, Mr. Boyle is also president of the Bank of Greeleyville, is president of the Greeleyville Land & Improvement Company, and through these companies exercises a controlling influence in local lumber manufacture, merchandising, planting and other interests.

When Mr. Boyle came to Greeleyville it had only a saw mill, a store and two dwelling houses, the nearest school was five miles away, and the nearest telegraph office and passenger train station was at Foreston, six miles away. Considering the present resources of Greeleyville it is easy to understand Mr. Boyle's pride and satisfaction in what has been accomplished during the past thirty years. He is an active member of the Methodist Church, is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He married Mrs. Ella Boyle Hogan.

THOMAS KETCHIN ELLIOTT, for over forty years a prominent banker, manufacturer and citizen of Winnsboro, was born in the years before the war and grew up in the straitened atmosphere of the State during the war and reconstruction.

His birth occurred in Fairfield County October 8, 1855, son of a merchant and banker and farmer, Henry Laurens Elliott. Though his mature career has been spent in business affairs, Thomas K. Elliott had some active acquaintance with manual toil as a boy in the fields and on the farm. He attended country schools, and in 1875 graduated from the Virginia Military Institute ranking third in a class of forty-five. He left school to take the position of teller in the Winnsboro National Bank. He has been with that institution for over forty years, and for a number of years has been its president and active executive head. Mr. Elliott was also president of the Fairfield Cotton Mills at Winnsboro and president of the Wylie Mills at Chester for many years. As a successful business man he has had a sense of responsibility to his community and to all the interests entrusted to his charge, and he has given a splendid account of his stewardship.

Mr. Elliott is a democrat, and for many years has been a member and elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. November 26, 1879, he married Miss Carrie Aiken. To their union were born seven children.

DAVID B. FRONTIS, M.D. For fully thirty years Doctor Frontis has practiced medicine and surgery at Ridge Spring in Saluda County. The enviable standing he has achieved in his profession is supplemented by an active and influential leadership in

every movement affecting that rich and prosperous and enlightened section.

While so long a resident of South Carolina Doctor Frontis is a native of North Carolina and member of an old and prominent family of that State. He was born in Iredell County in 1856, son of Rev. Stephen and Rachel (Beaty) Frontis. In the paternal line he is of French ancestry, though men of that name frequently intermarried with Scotch-Irish people in a section of North Carolina prevalently Scotch-Irish, Mecklenburg, Iredell and Rowan counties. The Beaty family also has prominent connections in the same counties, one of the earliest settlers having established his home at Beaty's Ford in Mecklenburg County. The ancestors of Doctor Frontis were the founders of Presbyterianism in that section, beginning about 1750. Doctor Frontis' father was one of the founders of Davidson College in North Carolina, an institution which has graduated many well known men including Woodrow Wilson. Rev. Stephen Frontis was financial agent and raised much of the money among Presbyterians for the founding of Davidson College during the forties. For some time he was also a professor of the college, though his life work was that of a minister.

David B. Frontis also was a student for two and a half years in Davidson College, during 1875-76. He studied medicine in the University of Maryland, graduating in 1880. He practiced at Lexington, then for four years at Wadesboro, North Carolina, and in 1889 removed to Ridge Springs. For several years until 1910 Doctor Frontis was a member of the State Board of Health of South Carolina and one of its executive committee. He was member and examining physician for the local draft board of Saluda County and gave much of his time to that patriotic duty for eighteen months. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations and of the Presbyterian Church.

He married Miss Annie McKay of Baltimore. They have four children: Grace, Mrs. Ruby Watson, J. B. Frontis and Mrs. Mary Watson.

NEIL ALEXANDER McMILLAN is a name that should go down in any authentic history of Marion County as one of the founders of what is frequently referred to as the New School of Agriculture in South Carolina.

Mr. McMillan was born in Marion County April 18, 1855, a son of Malcolm S. and Elizabeth (Williamson) McMillan. His father was a planter, and at the time of the war between the states was employed by the Confederate Government in the steamboat service, and died during the war. In helping his mother conduct the farm after the death of his father, he learned early in life to use all his faculties of observation, and, reasoning from effect to cause, he became by the time he began business for himself, convinced that the old, slipshod way of conducting farm operations which had been in vogue since slavery days, must give place to a more efficient system. From then on, he became an apostle of intensified and diversified agriculture. He has always stood for a greater and more intelligent use of commercial fertilizers; for home mixing of ingredients, based on his observation of their effects

on his soil and crops; for the best and purest breeds of farm animals; for the growing on his own farm of all the farm supplies that his soil and climate could produce; for the planting of the best seed obtainable and the maintaining of the purity of the seed used, and as he believes that perfection in development is never reached, for the still further development of all seeds, and breeds of animals as well.

N. A. McMillan has always been a public spirited man. Forty-five years ago, when it was difficult to obtain fertilizers except through local agents and the prices asked therefor were almost prohibitive to the farmer, based on a credit system, he advocated the idea of the farmer mixing the ingredients himself, and by combining the needs of the farmers in his community and getting the materials in car-load lots for cash, they have been able to fully supply their demands at a minimum cost to the individual farmer. He has given his time, his thought and his best services unsparingly in thus helping and bringing together the farmers of his community, and the great progress which has been made in recent years in the upbuilding of the community in which he lives, and the community spirit which exists there may be said to be more largely due to his efforts than to any other influence. In order to better carry out his ideas of co-operation and combined energies as the most necessary and the strongest forces in the development of the country, he built and fitted up the "McMillan Hall," free of charge, as a meeting place in the town of Mullins for the farmers or for any other gathering looking to the upbuilding of the town or surrounding country.

As a result partly at least of his efforts, among other things might be mentioned the formation of a company during the fall of 1919 to buy distress cotton, which in ninety days declared a dividend of forty per cent. to stockholders; also, of a recent organization with a capital stock of \$100,000 to buy, store and sell all kinds of farm produce.

Mr. McMillan has been twice married. On December 30, 1879, he married Eunice Irene Davis of Florence County. From this marriage, there are the following named children now living: Jeter Davis McMillan, Malcolm Yullee McMillan and Blanche McMillan Austin, all of Winter Garden, Florida, and Neillie McMillan, Sallie McMillan and George Reaves McMillan, all now residing in South Carolina. On June 12, 1907, he married Janet Wilson Northcross of Virginia, and they have one daughter, Lucy Lee McMillan.

**JAMES R. WESTMORELAND.** Westmoreland is an old English name, and the family has been one of equal distinction and of residence for almost two centuries in America. Three of the Westmorelands left England about 1732 and settled, one in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia and one on the Enoree River in what is now the southwest section of Spartanburg county and in the upper part of Laurens county. Those ancestors had a grant from the King of England to a large tract of land in that section. Some of that land has been owned and lived upon continuously by Westmorelands nearly two centuries. Through the many generations the family has per-

formed a great deal of effective service, has rendered duty in army, in business, industry and other affairs, though few of them have aspired to the conspicuous honors of politics. Probably a majority of the men of the name have been planters, lawyers or doctors.

James R. Westmoreland, who has an interesting place in South Carolina's industrial affairs, is local manager of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company at Pacolet in Spartanburg County. He is a grandson of James R. Westmoreland and a son of John A. and Margaret (Rush) Westmoreland. He was born on the Westmoreland ancestral estate on the Enoree River in the upper part of Laurens County, adjoining the Spartanburg County line, in 1876. He is a graduate of The Citadel with the class of 1900, and is now a member of the Committee of the Alumni Association which has in charge the raising of the "Greater Citadel Fund," to promote the interests of South Carolina's famous military college and is also a member of its Executive Committee. After leaving The Citadel Mr. Westmoreland was connected for a time with the Central National Bank of Spartanburg County, and subsequently organized and for five years was connected with a bank at Woodruff. Since then he has held his present office as local manager for the great cotton mills of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company. The president of the company is Mr. Victor M. Montgomery, and in an article which follows his name is contained something of the history of this splendid industrial institution.

Mr. Westmoreland married Miss Eugenia Childs of Columbia. Her father was the late Colonel W. G. Childs of that city, builder of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad, founder of the Bank of Columbia, and otherwise prominently identified with the leading business interests of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland have two children, William Childs and Margaret Rush Westmoreland.

**ELBERT NEWTON WHITMIRE** is a well known banker in Greenville County, has been a resident of Greenville since 1912, and is president and cashier of the Textile Bank of Greenville, South Carolina, having been one of the incorporators of that bank.

Mr. Whitmire was born in Macon County, North Carolina, in 1880, and has six brothers and three sisters. His great-grandfather, John Whitmire, was born in old Pickens District, South Carolina, and lived on the Keowee River not far from old Pickens courthouse. The grandfather, William Whitmire, was born and lived in the same locality for some years, but finally moved to Rabun County, Georgia. John Columbus Whitmire, a farmer, father of the Greenville banker, was born in Rabun County, Georgia, and is still living in that state. He lived for several years in Macon County, North Carolina, where he married Miss Jane Elizabeth Williams. When Elbert Newton Whitmire was four years old, in 1884, the family returned to Georgia and located at Clayton, where Mr. Whitmire was reared on the farm and received a common school education.

He began his business career in early life. For five years, until 1905 he was identified with the management of the Norris Cotton Mills Company Store





*J. H. Hushmouland.*



at Catechee, in Pickens County, South Carolina. While there he married Miss Hattie Wilson a school teacher, of Belton, South Carolina. Mrs. Whitmire is a daughter of John A. and Lucy (Horton) Wilson, both representatives of old line families in South Carolina. She is also a granddaughter of John A. Horton, who was a citizen of Anderson County near Pendleton and well and favorably known about "Old Pendleton."

In 1905 Mr. Whitmire moved to Spring Place, Murray County, Georgia, and established the Co-hutta Banking Company, remaining in charge for two years. He then returned to Catechee as manager of the Norris Cotton Mill Company's store and was again identified with that institution for five years until 1912, when he established his permanent home at Greenville.

Mr. Whitmire has had an increasing part in the commercial and financial enterprises of Greenville and vicinity. For some time he was senior member of Whitmire-Cozby Company, wholesale produce merchants. In 1918 he took the office of cashier of the Citizens Bank of Taylor. This bank is located in the prosperous and growing community of Taylor ten miles east of Greenville. In September, 1919, he was one of the incorporators and largest stockholders in The Textile Bank, which has been established at West Greenville in the midst of the many cotton mills of that section, and as stated is president and cashier.

Mr. Whitmire is a member of the Baptist Church and a Mason. He and his wife have two children, Lucy and Elbert Newton, Jr.

**WILLIAM L. KIRKPATRICK, M.D.** A graduate in medicine twenty-five years ago Doctor Kirkpatrick has had a busy and useful career, and for a number of years has been the company physician and surgeon at Trough in Spartanburg County.

This town is distinguished as the home of the great cotton mills of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, one of the largest textile plants and finest cotton mill villages in the South. As physician and surgeon for the community and its environs Doctor Kirkpatrick is a very active and busy practitioner, and enjoys a high place in the affection of the people he serves.

He was born in Haywood County, North Carolina, in 1870. The Kirkpatricks were originally Scotch-Irish Presbyterians among the pioneer settlers of Mecklenburg County in North Carolina. Many of them are still found there and through all the generations they have furnished prominent and patriotic citizens and leading figures in the annals of that historic section. Doctor Kirkpatrick is a son of M. A. and Annie Laurie (Byers) Kirkpatrick, and is a grandson of Silas F. Kirkpatrick, a native of Mecklenburg County. M. A. Kirkpatrick was a Confederate soldier and was severely wounded at the battle of Seven Pines.

As a boy Doctor Kirkpatrick attended local schools, acquired his academic training in Weaver College at Asheville, and is a graduate with the class of 1894 from Vanderbilt University Medical Department in Nashville, Tennessee. For several years he practiced in Haywood County, his native locality,

and then after a year spent in Texas came to Trough in Spartanburg County. His magnificent home built for him by the company is one of the finest in Upper South Carolina. Doctor Kirkpatrick is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South and is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Loyal Order of Moose.

He married Miss Mary J. McCracken of Haywood County, North Carolina. They have three children, Orville Y., John W. and Mary S. Orville has been in the United States Navy since 1914 and is now in the Hospital Corps of the Navy, stationed at Atlanta.

**JAMES EDWIN McDONALD, SR.** Professional, business and public distinctions in large number have marked the career of James Edwin McDonald, Sr., as a lawyer and resident of Winnsboro. The esteem in which he is held as a lawyer was indicated by his election as president of the South Carolina Bar Association.

Mr. McDonald was born near Richburg, Chester County, December 15, 1856, son of Rev. Laughlin and Malissa Lucinda (Stinson) McDonald, being of Irish stock on his mother's side and of Scotch through the McDonalds, a family that has been identified with the Southern states since about 1760. His father was for years a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

James Edwin McDonald was not gifted with physical strength but developed a robust physique by active outdoor work and also developed a fondness for the sports of hunting and fishing that still prevails upon him occasionally. His education in the country schools was supplemented by a full course in Erskine College in Abbeville County, where he graduated A. B. July 4, 1877. At that time there was no law school in South Carolina and having definitely determined to enter the legal profession he studied in the offices of McCants and Douglass from January, 1878, to January, 1880, when he was admitted.

Mr. McDonald has been a resident of Winnsboro nearly forty years. He soon had a profitable clientage, including his work as attorney for the Winnsboro Granite Company. Later for some years he was attorney for the Southern Power Company, assistant counsel for the Southern Railway, and has represented a number of corporate and business firms.

So far as he could consistently without sacrificing family interests he has responded to calls for public service. From 1884 to November, 1892, he was circuit solicitor. He has frequently been appointed special judge, and in 1894 was elected mayor of Winnsboro. He has served as county chairman of the democratic party in Fairfield County, is a member of the Winnsboro Commercial Club, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a Knight of Pythias. He has been true to the faith in which he was reared and for many years has been an elder in the Associate Reformed Church.

October 12, 1882, he married Miss Lillie M. Elliott. Six children were born to their marriage.

JAMES EDWIN McDONALD, JR., has for the past ten years been the partner of his father in practice at Winnsboro.

He was born at Winnsboro, January 8, 1886, son of J. E. and Lillie (Elliott) McDonald. The career of his honored father, a former president of the South Carolina Bar Association, is told in preceding sketch. The son was educated in Mount Zion Academy, graduated in 1906 from The Citadel at Charleston, and took his law course in the University of South Carolina, graduating LL. B. in 1908. Since then he has been in active practice with his father and with increasing experience has added much to the prestige of the firm.

July 6, 1908, he married Miss Lucy Pride Heyward of Columbia. Their three children are Lucy Pride, J. E. III and Elizabeth Heyward.

LOWRY S. COVIN is one of the very active young men in the business affairs of Columbia. Many of the customers of the Palmetto National Bank came to know him and appreciate his good service and courtesy in the office of receiving teller in that institution. Mr. Covin, due to the increase of his private business affairs, left the bank recently and now is active manager of the Southern Motor Company, one of the leading automobile concerns of the capital city.

He was born in 1887 at Mount Carmel in Abbeville county, son of Phillip Augustus and Martha Virginia (Sanders) Covin. His mother was a daughter of Doctor Sanders, at one time a prominent physician of Abbeville county. The Covin family is of French Huguenot ancestry and members of it were among the first settlers at Mount Carmel in Abbeville county. Phillip A. Covin was a Confederate soldier and was still in the Military Hospital at Columbia when Sherman's army occupied the city.

Lowry S. Covin acquired a good common school education at Mount Carmel and McCormick and was sixteen years of age when in 1903 he acquired his first banking experience, with the First National Bank at Batesburg. He remained with that institution three years and in 1908 came to Columbia and entered the Palmetto National Bank. He was receiving teller for seven years, finally resigning in March, 1919, to give his entire time to the automobile business. About two years previously he and a fellow associate in the Palmetto National Bank, O. P. Loyal, had organized the Southern Motor Company, and they are still owners of the business. It has grown and prospered until it was necessary for Mr. Covin to resign his connection with the bank and devote his time and attention to the affairs of the Southern Motor Company, of which he is general manager. This company occupies a first class plant on Sumter street and are distributors for the Scripps-Booth Six, the American Six and the Marmon cars and also the White Truck.

Several years ago Mr. Covin also established the Covin Candy Company, but later sold his interest in that business. He was also a factor in the organization of the Carolina Wholesale Hardware Company, and is now vice president of the same. Mr. Covin is also secretary of the Loyal-Covin Contract-

ing Company, doing a general building and construction business.

He is a member of the Automotive Trades Club of Columbia, is a Mason and a Presbyterian. He married Miss Mary Beckman of Columbia and their one son is Lowry S., Jr.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS MARSHALL was born at Fort Mill, South Carolina, on August 14, 1875. He is the son of John Wilson Marshall and Mary Clawson Marshall; his father, Captain Marshall was born of Scotch and English ancestry, and descended from the Charleston family of that name. He served in the Confederate army with distinction throughout the entire war and was a member of the famous Hampton Legion, participating in all battles of his command in Virginia. In 1865 he moved to York County, where for many years he held a prominent place and had the esteem of that community. His wife, Mary Clawson Marshall, was the daughter of Thomas I. Clawson and Martha Williams Clawson. Her grandfather, Col. Thomas Williams, was a member of the Legislature of South Carolina from 1820 to 1824, and lieutenant-governor during 1828 to 1831; his wife was Martha White Crawford. Colonel Williams moved to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1835, from which state he was sent to Congress in 1841. This family was closely connected with the Witherspoons, Crawfords, Whites, and other prominent families of York County, and it is but natural that Fred Marshall should feel a special pride in his people.

In 1905, December 14th, Mr. Marshall married Miss Mallie Gladden Friday; their children are Mary Elizabeth and Mallie Margaret. Mrs. Marshall is a descendant of some of the earliest settlers of this state, whose names are synonymous with the best traditions of South Carolina. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Fred Marshall was educated in the local schools of Rock Hill, and also attended Clemson College. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he volunteered and was First Sergeant, Company G, Catawba Rifles, Rock Hill, First Regiment National Guard. On leaving the army in 1898 he was connected for some months with the Columbia Railway Gas & Electric Company, afterwards with the Southern Bell Telephone Company, Atlanta, Georgia. He had several years experience when he was promoted to district manager for South Carolina, which position he resigned early in 1919 and organized the Marshall-Summers Seed & Grain Company. During his long residence in Columbia he has gained esteem, both in business and social circles and has interested himself in good government. He has been elected to the city council. He is a member of the Columbia Club and of the Rotary Club and is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church. In fraternal circles he is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Elk, Knight of Pythias, Woodman of the World and a Moose.

TOLLIVER CLEVELAND CALLISON is a lawyer and in ten years has gained a dignified and successful position as a member of the bar of Lexington.

He was born at the town of Callison in Edgefield County July 17, 1884, a son of Preston Brooks and Mattie Ella (White) Callison. His father was a



*L. A. Covin*



farmer and merchant and served two terms as a member of the Legislature, and the Callison family has for generations been prominent in Edgefield County. Tolliver C. Callison was educated in the public schools and Bailey Military Institute at Greenwood and studied law at the University of South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1909 and at once began practice at Lexington. He is now a member of the prominent firm of Timmerman, Graham & Callison. Mr. Callison did some valuable work in his community during the World war, serving as chief clerk to the local board of the county and as a member of the County Food Administration and did much to carry the county over the top in various war campaigns. He was lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Cooper. Politically he is a democrat.

He is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. For three years he was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School at Lexington. December 17, 1913, he married Miss Margaret Elizabeth Reel of Edgefield. They have three children, Ruby, Tolliver Cleveland, Jr., and Helen.

**DANIEL FRANKLIN EFIRD.** As a young man Daniel Franklin Efird made a definite choice of agriculture as the work and business of his life. A successful farmer he has been for over thirty years, has been a real leader in the agricultural activities of Lexington County, and from his farm his influence has extended to many unrelated affairs, church, the legislature, and practically all the interests of his community.

He was born in Lexington County January 25, 1861, a son of Rev. Daniel and Henrietta (Dreher) Efird. His people have long been prominent in the Lutheran Church. The maternal grandfather was Rev. Godfrey Dreher, a leader and organizer among the Lutheran churches of Lexington County. His father, Rev. Daniel Efird, was not only a minister of the Gospel but a farmer and merchant and at one time treasurer of Lexington County.

Daniel Franklin Efird had experience during his youth both as a farmer and in mercantile affairs. He was educated in local schools, in Pine Ridge Academy and completed his junior year at Newberry College. Since the age of twenty-one he has given his business attention primarily to farming. Has served in one official capacity and another in the management of the South Carolina State Fair Association; first as a member of the executive committee, then general superintendent for nine years and since May 13, 1913, he has served as secretary.

He has always been interested in politics and church. He was first elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature in 1896 and was re-elected, serving continuously until 1904, when he was chosen a member of the State Senate. Some of his work while in the Legislature was devoted to putting his home county upon a sound financial basis. Retiring voluntarily from the Senate, he was chosen chairman of the democratic party of his county, which position he held for six years. As a young man Mr. Efird served as lieutenant of a militia company. During the World war he was chairman of the local draft board from the time it was organized. Fra-

ternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Efird is one of the prominent Lutheran laymen of the South. In 1914 he became a charter member of the United Lutheran Synod of the South, one of the three general bodies governing the Lutheran Church in America. He was chosen a member of a committee which had charge of the printing and other matters continuously until this synod was merged into the one general body. In January, 1919, an even greater distinction came to him when he was one of the three men of the South selected on the general committee of the United Lutheran Church of America to look after the printing for the united body.

**ALBERT CLIFTON HINDS** has had a very busy and profitable law practice at Kingstree for the past ten or twelve years, and has also come to be regarded as one of the leading citizens of Williamsburg county, a willing worker in every movement for the welfare of his section and state.

Mr. Hinds was born in Williamsburg county April 4, 1884, a son of Charles Magnus and Ellen (Jaudon) Hinds, substantial farmers of that community. He grew up on his father's farm, attended public schools, and acquired a liberal education in the University of South Carolina, graduating with the A. B. degree in 1905 and receiving his law degree in 1906. He has since practiced at Kingstree, in partnership with John A. Kelley under the name of Kelley & Hinds. Mr. Hinds is president of the Kingstree Building and Loan Association, president of the Kingstree Board of Trade, and is also chairman of the County Democratic Committee. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the St. Louis National Convention of 1916.

December 14, 1911, Mr. Hinds married Miss Nancy Meadors of Kingstree. Her father was Rev. W. P. Meadors, a well known minister of the Methodist Church.

**WASHINGTON PRICE TIMMERMAN, M.D.** While his own career has been that of a hard working and successful physician and surgeon, since 1902 identified with the Batesburg community, Doctor Timmerman comes of a family whose interests show a natural inclination to politics and public affairs. He is a brother of Hon. George Bell Timmerman of Lexington, present solicitor of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit and who in the campaign of 1919 made a very close race for the democratic nomination for Congress.

Doctor Timmerman was born at the Timmerman community, named in honor of the family in Edgefield County near Phillipi Church in 1869, son of W. H. and Pauline (Asbill) Timmerman.

The late Doctor Washington Hodges Timmerman, his father, who died in 1908, earned a place among South Carolina's most distinguished citizens. He was born in historic Edgefield County, his home and plantation being at Timmerman. His birth occurred in 1832. His father was Ransom Timmerman, who married a member of the prominent Bledsoe family of English ancestry. His grandfather was Jacob Timmerman, who came from Germany and settled in Edgefield County about 1770. Washington H.

Timmerman graduated in medicine at the Charleston Medical College in 1854. In December, 1861, he left his profession to become second lieutenant of Company K, Seventeenth South Carolina Regiment and was soon promoted to first lieutenant, and in April, 1862, was elected Captain of his company. He served until the following July when compelled to resign on account of physical disability. In the meantime he was under General Bragg and had command of a regiment during the retreat from Corinth. In November, 1864, he resumed duty as captain of Company B, Second Regiment, State troops. When Sherman's army entered the state he was detailed by the governor for duty as physician in Edgefield County. Following the war he practiced medicine in Edgefield County until 1892. For several years he lived in Columbia where he had prominent connections with business and financial affairs, and was also a resident of Batesburg, and during that time was president of two of the local banks. For some time he was president of the Farmers Bank at Edgefield and a vice-president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Columbia.

With all the duties and burdens of a large medical practice he became conspicuous in the public life of his county and state. He was elected to the Legislature in 1882, and again in 1890, resigning to enter the State Senate for an unexpired term, being re-elected in 1892. He served as president pro tem. of the Senate and became acting lieutenant-governor when Judge Gary was promoted to the Supreme Bench. He was elected without opposition to the office of lieutenant-governor in 1894 and served until January, 1897, following which he became state treasurer and was twice elected to that office without opposition. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895. Captain Timmerman married in 1856 Pauline Asbill, who died in 1873, the mother of six children. Captain Timmerman in 1879 married Henrietta M. Bell.

Dr. W. Price Timmerman attended local and private schools, and graduated in 1891 from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston. For the first two years he practiced at Kirksby in what is now Greenwood County. Then for nine years he practiced at Timmerman and in 1902 moved to Batesburg. He is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Lexington County, enjoys a large general practice and is also local surgeon for the Southern Railway. He is a member of the County, State, Tri-State and American Medical associations and has been district councilor in the State society. He is also a member of the Association of Southern Railway Surgeons. He is a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee, and for a busy doctor exercises considerable influence in local and state politics.

In 1896 Doctor Timmerman married Miss Saidee Moore of Abbeville County, who died leaving no children. For his present wife he married Miss Mary Swygert in 1905. They have four children: W. Price, Jr., William Bledsoe, Mary Elizabeth and John Swygert. Also an adopted daughter, Mrs. Pauline Timmerman Asbell.

IRA CROMLEY CARSON has for a number of years been a prominent figure in financial, business and

civic affairs at Batesburg, where he is active vice president of the First National Bank.

He was born in Edgefield (now Saluda) County October 9, 1871, a son of Charles and Carrie (Cromley) Carson. His father was a farmer and the son grew up in the country, attending local schools. He continued his education in the high school at Johnston and in Clemson College.

Mr. Carson has been a factor in the life of Batesburg since 1906, when he was made cashier of the First National Bank. He has been the active vice president of that institution since 1917.

December 6, 1911, Mr. Carson married Grace Ridgell, of Batesburg, daughter of Dr. Edgar C. and Ella (McFall) Ridgell. They have two children, Edgar Charles, born in 1912, and Ella Carrie.

ALEXANDER SCOTT DOUGLAS. Since the close of the war for a period of over half a century the name Douglas has been associated with some of the best achievements of the legal profession and many influential connections with business, civic and social life of Winnsboro.

Alexander Scott Douglas who died January 5, 1914, went to Winnsboro soon after coming out of the Confederate army. He was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, December 25, 1833, son of Alexander and Jennet (Simonton) Douglas. His grandparents, Alexander and Grace (Brown) Douglas came from County Antrim, Ireland, 1790, and settled in Fairfield, South Carolina. Alexander Douglas was a farmer and planter, and a man who took a very prominent part in local affairs in the Fairfield District.

Alexander Scott Douglas grew up in a rural atmosphere, and was greatly indebted to his mother for his moral and spiritual development. He attended New Hope Academy and in 1853 at the age of twenty graduated A. B. from Erskine College. He studied law from that year until August 17, 1854, under Ex-Governor B. F. Perry at Greenville, and then took the full law course at the University of Virginia. He began practice at Spartanburg in 1856. He wielded a special influence in the affairs of Upper South Carolina from January, 1857, to August, 1861, as editor of the Spartanburg Express. Much of the public opinion in that section of the state was molded by the Express during those critical years. He served as a delegate to the State Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860.

In August, 1861, Mr. Douglas left his chair as editor and entered the Confederate army as second lieutenant of Company C of the Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers, McGowan's Brigade, Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. For almost four years he was steadily devoted to the fortunes of the South as a soldier and was at the surrender of Appomattox on April 9, 1865. At that time he was a lieutenant in Company C of the Thirteenth Infantry.

It was not many months after the war that Mr. Douglas located at Winnsboro in January, 1866, and began the practice of law. In course of time he had many influential connections and a large general practice. For ten years he was attorney of the Winnsboro National Bank, also attorney for the Winnsboro Bank and for cotton mills and other corporations. He has expressed his political faith







*George J. Graham*

always through the democratic party, and became an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Winnsboro in 1866 and served in that post continuously and also as superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School for over forty years.

November 6, 1860, he married Miss Mary E. Byers. On December 17, 1878, he married Miss Sallie McCants, who died September 20, 1901. By his first wife he had three children and by his second marriage four. One son is W. D. Douglas of Winnsboro.

GEORGE JAMES GRAHAM is one of the prominent and historic characters in the life and affairs of Williamsburg county. He was a Confederate soldier during his youth, and while his business interests have always been closely allied with the farm, he has played an interesting part in public affairs.

He was born in Florence county February 23, 1842, son of Miles N. and Hester B. (Myers) Graham. His parents were also natives of this state, and the family were leading planters in antebellum times. George James Graham grew up on his father's farm, attended country schools, and at the age of nineteen in 1861 entered the Confederate army. He became a private in Company K of the Sixth South Carolina Infantry, later being promoted to corporal, and was with that regiment in all its brilliant campaigns and marches and battles in Virginia and elsewhere. The war over he returned to his farm, and so far as his public engagements permitted has remained by preference a tiller of the soil ever since.

Mr. Graham had a prominent part in the redemption of Williamsburg county from the reconstruction regime. He served as a lieutenant but frequently in actual command of a local company of "Red Shirts" and more than once he led these men to scenes of trouble, due to riots caused by negroes and carpet baggers, and was always prompt and resourceful in taking the measures necessary for peace and good order. Mr. Graham was elected a member of the Legislature in 1878, serving one term, and afterwards was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1891 he was elected sheriff of Williamsburg county and in only one campaign had opposition for that office. He was sheriff of the county continuously for twenty years, being at this time the oldest sheriff in the State of South Carolina.

GLENN WALKER RAGSDALE is a lawyer of over thirty-five years experience, and a man of the highest standing in his profession and in the community of Winnsboro, where he has had his home for many years.

He was born in Fairfield County June 3, 1857, a son of Elijah and Nancy (Stanton) Ragsdale. He grew up on his father's farm, had a public school education, and after that paid his own way while training for a professional career. He spent two years in Furman University at Greenville, and then taught two years. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1882, and since that date has been engaged in a general practice at Winnsboro. He has been the recipient of numerous public honors, serv-

ing in the Legislature two terms and sat as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1895.

April 16, 1887, Mr. Ragsdale married Miss McMeekin, daughter of John W. McMeekin. Five children were born to their marriage: Ethel, Mrs. John McLaurin, a farmer and druggist of Dillon, South Carolina; Inez, Mrs. G. G. McLaurin, attorney at Dillon; William Glenn, attorney in Winnsboro, who served in the ambulance corps of the American army in France; Robert Walker, a law student in his father's office; and Edith McMeekin, a student in Winthrop College.

CYPRIAN MELANCHTHON EFIRD. This is one of the most widely known lawyers of South Carolina. That reputation is based in part upon the authorship of Efird's "Digest of South Carolina Reports," comprising volumes from 43 to 60. This monumental work was published in 1904 while he was serving as state reporter. He is a lawyer of high standing and of successful practice for over thirty-five years and has been prominent in the bar and public affairs of Lexington County.

He was born in Lexington County December 18, 1856, son of Rev. Daniel and Henrietta M. (Dreher) Efird. His mother was a granddaughter of Godfrey Dreher, a pioneer Lutheran minister in Lexington County. His father also gave his life to the ministry of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Efird grew up in a country district, worked on a farm, prepared for college in the Pine Ridge Academy in Lexington County, and graduated A. B. from Newberry College in 1877. In the meantime he taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1882. Since then his home and professional interests have been at Lexington. After getting a secure status as a lawyer he interested himself in politics, was elected state senator in 1892, serving four years, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895, and was appointed state reporter in 1896, an office he held for over twelve years. He has served as a member of the board of trustees of Newberry College, and as a member of the board of directors of the Theological Seminary of the United Synod of the South. December 28, 1882, he married Miss Carrie Boozer, a daughter of Dr. Jacob and Eva C. Boozer of Lexington County.

EZEKIEL BARMORE RASOR, of Cross Hill, Laurens County, was born in Abbeville County January 27, 1868, son of Ezekiel Barmore and Eliza (Latimer) Rasor.

His parents were also natives of Abbeville County, his maternal grandfather being Dr. Harrison Latimer. His paternal grandparents were Ezekiel and Pamela (Barmore) Rasor, the former a native of Abbeville and a son of Christian Rasor, a native of Virginia and who was of Dutch ancestry. Ezekiel Rasor, Sr., was a farmer and died at the age of seventy-five, while his wife died at the age of forty-nine. Five of their eleven children are living.

Ezekiel Barmore Rasor grew up on a farm and was educated in public schools, including the high school at Honea Path. At the age of twenty-one he began merchandising at Cross Hill, and in 1906

became cashier of the bank of that town. He was in that post of responsibility for ten years and since then has been engaged in the general life and fire insurance and also operates a small farm. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

**EDWIN CHRISTOPHER EPPS.** While banking has been his chief business for a number of years the people of Williamsburg County regard Mr. Epps as broadly representative of the county's leading interests whether of a business, civic or patriotic nature.

He was born near his present home town of Kingstree, April 7, 1873, son of a farmer and merchant, William Epps and wife, Mary R. (Watts) Epps. He was educated in public schools, spending about one year in school at Charleston, when he was about fourteen. He also attended the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson, and his first business experience was when as a boy he clerked in his uncle's store at Kingstree—later serving in like position at Manning. From 1896 to 1900 was engaged in merchandising on his own account. Since 1901 he has been a banker, being selected in that year cashier of the Bank of Kingstree. He remained with that institution five years, resigning in 1906, to become cashier of the Bank of Williamsburg, the largest financial institution of the county.

He was also one of the organizers and served as the first president of the Kingstree Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Company and is an ex-president of the Williamsburg County Fair Association. He served as trustee of the graded schools of Kingstree continuously from 1906 to 1916, and spared no effort on his part to make those schools adequate to the fulfillment of every aim of education. Mr. Epps is largely interested in the establishment of the tobacco market at Kingstree and serves as director in several other of the town's enterprises.

Like many South Carolina bankers he devoted much of his time during the war to the success of the various patriotic campaigns. He was chairman for Williamsburg County in the first, third, fourth and fifth Liberty Loans. He represented the county in State Senate for two terms from 1910 to 1918. In which body he served on the important committees on Education and Finance and was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Insurance. Mr. Epps is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

May 1, 1906, he married Nannie L. Snider of Orangeburg County. They have two children, Mary Catherine and Carlyle.

**JOSEPH BENJAMIN JOHNS** is superintendent of the South Carolina Industrial School and Farm at Florence. He is an educator of ripe experience, and his personal qualifications make him admirably adapted for the task of superintending the education and training of the boys who are members of this state institution.

Mr. Johns was born in Newberry County May 16, 1875, a son of William Wesley and Elliott (Busby) Johns. He grew up on his father's farm, attended high school at Cherokee Springs, and graduated in 1897 from Furman University. Mr. Johns

for sixteen years was engaged in school work in Greenville and Spartanburg counties, and for eight years of that time had charge of the State High School. June 1, 1913, he took up his present duties at the Industrial School at Florence. He has 190 boys under his care and supervision, and operates the farm of 580 acres as an adjunct to the school.

Mr. Johns is affiliated with the Masonic Order and Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Baptist Church. September 4, 1898, he married Mary Ellie Stroud, of Greenville County. They have two children, William Clayton and Bonnie Kate.

**LUECO GUNTER**, who for six years served as supervisor of rural schools for South Carolina, has recently accepted the newly established Chair of Education at Furman University. He is one of the best known educators in South Carolina, recognized as a leader in the educational thought of the state.

He was born in Aiken County, South Carolina, near what is now the Town of Wagener, March 26, 1879, son of James A. and Theoria E. Gunter. His early schooling was supplied by the public schools near and at Wagener until the fall of 1895. During the school year 1895-96 he attended the Blackville High School, preparatory for college. He then entered South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, in the fall of 1896, and received his A. B. degree in 1900. During 1900-03, while teaching at Columbia, he took a post-graduate course at the university and received his Master of Arts degree in 1903.

Professor Gunter was principal of Waverley Graded School, a suburban school of Columbia, in 1900-01, and during 1901-03 was a teacher in the Presbyterian High School of Columbia. He became superintendent of the Beaufort public schools in the fall of 1903, and remained as superintendent until the summer of 1910. At that date he was appointed assistant state superintendent of education, but resigned the offices in the summer of 1911 to become superintendent of the public schools at Rock Hill. He was there three years, and in July, 1914, accepted the post of state supervisor of rural schools, resigning that position after six years of efficient work to take the Chair of Education at Furman University.

Professor Gunter married, August 10, 1904, Miss Laura K. Perry, of Columbia.

**LEROY LEE**, who has been a lawyer and public official of Williamsburg County for many years, had just graduated in law when the Spanish-American war broke out, and in July, 1898, he volunteered as a private in Anderson's Heavy Artillery, serving with that organization until honorably discharged on October 16, 1898.

Mr. Lee was born in Florence County, South Carolina, May 21, 1875, son of Henry B. Lee, a prominent planter of that section of the state, and Margaret J. (Lynch) Lee. LeRoy Lee supplemented his public school education by three years in the University of South Carolina in the literary course, and graduated LL.B. from the law department in June, 1898. He began practice at Kingstree, and has always enjoyed a good business, and



*Ed Epps*



since 1900 has filled the official responsibilities of county attorney.

July 12, 1900, he married Eva C. Riser, of Newberry. They have one child, Serena Margaret.

**GEORGE WALTER SUMMER.** Largely with an equipment that was due to a determined purpose and utilization of meager opportunities during youth, George Walter Summer began an active business career as a merchant at Newberry thirty-five years ago, and since then has become one of the real leaders and executives in the broader commercial affairs of that city.

He was born at Lexington, South Carolina, July 15, 1861. His ancestors came to America from Germany about 1775. He is a son of George W. and Martha D. Summer. His father was a Confederate soldier, and died in a hospital in Virginia on July 13, 1862. George Walter Summer therefore never knew his father, and the influences upon his formative character were derived largely from his mother, a woman of beautiful character. He grew up on a farm, participated in its labors as soon as his strength permitted, and had only a country school education. In November, 1884, he took upon himself the role of merchant in Newberry, and has been a busy factor in that city ever since. Some of the larger institutions with which he has been identified are the Molloy Manufacturing Company, of which he was president; Newberry Warehouse Company, which he served as president; the Commercial Bank of Newberry; Security Loan & Investment Company of Newberry, in all of which he has been a director. Mr. Summer was the originator of the Summer Brothers opened in November, 1884. For five years he was a trustee of the Newberry graded schools, and is now trustee of Newberry College.

Mr. Summer is a Shriner, Mason, and a Knight of Pythias, is a Lutheran in religion and a democrat in politics.

Outside of business he has found his greatest pleasure in his home circle. On October 13, 1881, he married Miss Polly L. Long. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living.

**FRANCIS FISK JOHNSON** found his real vocation when a young man, and though he allowed his energies to be diverted by a professional career for a few years, he then returned permanently to the business of planting and agriculture, in which he is one of the leading exponents in Bamberg County.

Mr. Johnson was born in Orangeburg County, not far from the scene of his present activities, on December 28, 1860. He is a member of a family that has been in South Carolina from Revolutionary times. Both his father, Alexander Hamilton Johnson, and his grandfather, Dr. W. S. Johnson, were successful physicians and surgeons and practiced for many years in the old Barnwell District. Dr. Alexander Hamilton Johnson married Addie Powers Hays, who was born in the present Bamberg County section of Barnwell County, her father being a native of Ireland.

Francis Fisk Johnson was the third in a family of seven children, and was educated in the private and public schools of Bamberg. He began farming

when a boy, but later studied dentistry and practiced that profession about eight years. Since then he has given his entire attention to farming. He has about 1,000 acres, most of it under cultivation. He is one of the largest cotton growers in Bamberg County. Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

**LEVI M. CECIL** is proprietor of Cecil's Business College at Anderson. This is an institution which in the ten years since it was established has performed an indispensable service in the training of young men and women for business careers, and the value of its work has been greatly enhanced by the fact that Mr. Cecil is himself a business man of wide and generous experience and training.

He was born at Thomasville, North Carolina, March 22, 1880, a son of Jesse W. and Elizabeth (Moffitt) Cecil, both deceased. They were also natives of North Carolina, and his father was a minister of the Reformed Church of the United States.

As a boy in his native state Mr. Cecil attended the Catawba College, and completed the course of the Smithfield Business College in North Carolina and the Philadelphia Business College. For several years he was employed in general office work in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, and acquired a practical training which has been invaluable to him since directing the affairs of the business college which he established at Richmond in 1909. Many students from Anderson and adjoining counties have been enrolled and have gone from the college well qualified for business work, and some of them are among the prominent young business leaders of the state today.

Besides the management of the business college Mr. Cecil is secretary and assistant treasurer of the Anderson Mattress and Spring Bed Company and of the Anderson Underwear Company, two of the city's best industrial organizations. He is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, and both he and his wife are prominent socially. In 1910 Mr. Cecil married Inez F. Felder, of Summerton, South Carolina.

**SIDNEY JACOB DERRICK**, who in June, 1918, was called to the responsibilities of Newberry College, was awarded his well earned degree Bachelor of Arts from that institution about a quarter of a century previously, and had long been identified with the preparatory and collegiate departments. Mr. Derrick was one of the broad-minded educators and social and religious leaders in the state.

He was born in Lexington County, South Carolina, November 10, 1867, and as a farm boy had the opportunity to attend only a few brief school terms in his neighborhood. Later he attended Mount Tabor High School in Newberry County, and in the fall of 1888 entered the sophomore class of Newberry College. He was not prepared to carry all the studies in this class, but made up his "conditions," and though he had to discontinue his residence at college for several terms, teaching to pay his way, he kept up his work and remained with his class and when he graduated in 1892 was awarded





farmer and merchant and served two terms as a member of the Legislature, and the Callison family has for generations been prominent in Edgefield County. Tolliver C. Callison was educated in the public schools and Bailey Military Institute at Greenwood and studied law at the University of South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1909 and at once began practice at Lexington. He is now a member of the prominent firm of Timmerman, Graham & Callison. Mr. Callison did some valuable work in his community during the World war, serving as chief clerk to the local board of the county and as a member of the County Food Administration and did much to carry the county over the top in various war campaigns. He was lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Cooper. Politically he is a democrat.

He is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. For three years he was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School at Lexington. December 17, 1913, he married Miss Margaret Elizabeth Reel of Edgefield. They have three children, Ruby, Tolliver Cleveland, Jr., and Helen.

**DANIEL FRANKLIN EFIRD.** As a young man Daniel Franklin Efird made a definite choice of agriculture as the work and business of his life. A successful farmer he has been for over thirty years, has been a real leader in the agricultural activities of Lexington County, and from his farm his influence has extended to many unrelated affairs, church, the legislature, and practically all the interests of his community.

He was born in Lexington County January 25, 1861, a son of Rev. Daniel and Henrietta (Dreher) Efird. His people have long been prominent in the Lutheran Church. The maternal grandfather was Rev. Godfrey Dreher, a leader and organizer among the Lutheran churches of Lexington County. His father, Rev. Daniel Efird, was not only a minister of the Gospel but a farmer and merchant and at one time treasurer of Lexington County.

Daniel Franklin Efird had experience during his youth both as a farmer and in mercantile affairs. He was educated in local schools, in Pine Ridge Academy and completed his junior year at Newberry College. Since the age of twenty-one he has given his business attention primarily to farming. Has served in one official capacity and another in the management of the South Carolina State Fair Association; first as a member of the executive committee, then general superintendent for nine years and since May 13, 1913, he has served as secretary.

He has always been interested in politics and church. He was first elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature in 1896 and was re-elected, serving continuously until 1904, when he was chosen a member of the State Senate. Some of his work while in the Legislature was devoted to putting his home county upon a sound financial basis. Retiring voluntarily from the Senate, he was chosen chairman of the democratic party of his county, which position he held for six years. As a young man Mr. Efird served as lieutenant of a militia company. During the World war he was chairman of the local draft board from the time it was organized. Fra-

ternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Efird is one of the prominent Lutheran laymen of the South. In 1914 he became a charter member of the United Lutheran Synod of the South, one of the three general bodies governing the Lutheran Church in America. He was chosen a member of a committee which had charge of the printing and other matters continuously until this synod was merged into the one general body. In January, 1919, an even greater distinction came to him when he was one of the three men of the South selected on the general committee of the United Lutheran Church of America to look after the printing for the united body.

**ALBERT CLIFTON HINDS** has had a very busy and profitable law practice at Kingstree for the past ten or twelve years, and has also come to be regarded as one of the leading citizens of Williamsburg county, a willing worker in every movement for the welfare of his section and state.

Mr. Hinds was born in Williamsburg county April 4, 1884, a son of Charles Magnus and Ellen (Jaudon) Hinds, substantial farmers of that community. He grew up on his father's farm, attended public schools, and acquired a liberal education in the University of South Carolina, graduating with the A. B. degree in 1905 and receiving his law degree in 1906. He has since practiced at Kingstree, in partnership with John A. Kelley under the name of Kelley & Hinds. Mr. Hinds is president of the Kingstree Building and Loan Association, president of the Kingstree Board of Trade, and is also chairman of the County Democratic Committee. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the St. Louis National Convention of 1916.

December 14, 1911, Mr. Hinds married Miss Nancy Meadors of Kingstree. Her father was Rev. W. P. Meadors, a well known minister of the Methodist Church.

**WASHINGTON PRICE TIMMERMAN, M.D.** While his own career has been that of a hard working and successful physician and surgeon, since 1902 identified with the Batesburg community, Doctor Timmerman comes of a family whose interests show a natural inclination to politics and public affairs. He is a brother of Hon. George Bell Timmerman of Lexington, present solicitor of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit and who in the campaign of 1919 made a very close race for the democratic nomination for Congress.

Doctor Timmerman was born at the Timmerman community, named in honor of the family in Edgefield County near Phillipi Church in 1869, son of W. H. and Pauline (Asbill) Timmerman.

The late Doctor Washington Hodges Timmerman, his father, who died in 1908, earned a place among South Carolina's most distinguished citizens. He was born in historic Edgefield County, his home and plantation being at Timmerman. His birth occurred in 1832. His father was Ransom Timmerman, who married a member of the prominent Bledsoe family of English ancestry. His grandfather was Jacob Timmerman, who came from Germany and settled in Edgefield County about 1770. Washington H.



Captain Richardson married Miss Irene Bayne Wheat, a daughter of H. D. and Anna (Cannon) Wheat, of Gaffney, and member of a well known family of that section. Captain Richardson is survived by one daughter, Anna Wheat Richardson. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Gaffney.

JAMES STRONG MOFFATT, D. D. President of Erskine College since 1907, Doctor Moffatt has spent over thirty years in the ministry of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. While he is not a native of South Carolina and while much of his work has been in other states, he represents one of the old and distinguished families of earlier generations of South Carolina. In his present office he has the satisfaction of presiding over one of the oldest institutions of Christian education in the South.

Erskine College has recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of its founding in 1839. At the time of its organization there was not a single institution in South Carolina that afforded the advantages of a college training under Christian influences. It opened its doors under the presidency of Rev. E. E. Pressly. Robert C. Grier was the president from 1847 to 1858 and again from 1865 to 1871. For twenty-eight years its president was Dr. William Moffatt Grier, whose daughter is the wife of Dr. James Strong Moffatt.

Many of the ablest men whose careers are described in these pages acknowledge their debt to Erskine College for some of the most stimulating influences of their early lives. Erskine College, while not aspiring to the rank of a university, has for years done thorough work as a co-educational institution. Under the presidency of Doctor Moffatt it is better equipped than ever. The campus has six modern buildings, and the facilities for a thorough college education are supplied in the midst of a quiet and classic atmosphere and with every safeguard to the spiritual and moral welfare of the students.

Dr. James Strong Moffatt was born in Fulton County, Arkansas, July 17, 1860, a son of Rev. William Samuel and Martha Jane (Wilson) Moffatt. The Moffatts are a Scotch family that came from Scotland and settled in Chester County, South Carolina, in 1772. Doctor Moffatt's great-great-grandfather Moffatt was an American soldier in the Revolution. His grandfather was a merchant in Greenville County, South Carolina, where was born Rev. W. S. Moffatt, who spent the greater part of his life as a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Martha Jane Wilson was born in Tennessee.

When James Strong Moffatt was a child his parents moved to Uniontown, Belmont County, Ohio, where his father was pastor of a church and where James Strong Moffatt lived until he was nearly grown. For a time he attended school at St. Clairsville in that county, also attended school at Xenia in Western Ohio, spent two years as a student in Erskine college and two years in Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio, where he graduated A. B. in 1883. He graduated in 1886 from the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He also did post-

graduate work in philosophy in Western University, now the University of Pittsburg, and in recent years Cooper College in Kansas awarded him the degree Doctor of Divinity.

He was ordained to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian ministry in 1886, and his present work was as pastor of the First Church at Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1886-87. He was pastor at Chester, South Carolina, from 1887 to 1907, for a period of twenty years. On January 1, 1907, he was called to the presidency of Erskine College at Due West. He is also a trustee and treasurer of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Due West.

Doctor Moffatt is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Due West. November 22, 1886, he married Jennie Moffatt Grier, daughter of the late Dr. William Moffatt Grier and his wife Nannie (McMorris) Grier of Newberry County. Doctor and Mrs. Moffatt have nine children.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN WILSON. This is the name of a prominent lawyer of Rock Hill. Distinction and eminence as a lawyer and public leader attaches to the name in a previous generation as a result of the services and abilities of William Blackburn Wilson, Sr. Today there are two William Blackburn Wilsons, he of the third generation being also a lawyer.

This branch of the Wilson family is of English origin. They came from England about the close of the Revolutionary war and settled in the lower section of South Carolina, in Colleton County. The grandfather of William Blackburn Wilson of Rock Hill was Rev. William Stanyarne Wilson, a son of John Wilson (who had married Miss Stanyarne of Johns Island). Rev. William S. Wilson was a man of education and the highest scholarly attainments. He married a Miss Blackburn, daughter of Professor George Blackburn. Professor Blackburn, a graduate of the University of Dublin, became a professor of mathematics and astronomy after coming to America, and was connected with the faculties of Asbury College, Baltimore, and Mary College and the South Carolina College. He was also a technical expert on the boundary commission which fixed the boundary between North and South Carolina.

The late William Blackburn Wilson, father of the present holder of that honored name, was a lawyer whose leadership and abilities gave him a just fame all over the State of South Carolina. For many years he practiced at Yorkville, and his position in the profession made that city a distinctive point in the annals of the South Carolina Bench and Bar. He married Arrah Minerva Lowry, of Yorkville, South Carolina.

Their son William Blackburn Wilson was born at Yorkville, January 12, 1850, and was educated in private schools. He attended schools taught by Dr. Robert Lathan and by Professor William Currell, two teachers of note in Yorkville, and was also a pupil in the Kings Mountain Military School under Col. Asbury Coward. In 1867 he entered the University of South Carolina, where he graduated with the class of 1869. He at once took up the study of law under his father, was admitted to the

bar January 9, 1871, just two days before reaching his majority, and beginning his practice at Yorkville moved to Rock Hill in February, 1876, and that city has been his home for over forty years. A man forceful in every way—fine physique, strong mental caliber, remarkable insight, and splendid advocate—always standing squarely in his client's shoes, he has enjoyed a large general practice, and at different times has represented some of the chief business and industrial leaders of York County and elsewhere in the state, and his name has appeared in connection with many important trials. Shortly after his admission to the bar—on account of his alleged connection with the Ku Klux Klan—he concluded that it would be convenient to go to Texas; and he remained there several years—until the excitement was over. He was always proud of the occasion of his going, and often spoke entertainingly of his varied western experiences, as cowboy, etc.

Commencing in 1884, he was elected and served two terms in the Lower House and then one term in the State Senate from York County (without offering a second time), and was one of that county's representatives in the State Constitutional Convention of 1895. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a Mason, and a friend indeed to all his friends.

Mr. Wilson is owner of valuable farming interests, and on many occasions has shown his public spirit in behalf of the community. He was especially active in procuring for Rock Hill Winthrop College, now one of the state's finest educational institutions. He was also the founder of Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company, which built Oakland, the residential section of Rock Hill.

Mr. Wilson owns and with his family occupies one of the beautiful homes in South Carolina, situated in the Oakland section, where he and his wife are always at home to their many friends.

In 1875 Mr. Wilson was most happily married to Miss Isabella Hinton Miller, daughter of Dr. W. R. Miller of Raleigh, North Carolina, and they have ten children, viz. Arrah Isabella, wife of Rev. J. W. C. Johnson of Gastonia, North Carolina; William Blackburn, Jr., whose early career as a lawyer gives promise that he will add to the distinctions of his honored name; Miss Fannie Britton Wilson, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and also a member of her father's law firm; William Miller, lawyer; Margaret, wife of C. J. Walker, of Rock Hill; Minerva Stanyarne, widow of J. M. Wylie; Dr. Oscar Wilson, of Spartanburg; Miss Loulie Meriwether, a professor of Latin in St. Mary's College at Raleigh, North Carolina; York Lowry Wilson; and Mary Blackburn Wilson; and also eighteen grandchildren.

On April 30, 1920, after the above sketch had been prepared, Mr. Wilson patiently yielded to the last call, from a sickness that had come upon him nearly four months previously. The issue of life—so far as he was permitted to take part in it—was most bravely and heroically fought; for time and time again it seemed that the end was at hand, as humanly speaking it would in all reason have been but for his sturdy constitution and his wonderful will power. His taking and the manner of it has left a deep sorrow upon the hearts of his family

and his friends, while at the same time there was a sympathetic response throughout and beyond the limits of his native county. He was indeed an all-round man: of commanding stature, virile in body, alert in mind, gentle in spirit, tender in heart; and so he had to be—as he was in very truth—a loving husband and father, a warm friend, a faithful lawyer, an upright citizen, a diligent seeker after truth. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Requiescat in pace.

FRANKLIN WILLIAM FAIREY is distinguished among the business men of Williamsburg County by his evident capacity for successfully handling varied interests. He is a lawyer by profession and training, is also a banker, an extensive farmer, and his advice and assistance have been considered invaluable in a number of important civic movements and public improvements in his home community.

Mr. Fairey was born at Branchville, South Carolina, February 26, 1880, son of Franklin Ernest and Laura E. (Berry) Fairey. As he grew up, spending most of his early years on his father's plantation, he attended public schools, the Carlisle Fitting School and Wofford College. He finished his education in the Smith Business College at Lexington, Kentucky, and for two years was a general merchant. In the meantime he studied law and in 1904 was admitted to the bar, and for three years was the industrious partner in practice with John A. Kelley of Kingstree. He gave up his active professional work to become cashier of the Bank of Kingstree, an office he has held to the present time. He is also a director of the Williamsburg Milling Company, is president of the Williamsburg Motor Company, a firm handling automobiles, and is individual owner of about 4,000 acres of the rich and productive soil around Kingstree. His farming operations are carried on with the aid of many workers and much equipment. He operates twenty-five plows. Mr. Fairey helped give Kingstree its modern improvements of water supply and electric light, and has laid out several additions to the town. He has served as alderman and mayor pro tem, and is deeply interested in every movement affecting his community. He is chairman of the Building Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has served as a member of the board of stewards of the same church for ten years.

June 27, 1907, Mr. Fairey married Miss Alma Boyd Kelley, daughter of a former law partner, John A. Kelley. To their marriage were born five children: Elizabeth, Franklin William, Jr., Virginia, Rachel and John Kelley.

WADDY THOMPSON is known all over the South as an author, historian and journalist, and bears a name which would readily be associated even by school children with the most brilliant epochs and personalities of South Carolina.

His great-grandfather also bore the name Waddy Thompson, and as a judge and chancellor was one of South Carolina's most distinguished jurists. One of the most eminent South Carolinians and Americans of the first half of the nineteenth century was



*F. W. Fairer*



Hon. Waddy Thompson II, a son of Judge Waddy Thompson. He represented South Carolina in Congress, but is best known through being minister to Mexico at the time Texas secured its independence from that country and for the assistance he gave to the Americans whose lives were imperiled in Mexico at the time. His work "Reminiscences of Mexico," published in 1846, contains many thrilling accounts, and is particularly valuable as an authoritative explanation of the history of the relations of the United States with the neighboring republic.

Mr. Waddy Thompson is a son of the late Governor Hugh S. Thompson, who was the fifty-second governor of South Carolina. Governor Thompson was born at Charleston in 1836, son of Henry Tazewell and Agnes (Smith) Thompson. He graduated from The Citadel, the military college of South Carolina at Charleston, in 1856. In 1858 he was made lieutenant professor of French in the Arsenal Military Academy at Columbia, and later was captain and professor of Belles Lettres in The Citadel at Charleston. During the war he served bravely as captain of the Battalion of State Cadets in Charleston and other parts of the state. His command made a glorious record in the war. It fired the first gun, January 9, 1861, upon the Federal warship *Star of the West* in Charleston Harbor, and subsequently participated in the defense of Charleston, Fort Sumter and the South Carolina coast. This organization was not disbanded until after the surrender of Johnston's army.

After the war he took charge of the Columbia Male Academy, but in 1876 was called to larger and more important duties when he was elected state superintendent of education. He was re-elected in 1878 and 1880. He had in the meantime taken an active part in the redemption of South Carolina from carpet bag rule. The educational system of South Carolina owes a distinctive debt to Hugh Smith Thompson. While the carpet bag regime brought ruin to every department of state life, the effect was particularly disastrous upon schools, and it is almost literally true that the state had no system of education when Mr. Thompson entered upon his duties as state superintendent. His name is intimately associated with reforms which cleared the educational system from debt and restored it to life and vitality. Against strong opposition he established the plan of supporting the schools by local taxes. He instituted summer normal schools for the training of teachers, and generally popularized education when the attitude of most people was one of apathy.

In 1882 Hugh Smith Thompson was elected governor of South Carolina and re-elected in 1884. Before the close of his second term, in July, 1886, he resigned to become assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury under President Cleveland. In the absence of his chief he acted as Secretary of the Treasury. As chief magistrate of South Carolina, Governor Thompson discharged his duties with thorough ability and was elected for a second term without opposition. As acting head of the treasury he handled various responsibilities masterfully. This was particularly true when in the financial panic of 1887 the power of the Government was invoked to prevent a money depreciation from running into

disaster. In that Federal post he added greatly to the fame associated with his name in his home state.

In February, 1889, he was made democratic member of the Civil Service Commission by President Cleveland. His appointment was not confirmed by the Senate during the closing days of Cleveland's term, but he was reappointed by President Harrison in May, 1889. His colleague on the commission was Theodore Roosevelt. He continued a member of the commission until May, 1892. At that date he resigned to become comptroller of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York City, and served there with credit for several years. When President Cleveland was making up his cabinet for his second administration, he offered Governor Thompson the choice of the Secretaryship of the Interior or the Postmaster Generalship, showing the esteem and confidence which President Cleveland reposed in him. Governor Thompson died November 15, 1904. In every position, state, national and in private life, Governor Thompson showed the highest qualities. He was conscientious, energetic and capable, a man of marked tact and courtesy, and possessed the rare quality of administrative statesmanship.

In 1856 he married Elizabeth Anderson Clarkson, daughter of Thomas B. Clarkson of Columbia. Their son, Waddy Thompson, was born in Columbia August 13, 1867. He acquired a liberal education in the University of South Carolina, graduating A. B. in 1887, and for the following eight years engaged in newspaper work, and since then has been in the life insurance and publishing business.

Mr. Waddy Thompson has had a busy career as a historian. He is known as author of "A History of the United States," published in 1904; "A Primary History of the United States," published in 1910; and more recently of "History of the People of the United States," and "History of the United States for Beginners."

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Columbia Club, and of the Round Table Club of New Orleans, is a Phi Beta Kappa, and also a member of the Alpha Tau Omega. He is a member of the Louisiana Historical Society, and the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. While Mr. Thompson is a Columbian, his business office is at Atlanta, in the Candler Annex. He married Pauline Spain, of Darlington, South Carolina, October 30, 1895.

JOHN M. SIFLY. In the City of Orangeburg, where he was born and reared, John M. Sify has been a business man for the past fifteen years, and while he had the struggles and anxieties of a man starting with little capital, his position is now one of substantial credit and his establishment is regarded as an important commercial asset of the city.

Mr. Sify was born at Orangeburg February 5, 1879, and acquired a liberal education at Wofford College in Spartanburg. In 1905 he engaged in business as local representative and distributor of some standard lines of buggies and wagons. With the growing popularity of the automobile he began the distribution of that vehicle, and has since conducted both lines, handling also the accessories of the trade. Mr. Sify is the authorized Ford agent

at Orangeburg, and conducts a finely equipped service station, and his establishment throughout is one of the most complete and modern in the state.

Mr. Sify has never established a home of his own through marriage. His father was the late John L. Sify, a native of Charleston, whose remote ancestors were English and German. The Sify family has been in South Carolina for many generations, and some members of the earlier generations were Revolutionary soldiers. John L. Sify earned the love and respect of his fellow men through the many arduous years he devoted to the Methodist ministry. He became a traveling or itinerant minister in 1867, and gave forty years to the duties assigned him by the Methodist Conference. After he was superannuated he lived for seven or eight years in Orangeburg, until his death in 1907. Rev. John L. Sify married Sue (Townsend) Sify, who was born at Cokesbury, near Greenwood, South Carolina, and her people were also old South Carolinians of English descent. Her father, Rev. Joel Townsend, was also one of the pioneer Methodist ministers. John M. Sify has one brother, M. T. Sify, an Orangeburg merchant, and his sister Lillie is the wife of Dr. J. L. Jeffries of Spartanburg. Mr. Sify is a Methodist and is affiliated with the Lodge of Elks at Orangeburg.

**JOHN FRAMPTON MAYBANK.** Representing one of the old and historic families of Charleston, John Frampton Maybank has for many years been identified with its business affairs as a cotton merchant.

He was born in Hampton County January 31, 1870. His original ancestor, David Maybank, came from England and settled in Christ Church Parish of Charleston about 1680. One of the descendants was Joseph Maybank, who served as a lieutenant-colonel of the Berkeley County Militia. David Maybank, father of John F., was born at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, December 10, 1841. He was educated in Charleston and in King's Mountain Military Academy, and early in the War between the States enlisted in the Rutledge Mounted Rifles. Going to Virginia, he joined the Boykin Rangers, and afterward was temporarily placed with the Jeff Davis Division under Col. W. T. Martin. As a member of that Legion he took part in Stuart's raid around McClellan's army in front of Richmond. Upon the organization of the Second South Carolina Cavalry under Col. M. C. Butler he became a private in Company A. He was in active service all through the war, and at the time of Lee's surrender was in a hospital at Augusta. After recovering he engaged in planting in Beaufort County, South Carolina. He married in Hampton County March 18, 1866, Mary Pope Frampton. Her father was John Frampton, one of the signers of the Ordinance of Secession in 1860. The Framptons were an English family and John Frampton married a Miss Hay of Scotch origin. In 1878 David Maybank returned to Charleston, and was bookkeeper for Thomas P. Smith & Company, and remained with the corporation of Thomas P. Smith McIvor Company until about 1916, when he retired. David Maybank and wife had three sons and three daughters: Dr. Joseph Maybank, John F., Mrs. J. H. Wyman, Mrs. Ed. M. Royall, Theodore, who

died January 14, 1919, and Mary, at home with her parents.

John F. Maybank was reared and educated in Charleston, and for many years has been in the cotton business. After leaving school he spent several years in Georgia. He returned here in 1900 and founded the business of Maybank & Company, cotton merchants, also The Maybank Fertilizer Company, and has conducted these with increasing success to the present time.

Mr. Maybank married Eleanor S. Johnson, of Charleston. Their six children are Mary, David, Eleanor, Ann, Theodore and John F., Jr. Mr. Maybank is a member of clubs and social organizations at Charleston, is a Mason and a member of Grace Episcopal Church.

**JUDGE R. BURTON HICKS.** With the largest population of any county in the state, also one of the wealthiest as the center of the great textile industry, Spartanburg County naturally contributes an immense volume of business and many delicate and important problems of adjustment for the Probate Court. No office in the county touches more vitally the well being and financial interests of a larger number of people than that of the Chancery administration.

The county is fortunate in its present probate judge, R. Burton Hicks. He is a native of the county, is known to most of its citizens as a capable lawyer, has had service in the Legislature, and is giving a most careful and painstaking administration of his present office.

He was born at New Prospect, Campobello Township of Spartanburg County, in 1883, a son of R. L. and Sarah (Burton) Hicks, but moved to Spartanburg with his parents in 1895. He is a graduate of Wofford College with the Class of 1909, and also took post-graduate studies in Columbia University of New York. Before entering the law he was a successful teacher, being at one time superintendent of the schools at Woodruff and later in the same position at Honea Path. He used all his spare time while teaching to give to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1913. He began practice in the same year, with home at Woodruff, and he was elected and served as a member of the Spartanburg County delegation to the Legislature in the session of 1916.

In the campaign of 1918 he received the democratic nomination for judge of the Probate Court, was elected in November, and began his official term January 1, 1919. He was also for some time editor of the Woodruff News, and is a director of the Bank of Commerce, Spartanburg.

Judge Hicks is a member of the Masonic order, of the Elks, of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and is one of the leading lay members of the Baptist Church in Spartanburg. He married Miss Myrtle Lanford, of Woodruff. They have two children, Burton, Jr., and Myrtle.

**HON. ARTHUR R. YOUNG** has earned a high place in the South Carolina bar and his own merits and achievements have conferred additional credit upon a family name that is one of the oldest and most honorable in the South.





*R. Burton Kicke*



Mr. Young, who is now representing the County of Charleston in the State Senate, was born in Sewanee, Tennessee, July 3, 1876, a son of Henry E. Young, a grandson of Rev. Thomas John Young, and a great-grandson of William Price Young, who was of English ancestry and came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania. Grandfather Rev. Thomas John Young was at the time of his death assistant rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church at Charleston. Henry E. Young, who was born in Charleston, was when he retired from practice in 1916 the oldest member of the Charleston bar, in continuous service for sixty years. He had begun practice in 1856, and his legal career was only interrupted by his duties to the Confederate Government at the time of the war. He served as a judge advocate on General Lee's staff. He died April 9, 1918.

Senator Young's mother was Elizabeth Underwood Rutledge, who died February 16, 1918, only a few days before her husband. She was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, daughter of Arthur Middleton Rutledge, a native of Tennessee, and granddaughter of Henry Rutledge, who went west from South Carolina. The father of Henry Rutledge was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a brother of John Rutledge, the first Governor of South Carolina after the British rule. Henry E. Young and wife had a family of six children, three of whom reached mature years. Arthur R. was the second child and oldest son, and has one brother still living, Joseph Rutledge Young, a Charleston cotton merchant.

Senator Young was educated in private schools in Charleston and graduated A. B. in 1896 from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. He read law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in December, 1898, and was associated with the elder Young in practice until 1915. Since then he has been a member of the firm Hagood, Rivers & Young, handling a general law clientage.

Mr. Young served as assistant United States attorney from 1911 to 1914. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1917-18, and in the latter year was elected to the State Senate. He is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club and of Charleston Lodge No. 242 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

December 19, 1907, he married Nannie C. Conner, a daughter of General James Conner of Charleston. They have three sons, named Arthur Middleton, James Conner and Joseph Rutledge.

**FRANK RAVENEL FROST.** In the thirty years since he was admitted to the bar Frank Ravenel Frost has always commanded a large clientage and has done a valuable practice as a lawyer. He is one of Charleston's most public spirited citizens, and has found time to attend to the interests of many organizations outside of his immediate profession.

Mr. Frost was born at Society Hill, South Carolina, October 17, 1863, a son of Elias Horry and Frances Ravenel Frost. While the Frosts are an English family the Ravenels were French Huguenots. His father was a native of Charleston, was educated in Yale College, and became a prominent merchant and banker. He lived to be seventy years of age. He was at one time president of the Chamber of

Commerce. While a business man, he was also distinguished by his love and knowledge of books and literature. His wife, Frances Ravenel Frost, was born at Charleston and lived to be seventy-three years of age. Frank Ravenel Frost is the second of five children, and the only son still living. His two sisters are Mrs. Ella R. Porcher and Mrs. Harriet H. Parker, both of Charleston.

Mr. Frost attended private school at Charleston, spent one year at Sewanee, Tennessee, and in 1886 received his A. B. degree from Harvard University. He then returned to Charleston and read law in the office of Smythe Lee and was admitted to the bar in 1888. After that he practiced as a member of the firm Smythe, Lee & Frost until 1911, since which date he has been alone in his profession.

During the Spanish-American war in 1898 he served as captain in the Third Regiment of the United States Volunteer Infantry under Colonel P. H. Ray, and saw some service in Cuba. He is a trustee of the Porter Military Academy at Charleston, and gives much of his time to that institution. He is also a chancellor of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of South Carolina. He has served as a member of the Charleston School Board and in 1914 was chairman of the Democratic City Convention and in 1919 chairman of the City Democratic Executive Committee. At different times he has given his services to various political, charitable and other boards, is a member of the Charleston Club, Country Club, the Carolina Yacht Club, and other social organizations.

In 1900 he married Miss Celestine H. Preston, daughter of John and Celestine E. Preston. They have two sons, E. Horry and John Preston.

**GEORGE WALTON WILLIAMS**, former president of the Carolina Savings Bank of Charleston, was born at Charleston in 1860 and attended the well known schools of Dr. Bruns and Professor Sachtleben in his native city. He prepared for Harvard College at Adams Academy in Quincy, Massachusetts, and spent a year and a half abroad in travel and study. During that time he was a student in the University of Bonn on the Rhine.

Returning from abroad to Charleston he engaged actively in business. For a time he was connected with the management of the Charleston Iron Works, and left that firm to become a partner in the cotton and fertilizer firm of Robertson, Taylor and Williams. After a few years he retired from mercantile pursuits to become identified with the Carolina Savings Bank, and was successively its cashier, vice president and president.

After an active business life of thirty-seven years Mr. Williams resigned the presidency of this bank and has since devoted his time and energies to work among the orphans of South Carolina and elsewhere. This has been a really significant service and the facts speak eloquently. He is chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House, an institution founded in 1790 and with a continuous record of beneficence covering 129 years.

Mr. Williams is also chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Epworth Orphanage at Columbia and has had much to do in shaping the life of that

home for dependent children. In the cause of the orphans he has devoted his best thought and service for a number of years, and has visited the best institutions of the kind both in Europe and America. He is directly interested in the welfare of many thousands of children at this time.

For many years Mr. Williams has served as trustee of the William Enston Home, an institution "to make old age comfortable," and was for twelve years an alderman of the City of Charleston. He is a member of the Charleston Club, the Carolina Yacht Club and the Charleston Country Club.

Mr. Williams married Margaret Adger, of Charleston, and their children are: Margaret, wife of Andrew M. Law, of Spartanburg; George W., Jr., Nashville, Tennessee; Ellison A., of Charleston, South Carolina; Susan S., of Charleston; and Martha, wife of Henry J. Blackford, of Englewood, N. J.

HON. ANDREW JACKSON BETHEA, who recently retired from the office of lieutenant governor, is not only one of the attractive personalities in South Carolina public life, but a man of undoubted ability and true leadership with a proven record in professional and business affairs.

He was born August 17, 1879, at Free State, now in Dillon County, but formerly in the upper portion of Marion County. His early years were spent on a farm and in the invigorating environment of the country. His father, Dr. Andrew J. Bethea, a native of Marion County and a graduate of the South Carolina Medical College of Charleston, was both a physician and planter. During the war between the states he experienced hard and distinguished service as a Confederate soldier and afterwards was equally useful and influential as a citizen and physician. He died in the prime of manhood at the age of forty-three in 1881. His wife was Annie M. Allen, who was born in Marlboro this state October 22, 1843, and died June 19, 1919. Her father, Rev. Joel Allen was a well known Baptist minister. A woman of great refinement and culture, she demonstrated her force of character when as a widow with five children, three sons and two daughters, she reared and educated them and proved a model mother and is remembered for her exceptional gifts and attainments.

Andrew Jackson Bethea attended Centerville Academy and Dalcho School in Dillon County and took his college work in Wake Forest College, North Carolina, where he graduated B. A. in 1902 and Master of Arts in 1904. During 1905 he was a student of the University of Tennessee, and he received the Master of Arts degree from the University of South Carolina in 1910.

Mr. Bethea, who has been a resident of Columbia since 1907, has made for himself a name in several sections of the state. For one term he was principal of the Downer Institute of Beech Island, in Aiken County, for one term was principal of the Hopkins Graded School in Richland County, and for a like time was principal of the Camden graded school. For a brief time he also edited and published the Darlington Press, now The News and Press at Darlington.

Mr. Bethea was appointed private secretary to Governor Martin F. Ansel and served as such from 1907 to 1911. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of South Carolina in December, 1910, and is also licensed to practice in the Federal Courts. During his legal career he has successfully handled many important cases, and enjoys an unusually select practice. Mr. Bethea was elected code commissioner of South Carolina on the first ballot by the Joint Assembly, and served from 1911 to 1915, during which time he codified the laws of the State of South Carolina which is known as the Code of 1912.

His service as lieutenant governor was from 1915 to 1919. He was twice elected, each time over strong competitors. During his second campaign he received the largest vote ever given a candidate with opposition for a state office in South Carolina. In 1918 Mr. Bethea was a candidate for governor, making the question of loyalty paramount in his campaign. He received a splendid vote and is regarded as a strong and aggressive political leader in his state.

Mr. Bethea is a democrat not only in a partisan sense, but in the literal interpretation of the word, and has always made his influence count in the battle for the rights and rule of the people. In many ways he has been active in movements for the advancement of his party. He attended the democratic convention at Baltimore when Woodrow Wilson was first nominated, and later campaigned for him in doubtful states and also made many speeches to aid in the re-election of President Wilson in 1916.

Mr. Bethea has taken an active part in military affairs having been a member of the South Carolina State Reserve Militia since its organization. In 1917 he volunteered for service in the European war and later at his own request was inducted as a private into the United States Army. In 1918 he entered the Officers Training Camp at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and was transferred to Camp Kendrick, New Jersey, and completed training in the Training Battalion and U. S. Gas School, taking the full course in gas defensive and offensive warfare. He received a certificate of graduation and was recommended for a commission as major, and later was commissioned with that rank in the army and now holds that rank in the reserves.

In the midst of a busy life, however, Mr. Bethea has found time to serve on several business boards and is interested in a number of financial enterprises. He has made a decided success in business, although he began life without means, educating himself and relying upon his own resources to become established. In this respect he is typical of what is best in modern commercial life and is representative of the highest type of American citizen.

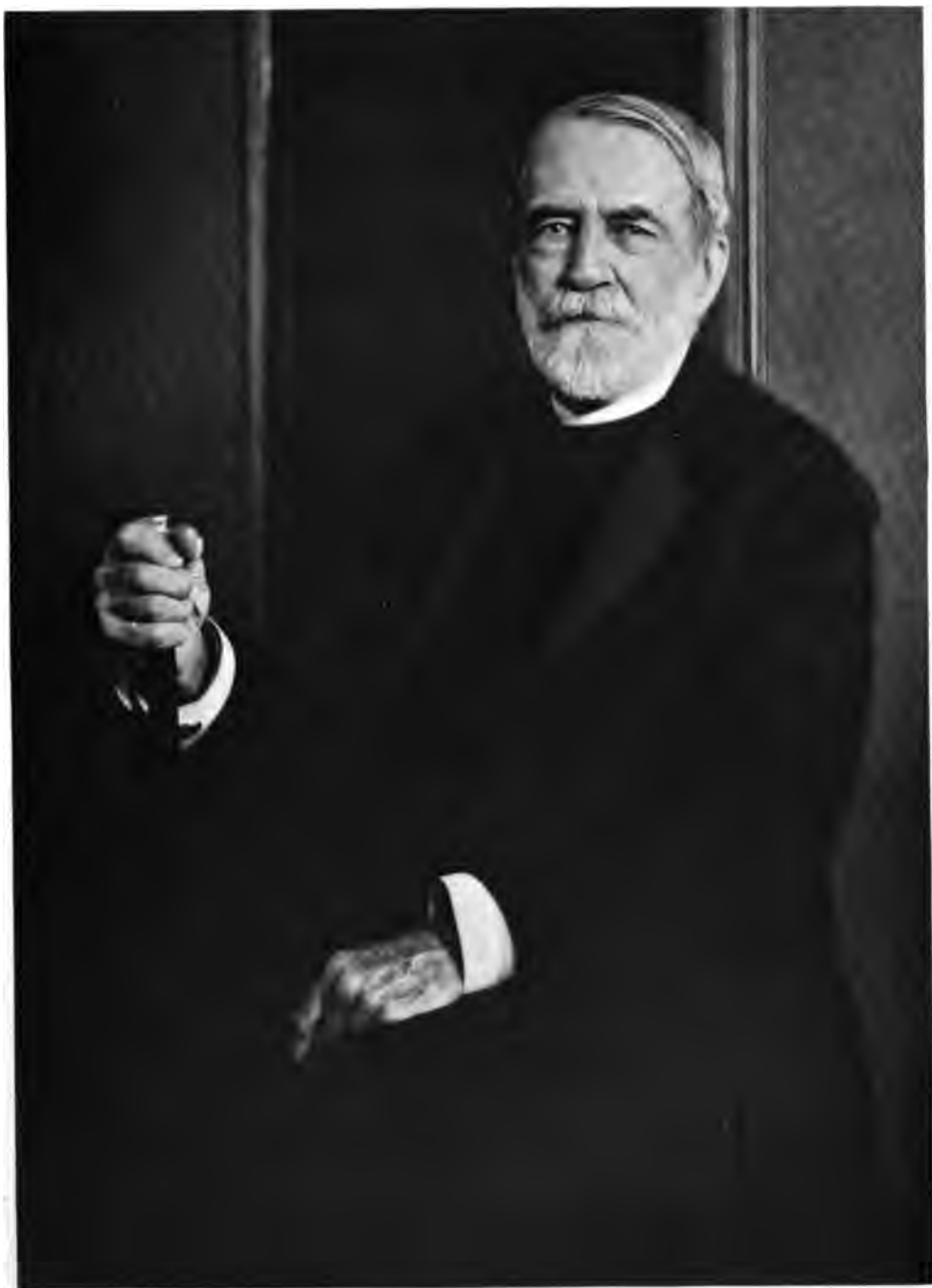
Mr. Bethea is a prominent member of the Baptist denomination and has served in many important positions in his church. He is president of the board of trustees of the South Carolina Baptist Hospital; is a member of the Board of Deacons of the historic First Baptist Church of Columbia, in which the Secession Convention was held, has served as the chairman of the board, and for



*Andrew J. Bethea*







Robert Wilson



several years was superintendent of a flourishing Sunday school in this church. Mr. Bethea is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, and acted as chairman of the committee that organized and established the Young Women's Christian Association, of Columbia.

Mr. Bethea is a Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and a Woodman of the World, and is affiliated with many other organizations, institutions and movements to advance the material, industrial, social, political and moral life of the state and nation.

**ROBERT WILSON, D. D.** Trained for the profession of medicine and serving as assistant surgeon in the Confederate army during the war between the states, Dr. Robert Wilson after the war prepared for the ministry of the Episcopal Church and for half a century has been one of the dignified leaders and scholars in that church, not only in South Carolina but in other states.

Reverend Doctor Wilson was born at Charleston October 28, 1838, son of James M. and Ann Isabel (Gibbes) Wilson. He represents several well known colonial families and is of Scotch, English and French ancestry. His father at one time was a leading merchant in Charleston. He is descended from a Dr. Robert Wilson who came from Scotland in 1750 and became one of Charleston's most noted physicians of colonial times. In the maternal line he is also descended from Governor Robert Gibbes, who came from England in 1670 via Barbados and became one of the Proprietary Governors of the Province of Carolina.

Robert Wilson received his early education in private schools, attended the College of Charleston, and afterward the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, where he graduated in 1859. For two years he practiced medicine at Pineville, later at Camden, and at the beginning of the war enlisted his services in behalf of the Confederate Government and was appointed assistant surgeon in the army. He performed all the varied duties required of him until 1864. On leaving the army he entered the Theological Seminary at Camden, graduated, and in 1883 Washington College at Chestertown, Maryland, conferred upon him the degree D. D. He was rector of Claremont Parish at Statesburg, South Carolina, afterward at St. Paul's, Kent, Maryland, and for thirteen years was in charge of St. Peter's Parish at Easton, Maryland. He then returned to his native city and became rector of St. Luke's Parish, which he served for seventeen years, and then had four parishes as missionary until August, 1917. He has also been vice president of the Church Home, president of the Charleston Library Society, president of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, and of the Elliott Society, has acted as commander of Camp Sumter of the United Confederate Veterans, and twice as colonel of the Charleston Regiment, U. C. Veterans, as chaplain of St. Andrew's Society, is affiliated with the Phi Kappa Psi College Fraternity, the Huguenot Society of America and of London, England. In 1870 he published "Confirmation Lectures" and in 1883 "The Sower," and is author of

many briefer articles and papers found in the periodical press, both religious and secular.

November 22, 1859, Doctor Wilson married Mary Susan Gibbes. On April 22, 1862, he married Ann Jane Shand. And now, 1920, they have been married almost fifty-nine years. Of the eight children born to them but two are living, Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., of Charleston, and Mary, widow of Elias Ball, also of Charleston. Doctor Wilson, Sr., has nine grandchildren. The eldest granddaughter, Miss Mary W. Ball, an artist, is in the service of the United States Government Engineer Department in the map-making drafting department.

**EDWARD W. DURANT, JR.** A northern lumberman, coming to Charleston about fifteen years ago to look after the mills and other interests of his associates in this state, Mr. Durant has found here opportunities for his ambition as a developer and has become absorbed in a growing list of enterprises that not only aroused his complete enthusiasm but are of direct benefit to the changing agricultural and industrial program of South Carolina.

Mr. Durant was born at Stillwater, Minnesota, in 1864, and was graduated from Yale University with the class of 1887. He is therefore a product of the rugged pioneer circumstances of the great Northwest, and also of one of the finest institutions of learning in America. He returned to Minnesota from university to enter the lumber industry. He worked in lumber camps, and acquired a technical knowledge of every branch of the business. Eventually he became an individual timber owner and lumber manufacturer and was associated with a group of men prominent in that business in the Northwest. Like many other such organizations, with the decrease of the timber supply in the North they began acquiring holdings in the South. It was for the purpose of taking charge of these interests and mills in South Carolina that Mr. Durant located at Charleston in 1904.

It was not long before he was awake to the wonderful natural wealth and the inducements to capital in developing agricultural and other enterprises, and he decided to make Charleston his permanent home. There is no native son more enthusiastic concerning the great future of Charleston and its surrounding rich territory than Mr. Durant. His capital and personal energy have been responsible for a number of enterprises, but two of them, perhaps of greatest significance, are his stock farms, one being the T Farm at Rantowles, fourteen miles south of Charleston in Charleston County, and the other the Pine Grove Farm in Berkeley County, adjoining the Town of Mount Holly. The T Farm comprises over 5,000 acres of very rich land originally a rice plantation, but for several years before it was acquired by Mr. Durant the land had been neglected and impoverished. Mr. Durant spent \$50,000 or more developing this land into a modern stock farm. It is a large and profitable enterprise in itself, and has also been frequently pointed out as a practical demonstration of the results that follow judicious combination of livestock husbandry with diversified crop growing. It is the home of a very fine herd of pure bred Hereford cattle headed by registered bulls, and of registered Duroc-Jersey

hogs. Mr. Durant has made similar and about equally extensive improvements on the Pine Grove Farm, which is also the breeding ground for Duroc-Jersey and other high grade registered livestock. Part of this farm comprises the Pine Grove Club. By his practical efforts on these farms Mr. Durant anticipated by several years the now general propaganda for diversifying South Carolina agriculture with the raising of livestock as a means of combating the threatened menace of the boll-weevil.

Mr. Durant is president of the Pine Grove Livestock Company, president of the Pine Grove Club, president of the Southern Stock and Farming Company owning the T Farm, is vice president of the E. P. Burton Lumber Company, secretary-treasurer of the Cooper River Corporation, and president of the Filbin Corporation.

He has always enjoyed some of the honors of public life. He is a republican and during the four years of the administration of William H. Taft served as collector of customs for the Port of Charleston. He is a member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and a number of other social and business organizations.

Mr. Durant married soon after coming to Charleston a daughter of William Porcher Miles, of one of the old and distinguished families of Charleston.

JULIAN MITCHELL is a prominent Charleston lawyer, and counting his services three generations of the family have been identified with the Charleston community as able professional men and conscientious and public spirited citizens.

Mr. Mitchell was born at the summer home of his parents at Flat Rock, November 21, 1867. His grandfather, Dr. Edward Mitchell, of English ancestry, was for many years a prominent physician and was a native of Edisto Island. Julian Mitchell, Sr., was also born on Edisto Island, and for many years was a prominent leader in educational affairs in his home city and state. He was chairman of the school board of Charleston a number of years and was chairman of the educational committee in the State Constitutional Convention of 1895. One of the school buildings of Charleston is named in his honor. His wife was Caroline Pinckney, daughter of Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, for several years rector of Grace Episcopal Church of Charleston and of the Revolutionary family of Pinckneys.

Julian Mitchell, Jr., was the only child of his parents. He was educated in the Charleston High School, spent one year in Charleston College, one year in the University School at Petersburg, Virginia, for three years attended Harvard University and finished his law course in the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and since that date has enjoyed a large general practice as attorney and counsellor. He is senior partner of Mitchell & Smith. He is also a director of the Bank of Charleston, the Charleston Savings Institute and the Exchange Banking & Trust Company, and for many years has been interested in politics. He was a member of the Legislature from 1896 to 1900.

In 1895 he married Belle W. Witte, a daughter

of C. O. Witte. They have two sons, Julian and Cotesworth Pinckney.

ROBERT ALBERTUS DOBSON, a young lawyer of genuine distinction and a prominent member of the Gaffney bar, has twice been a member of the Legislature from Cherokee County, first elected in 1910 and again in 1916. The outstanding feature of his second term was his influence in procuring the bond issue of \$225,000 for good roads for Cherokee County. It was this bond issue that put Cherokee County ahead of most of the other counties in South Carolina in matters of good roads, and as attorney for the Cherokee Highway Commission Mr. Dobson has handled most of the legal work in connection with this great improvement.

He was born near Yorkville, South Carolina, September 3, 1877, a son of William and Elizabeth (McCarter) Dobson. The Dobsons are an old time family in York County, while the McCarters are kin of the prominent Wallace family in the old Bethel section. Mr. Dobson's great-grandfather was John Dobson of York County, conspicuous in his time as a teacher and surveyor.

Mr. Dobson grew up on his father's farm, attended the public schools at Yorkville, and in 1900 graduated A. B. from Furman University at Greenville. Like many successful professional men he did his turn at school teaching, and was principal of the schools at York, Kershaw and Laurens. He also studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1904, and in 1908 after resigning his position in the Laurens School he located at Gaffney. There he became associated with Solicitor J. C. Otts under the name Otts & Dobson. In 1913 Mr. Dobson formed his partnership with T. K. Vassy, under the name Dobson & Vassy. They have a large general practice, and also served as attorneys for the City of Gaffney and County of Cherokee. Mr. Dobson is secretary-treasurer of the Farmers & Mechanics Building and Loan Association, and during the war was a member of the local conscription board. During his service in the Legislature he was a member of the judiciary and other important committees. He has served as moderator of the Broad River Baptist Association, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Masons, Junior Order United American Mechanics and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Dobson married Miss Alice E. Williams of Lancaster, daughter of Judge D. A. Williams. They are the parents of four children named Raymond, Nannie Williams, Robert A., Jr., and Sarah Elizabeth.

JAMES BARRE GUESS. As to a proper policy of agricultural management in America many strong and convincing claims have been put forth in favor of extensive rather than intensive cultivation and management. The working of extensive tracts of land under one administrative unit has been a prevailing practice in the old as well as the new South, and possesses all the advantages of efficiency and economy and satisfies the co-operative principle without the obvious faults and weakness of co-





operation as generally applied to industrial undertakings.

Perhaps one of the most successful of these large scale plantations in South Carolina is that owned by the Guess family of Denmark. James Barre Guess, who for over thirty years has sustained the active responsibilities of this business, was born in Leesville, South Carolina, November 7, 1859.

His father, Dr. S. D. M. Guess, was a man of real distinction and achievement. A country dentist as well as a planter, he spent four years in the Confederate army and returned home to find his property destroyed by the invaders and his wife and only child almost starving. With that courage which enabled many southern gentlemen to begin life anew, and with the assistance of his household and some hired help, he reorganized his affairs, and his associates and friends claimed that few men accomplished more in a shorter time by economy, good judgment and hard work. He had a noblewoman for his wife, Sarah Eloise Barre. In war times in the absence of her husband she managed the business, paid the war taxes, and supervised both the household and the fields. She saw the Union soldiers burn her property and carry off the food she needed for daily subsistence. She continued with the same loyal co-operation and shared in the success enjoyed by the family after the war, and lived to the age of eighty-two.

James Barre Guess graduated from the Carolina Military Institute, now The Citadel, June 13, 1879, with the rank of Cadet Captain of Company A. There was no thought of a professional career and he immediately returned home and became a helpful factor in the management of the plantation. Here he found his educational training in engineering mechanics and agricultural science of great advantage to him. In 1885 he was made a full partner in his father's business, under the firm name of S. D. M. Guess & Son. A few years later he became general manager, the business at that time comprising extensive plantations, a store or commissary supplying all the needs of the farm and its workers in a commercial way and a great deal of other expensive equipment required for the operation of a large southern cotton plantation and the production of the food supplies to sustain the home and plantation workers. In 1889 the firm organized the first bank in the Town of Denmark, Doctor Guess assuming its presidency, at which time the full responsibilities of the plantation devolved upon the son. For thirty years that business has continued to grow and prosper and even today is one of the larger agricultural units in the state.

Until the demands of his private business absorbed all his time Mr. Guess was able to take part in various public duties. In 1880, the year after he graduated from the military college, he was made a captain in the South Carolina State Militia, and held a commission until the fall of 1886, when he resigned. In that year he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and served with a creditable record from 1886 until 1890. He then withdrew altogether from politics in order to give his undivided time to his business. Mr. Guess was a director in the Bank of Denmark until its recent

reorganization, when he retired from the management.

The conditions that have prescribed "a solid South" inevitably have brought southern gentlemen into the ranks of the democratic party. Mr. Guess is a democrat without rancor or bitter partisanship. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias, and his chief interest for many years outside of business and home has been the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he has served as trustee, steward and for thirty years as superintendent of its Sunday school.

Mr. Guess has had an ideal and happy family relationship. He was three times married. October 27, 1880, at Denmark, he married Hattie Ramell Wroton, a daughter of W. H. Wroton. August 12, 1884, at Batesburg, Sallie Sophia Mitchell, daughter of J. A. Mitchell, became his wife. She was the mother of all his children. He married for his present wife at Ridge Spring, South Carolina, September 30, 1914, Sudie Catherine Mitchell, daughter of McKendree Mitchell. Mr. Guess has six children: James Barre, Jr., who married Mary Wiggins Connor; Hattie Lee, wife of Hubert W. Matthews; W. Samuel, who married Annie Lou Collins; Sarah Ellen, wife of George Milton Crum; Emmie Ruth, who married Renold Connor Wiggins; and Mary Frances.

MRS. GEORGIANA AUSTIN SAULS. The life history of the estimable and popular lady whose name heads these paragraphs happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort along a definite line. Her career has been dignified and womanly, her manner unaffected and her actions have been a blessing to all who have come within range of her influence. She is a representative of one of the sterling old families of this section and enjoys to a notable degree the confidence and regard of the people with whom she has associated for so many years.

Mrs. Georgiana Austin Sauls was born in Lexington, South Carolina, in 1840, and is the daughter of Davis and Mary (Williamson) Austin, both of whom also were natives of Lexington. Davis Austin was the son of Davis and Inabnette Austin and Mary Williamson was a daughter of Thomas Williamson. Davis Austin, Jr., was for many years a prominent merchant in Atlanta, Georgia, but in 1864, during Sherman's historic march to the sea, he lost everything and fled to Savannah. Subsequently he located at Orangeburg, where he followed farming pursuits during the remainder of his active life, his death occurring in 1897, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife had died at the early age of thirty-one years. They were the parents of the following children: Lavinia married a Mr. Livingston, of Orangeburg, and is now eighty-one years old; Morgan was a member of the Thirty-fourth Regiment during the war between the states and was killed in battle; Charles Wesley married a Miss Johnston, of Colleton; Davis Kirkland was married to Jane Croutch, of Edgefield; Jane Kathleen was married to a Mr. Ziegler, of Bamberg.

Mrs. Georgiana Sauls received her educational training in private schools of her home town. In 1859 she became the wife of Caleb Sauls, who was

born on a plantation near Walterboro, the son of Isaac and Olive (Savage) Sauls. He received his education in the public schools of Walterboro and then devoted himself to the operation of his plantation. He was also a mail and express carrier, in which positions he rendered efficient and faithful service. During the war between the states Mr. Sauls was a soldier in the Confederate army and was stationed at Sullivan's Island. His death occurred in 1887.

After her husband's death Mrs. Sauls was almost continuously in the hotel business until recently, when she retired, her experience in this line of effort covering a period of practically forty years. She has been a resident of Walterboro for more than fifty years and during these years she faithfully served the public in a manner which was duly appreciated, as her continued patronage by the same persons year after year testified. Though now seventy-nine years old, she still retains to a remarkable degree her physical powers, while mentally she is as keen and alert as ever. In addition to the hotel building which she occupies, Mrs. Sauls is also the owner of a fine business block in Walterboro.

By her union with Caleb Sauls, Mrs. Sauls became the mother of children who are briefly mentioned as follows: Julia became the wife of James DeLetreville, of Charleston; Davis is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Hattie became the wife of a Mr. Peoples, of Moggetts; Morgan is deceased; Minnie became the wife of J. J. Jones, of Augusta; Sallie became the wife of J. Hagood, of Columbia; Charlie, Edward and Norman are deceased. The last named was married to Ida Ackermann, of Cottageville, and they are the parents of seven children; Edgar Pierce; Norma Evelyn; Henry Caleb; Ruth and Naomi, twins, who are deceased; Davis Austin and Elizabeth Ida.

Mrs. Sauls has through the years that have come and gone since she first engaged in the hotel business seen many changes take place and she retains a splendid recollection of the happenings which if put in shape for reading would make an absorbing story. She possesses a charming personality and her circle of friends is as large as her circle of acquaintances.

EDWARD BARNABAS WILLIAMS is one of the best known business men of the southern part of South Carolina, and particularly in Dorchester County, where for many years he has stood for progress and fair dealing, and while he has consistently labored for the advancement of his own interests he has never been neglectful of his duties as a citizen of one of the choicest sections of this great state. Therefore he is held in the highest esteem by all classes in the locality honored by his citizenship, enjoying the confidence and good will of all as a result of his public spirit, fair and straightforward business methods and his exemplary character.

Edward Barnabas Williams was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina, on July 6, 1864, and is the third in order of birth of the ten children born to James Allen and Jane E. (Dukes) Williams. James A. Williams, who also was a native of

Orangeburg, was a coachpainter by vocation. He was a soldier in the Confederate army and served throughout the struggle. His father, who was a native of the same place, was of English descent. The subject's mother was a native of Orangeburg County, this state, and the daughter of William A. Dukes, who was a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England and settled in South Carolina. She had one brother, J. W. H. Dukes, who served as a Confederate soldier.

Edward B. Williams was educated in the public schools of his native town, and as soon as old and large enough he began to take up life's battle on his own account. His first work was as an apprentice at the business of carriage manufacturing, but on the conclusion of his apprenticeship period he engaged in the mercantile business at Orangeburg, which occupied his attention for eight years, at the end of which time he sold out, though remaining at Orangeburg. He then returned to his trade of wagonmaker, at which he worked about two years. Then for about one year he was engaged in the cotton business there, but in 1903 he came to St. George, with which locality he has since remained identified. His first enterprise at St. George was as a dealer in wagons and buggies, in which he met with satisfactory success so that the following year he added the cotton business and also acquired some farming interests. He has also bought and sold many horses and mules, in which he has been successful, and in 1918 he opened a brick manufacturing plant at the edge of town, where he is making an excellent quality of brick, which find a ready market. The plant has a daily capacity of 20,000 brick. Because of his indefatigable industry, sound business judgment and accommodating ways, he has met with a well deserved success and is today numbered among the most popular members of the business circles of his community. In 1908 Mr. Williams was elected mayor of St. George, and so satisfactory has been his discharge of his official duties that he has been retained in the office continuously to the present time, his present term expiring in May, 1920.

In 1904 Mr. Williams was married to Minnie Hutto, the daughter of J. S. Hutto of St. George. To this union have been born four children, namely: Mariam, Jane Ellafair, Sue and Edward B., Jr.

Fraternal Mr. Williams is an active member of the Knights of Pythias. Distinctively a man of affairs, he has long filled a conspicuous place in local affairs, and as leader in important enterprises he has attained to an enviable place in the esteem of all who know him.

EDWARD RUFUS CASH has played a role of no secondary importance in the upbuilding of Gaffney as a cotton milling center. While to some degree financially, he has been chiefly identified with local cotton mills as a master of mechanical technique. Probably when a boy he showed a genius for mechanics, and he developed that genius by hard and close application through many years and is regarded as one of the ablest cotton mill superintendents in the state.

Mr. Cash was born in Spartanburg County in 1863, a son of Henry and Lucy (Devine) Cash.



*E. R. Cash.*





He was not born to wealth, and the circumstances of his early home life handicapped his taking advantage of even the normal opportunities of the local schools, which were by no means of the highest class. It is said that when he was twelve years of age he was doing all the milking, cooking and hoeing of a "one-horse farm." His mother was then in ill health, and the son and father had to remain on the farm and do all the work both in the fields and in the house. A year or so later he drove an ox wagon, hauling the wood to burn the brick that built the first mill at Clifton, South Carolina. When the job was completed he remained an employe and learned the machinist's trade. At the end of three years he was made master mechanic, and was elevated to a position superior to that of the man who taught him his trade. In 1801, leaving the Clifton mills, he joined the D. A. Tompkins Company at Charlotte, the pioneer mill machinery of the two Carolinas. He was with this firm until 1893, and then identified himself with Gaffney, which at that time contained only two or three stores, two bar rooms and a restaurant. He was therefore a participant in the first movement for the making of Gaffney an industrial center, and during the past quarter of a century his interests and energies have never flagged in behalf of everything that concerns the welfare of this town. He came to Gaffney as master mechanic and superintendent of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, which in 1893 built the first cotton mill of the town. He remained in that position until 1900, and then took an active part in the organization and building of the Limestone Cotton Mills, having personal supervision of the building, and when it was completed remaining as superintendent. Out of the Limestone grew the Hamrick mill, Dr. W. C. Hamrick being an active official in both organizations, while the venerable merchant, J. A. Carroll, was president of the Limestone mill. Mr. Cash has been superintendent of these mills since they were started. In July, 1919, he organized the Cash Mills of which he is president and treasurer and also the East Side Manufacturing Company at Shelby, North Carolina, of which he is also president and treasurer. He has had a number of other business and investment interests, and for many years has been prominent in the Cherokee Avenue Baptist Church of Gaffney. He is chairman of its Board of Deacons. This church, now housed in a handsome building, grew out of what was first known as the Cherokee Avenue Sunday School, organized in Mr. Cash's home.

In 1885 Mr. Cash married Miss Meda L. Byrd, daughter of David M. Byrd of Darlington. They became the parents of ten children, and the seven living are: Mrs. Marie Estelle Byers, George F., F. Grady, Crowley B., Mrs. Inez Fulmer, Joe Dean Price and Meda Catherine Cash. During the war two of the sons joined the local coast artillery company.

JOHN FRANCIS PRETTYMAN is a veteran lumber manufacturer and merchant. While he has been active head of a large business at Summerville some years, he formerly operated at Marion in this state,

also in North Carolina, and acquired his early business experience in the North.

He was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1857. His father bore the same name and was also a native of Philadelphia. The grandfather, David Prettyman, was a native of Lewis, Delaware. Practically all the Prettymans now living in the United States are descended from two brothers, John and William Prettyman, who came from London, England, in 1682 and settled in Virginia. The mother of John F. Prettyman of Summerville was Elizabeth McClure, a native of Philadelphia and of Irish ancestry. He was one of a family of four children, being the oldest.

Mr. Prettyman as a boy in Philadelphia attended the public schools. He engaged in the lumber business in 1877, and has been a manufacturer and producer for over forty years. About 1893 he moved his headquarters to Newbern, North Carolina, and after about seven years there came to Marion, South Carolina, and since 1909 has had his home at Summerville. At this time he formed the firm of J. F. Prettyman and Sons and built the present milling plant, about one mile west of Summerville, under the firm name of J. F. Prettyman & Sons. This lumber plant is of strictly modern construction, and turns out a high grade of material. The timber is supplied by about twenty miles of standard gauge railroad, all of which is owned and operated by the firm, as a means of bringing in their logs and timber, of which they have a sufficient supply to operate the manufacturing plant indefinitely. Mr. F. P. Prettyman, secretary-treasurer of the company, manages the manufacture, sale and shipment of the mills' product, while Mr. C. F. Prettyman manages the land, timber and railroad and logging operations of the company. At the present writing Mr. T. M. Prettyman is not actively connected with the mill operation, he being in Texas engaged in geological survey work in connection with the University of Texas.

January 8, 1885, Mr. Prettyman married Miss Virginia Fleming, a daughter of Dr. T. M. and Virginia (Pemberton) Fleming. Mrs. Prettyman was reared and educated near Richmond, Virginia. They have four children: Frank P., Cannon F., Thomas M. and Virginia Selden. Frank married Isabel Cross, of Marion and has two children, Virginia Fleming and Howard Cross. Cannon married Louise Selden, of Richmond, Virginia. Virginia is the wife of Dr. R. B. Rhett, of Charleston. Thomas M. is unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Prettyman and their children are members of the Episcopal Church.

LAWRENCE ALLEN WALKER is a banker of long and active experience for a man of his years, and is president of the Bank of Summerville. He was born and received his early banking training in Charleston. His birth occurred February 17, 1879. He is a brother of Mr. Legare Walker of Summerville. He was reared and educated in Charleston and Summerville, attending the Misses Brownfield's school at Summerville, The Citadel, the Charleston High School and Porter Military Academy. As a young man he went to work in the Miners and Merchants Bank of Charleston and re-

maintained with that institution for thirteen years, most of the time as teller. On removing from Charleston to Summerville he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and in September, 1916, when the Bank of Summerville was organized and incorporated he was made its president. Mr. Walker is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Summerville. He was the Red Cross county treasurer and chairman of both War Fund drives for Dorchester County during the World war. He is president of the Summerville Business Men's League, president of the Summerville Tobacco Warehouse Corporation and has given up time to promote agriculture and business of community. He served two complete terms as alderman of the Town of Summerville, and resigned in his third term to serve on the board of public works of the Town of Summerville.

In 1915 he married Margaret W. Buswell, of Hackensack, New Jersey, daughter of Fred C. Buswell, who was vice president of the Home Insurance Company of New York. They have three children, Lawrence A. Jr., Margaret Buswell and Eleanor Buswell.

THOMAS MIDDLETON RAYSOR is one of the oldest lawyers of Orangeburg, and by his work in his profession, in civil and educational affairs, is a man of recognized prominence all over the state.

He was born at Orangeburg, a son of Capt. Peter A. and Anna M. Raysor. His father was a planter and served throughout the war as a captain in the Confederate army. Thomas M. Raysor was educated in the public schools, took his A. B. degree from Wofford College in 1878 and read law under Hon. Samuel Dibble. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1880, and has since commanded a large general practice, much of his work having been in connection with litigation for railroad, telegraph companies and other large corporations. He is also a noted criminal lawyer. He was one of the organizers and the first vice president of the Bank of Orangeburg, and is now its president.

Mr. Raysor served as a member of the Legislature from Orangeburg from 1884 to 1890 and was a member of the State Senate from 1901 to 1910. He is a trustee of Converse College, was trustee of the University of South Carolina, chairman of the board of trustees of the graded schools of Orangeburg and was one of the organizers of the public school system. He and his family have been factors in the educational uplift of South Carolina for several generations. He has served as a member of the State Board of Education, and while in the Legislature he supported the bill to rebuild The Citadel, the state military college at Charleston. His father was a graduate of The Citadel and his grandfather was much interested in that school in his early days. Mr. Raysor was one of the pioneers in promoting a compulsory system of education for the state. In recognition of his many varied services to education Wofford College bestowed upon him the degree LL. D. During the war Mr. Raysor was chairman of the local board of exemption and supported the Government in all its policies and plans. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and in politics has been a delegate to a

number of state and national conventions of the democratic party. Mr. Raysor married Mattie Mandeville Rogers, of Darlington, South Carolina.

WYLIE C. HAMRICK. Though a graduate of the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, and having earned a deservedly high place in his profession, Mr. Hamrick has made his career count for most through the promotion and management of cotton industries and has built up at least four great factories that furnish a large proportion of the industrial assets of Cherokee County.

Mr. Hamrick was born in Cleveland County, North Carolina, in 1860, and though a resident of Gaffney since 1895, his home and work are not far distant from the scenes of his birth and early childhood. His parents were Cameron Street and Almera (Bridges) Hamrick. The Hamricks are an old family of Cleveland County, a county notable for its many distinguished characters. The Hamricks have lived there since before the Revolution. Mr. Hamrick's grandparents were Moses and Sarah (Robinson) Hamrick. His great-grandfather Robinson was a Revolutionary soldier and through him Mr. Hamrick has membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

He grew up and received his literary training in Cleveland County, and in 1882 took his degree from the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. He practiced his profession at Grover and Shelby, North Carolina, and for one term of two (1888-90) years represented Cleveland County in the North Carolina Legislature. Upon locating at Gaffney in 1895, Mr. Hamrick continued his professional work for several years. In 1900, associated with J. A. Carroll, A. N. Wood and others he organized the Limestone Mill at Gaffney, and for a number of years has been its secretary and treasurer. This mill was started with 10,000 spindles and 300 looms and in 1904 its facilities were increased by 15,000 spindles and 240 looms, without increasing the capital stock. The business has paid many large dividends, even in adverse years, and the industry is now one valued at \$1,000,000, and furnishing employment to 250 or more operatives.

The success of this institution encouraged Mr. Hamrick to further efforts in mill building. In 1907 he organized the Hamrick Mill at Gaffney and since then its capital stock has been increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000, and its facilities from 10,000 spindles and 300 looms to over 25,000 spindles and over 500 looms. The mill employs approximately 225 people. Mr. Hamrick is president and treasurer of the company. These two industries at Gaffney produce about 4,000,000 pounds of print cloth annually. The third milling enterprise established by Mr. Hamrick was Broad River Mill at Blacksburg, organized January 1, 1913. The company purchased the old Whittaker Mill, a yarn mill, and in 1916 enlarged it until it has about 14,000 spindles and 324 looms. On February 26, 1920, he organized the Musgrove Mills, a million dollar corporation of Gaffney, South Carolina.

The community is indeed fortunate when its industrial affairs are entrusted to a man of such character and ideals as Mr. Hamrick. His abilities measure up to those of the keenest and most successful practical business men, and yet through all



*A. C. Hamrick*



the hand of the administrator is guided by settled convictions and purposes that keep the technical machinery of business always subservient to the welfare of the humanity involved. The Limestone, Hamrick and Broad River mills are the workshops for communities of prospering and enlightened people and nowhere do churches, schools and every factor of a modern social community receive more encouragement.

In civic and public life Mr. Hamrick's most important work at the present time is as chairman of the Cherokee County Highway Commission, an office he accepted in 1917, when the commission was entrusted with the expenditure of the proceeds of a bond issue of \$450,000. Under his wise and able administration these and other large sums of money have been expended for good roads, and Cherokee County stands among the first in the state in the matter of improved highways. Mr. Hamrick was elected as a member of the State Senate in 1910. He was prominent in the movement for the formation of the new county of Cherokee in 1897.

Mr. Hamrick married Miss Turner of Grover, North Carolina. They have five children: Volina; Waite C., who is now actively associated with his father in cotton manufacture; Ethel, Alma and Lyman A.

**WILLIAM WHETSTONE WANNAMAKER**, a lawyer by profession, is head of one of the oldest and most prosperous cotton milling industries in the state at Orangeburg.

He was born at Allendale, South Carolina, August 17, 1872, a son of Rev. Thomas Elliott and Sarah Ann (Boyd) Wannamaker. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, distinguished by long and devoted service. The son was educated in public and private schools, graduated in 1893 from the academic department of the University of South Carolina, and in 1894 completed the law course in the same institution. He was in active practice at Orangeburg until January, 1905. In 1898 he had volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, becoming captain of Company E of the Second South Carolina Infantry. He saw some active service in Cuba and was on duty until mustered out in April, 1899.

Mr. Wannamaker is sole owner of the Orange Cotton Mills, which is the successor of the Orange Mills established by George H. Cornelson, one of the southern pioneers in cotton manufacture. Since 1909 W. W. Wannamaker has been sole owner. Mr. Wannamaker served two years as an alderman of Orangeburg City. For two years, 1918-19, he was grand master of Masons in South Carolina. He has served as trustee of the city schools for six years and is a director of the People's Bank of Orangeburg. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

June 1, 1899, he married Harriet Lyall Matheson, of Bennettsville, South Carolina. They have four children: William W., Jr., who graduated from The Citadel at Charleston in 1919; Alexander James Matheson, a high school student; Lyall Matheson; and Thomas Elliott, Jr.

**THOMAS WHITE COTHRAN**. On the basis of his experience and proved achievements Thomas White Cothran of Greenwood is one of the leading civil and construction engineers of his native state. He comes of a prominent family of old Abbeville and Greenwood counties, and was born in a portion of Abbeville that is now Greenwood County in 1874.

His parents were Wade E. and Sarah Elizabeth (Chiles) Cothran. Both the Cothrans and the Chiles families have been long and prominently identified with South Carolina. The Chiles family came to this state from Virginia, and is numerous represented in all the South Atlantic States. Mr. Cothran's great-grandfather was Samuel Cothran, a son of Alexander Cothran, who came to South Carolina about 1815. Originally the Cothrans were north of Ireland people, and on coming to America first settled in Connecticut, and arrived in South Carolina about 1793. Samuel Cothran, the great-grandfather, married Mary Richardson.

John Cothran (1799-1860), grandfather of Thomas White, was the second son of his parents. He was a prominent planter and business man in antebellum days, owning large tracts of land and many slaves. His homestead was at Millway in Abbeville County, now a part of Greenwood County. Wade Elephare Cothran (1837-1899), was the third son of John Cothran and Elephare Rushton. The other sons of the union died without issue.

In the Millway community Wade E. Cothran spent most of his life. He was a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston in the class of 1858. He was a student of medicine in the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston when the Civil war began. He left his medical studies and became a lieutenant in Company C of the Seventh South Carolina Infantry. After a brief service he was promoted to captain of his company and later assigned to the Engineer Corps. Shortly after rejoining his command he was severely wounded at Harper's Ferry and was unable to resume duty either as a soldier or in private business until 1867. Returning to Millway he spent his life as a planter. On the formation of Greenwood County he was elected its probate judge, and was in that office until his death in 1899.

Thomas White Cothran was born and reared on the old plantation at Millway, and was a member of the first class that graduated from Clemson College in 1896. In that splendid institution he received the fundamentals of his training as an engineer. He was retained at Clemson the first year after graduation as instructor in drawing. For two years he was connected with the United States Geological Survey, being on duty in Texas, Indian Territory and Iowa. In 1900 he became an assistant engineer and later chief draftsman in the chief engineer's office of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and was in that position for several years, though for a brief time he was with a coal mining corporation. Subsequently he was made principal assistant engineer to George A. Kent, chief engineer of the South and Western Railway (C. C. & O.), and in 1905 became resident engineer of the A. B. & A. Railway at Warm Springs, Georgia. July 1, 1906, Mr. Cothran assumed new duties as principal as-

sistant engineer on construction of the Norfolk & Southern Railway, between Raleigh and Newbern in North Carolina.

Since September, 1908, Mr. Cothran has been practicing his profession on his own account and with permanent home at Greenwood. He does a general engineering business and has built up an organization adequate for handling large construction contracts. This organization has put up a number of prominent buildings in Greenwood and adjoining towns and cities, among them being the Clemson College Young Men's Christian Association building.

Mr. Cothran married Miss Maud Boswell, of Portsmouth, Virginia. Their six children are Thomas W., Jr., Virginia, Mary Nelson, William Benjamin, Sarah Elizabeth and Perrin Chiles. Mr. Cothran is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is a member of the American Water Works Association, a Scottish Rite Mason, also a Knight Templar and Shriner, a member of the Rotary Club and served several years as member of the South Carolina Highway Commission.

**THOMAS B. BRYANT.** Another member of the Bryant family whose interests and activities for so many years have been identified with the old Orangeburg district, Thomas B. Bryant is one of the largest land owners and planters of the state, and for the past thirty years has made his home and business headquarters at Orangeburg.

Mr. Bryant, who is a brother of Uston G. Bryant, under which name many of the interesting particulars in the family's history will be found, was born in Colleton, now Dorchester County, September 5, 1861. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of seventeen began a business career. For over thirty years he and his brother Uston were closely associated in their varied business affairs. Their first undertaking was in the lumber business, and in 1883 they moved to Fort Mott, where they conducted a plantation for seven years. In 1889 they removed their business headquarters to Orangeburg, and as Bryant Brothers operated as a livestock firm, buying, selling, raising and breeding stock. In 1911 the brothers separated their interests, and since then Thomas B. Bryant has continued in the stock business under the name of T. B. Bryant.

As a planter, Mr. Bryant is one of the largest producers of corn and cotton in South Carolina. One of his plantations has an historic interest apart from its productiveness. It lies in the eastern part of Orangeburg County, in what was at one time known as the Upper St. John's Parish. The old battlefield of Utah Springs, the scene of one of the decisive battles of the Revolution, especially so far as the Carolinas were concerned, is on the plantation. Mr. Bryant has 1,850 acres of land in that tract, and uses between 900 and 1,000 acres for his corn and cotton crops. Another farm of 417 acres is in that portion of Calhoun County formerly Orangeburg County, and practically all of this is used for crop growing. Another highly improved farm contains 150 acres and is close to Orangeburg.

Mr. Bryant for five years was interested in the Peoples National Bank as a director and stockholder, and then retired. He owns the brick build-

ing in Orangeburg on Main Street, where he has his business headquarters, and has one of the attractive homes and other property interests in the city.

Mr. Bryant is an active member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He has been twice married. In February, 1893, Miss Lelia Wertz, of Newberry, became his wife, but she died on the 20th of October of the same year. In June, 1895, he married Tulu Ray, a native of Orangeburg, and a daughter of Thomas Ray, who came from Ireland. Her mother, Angeline Jackson, was descended from a South Carolina family of Revolutionary stock and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have a family of one son and eight daughters: Pauline, wife of D. P. Courtney, a business associate of Mr. Bryant, has one child Bryant Courtney; Ruby, wife of H. C. Richards, of Orangeburg; Marie and Maud, students in Coker College; Doris and T. B., Jr., both in high school, Helen and Angie Ray in the grade schools; and Mamie, the youngest.

**JAMES ALEXANDER CARROLL.** The history of several important towns in South Carolina is largely a repetition of one name woven through all the expanding life and enterprise of the community. This is notably true of Gaffney, today one of the hubs of industry and commerce in upper South Carolina. The name most frequently repeated here during a half century of growth and development is that of James Alexander Carroll, who has been well described as a composite personality of merchant, manufacturer, banker, broker, jobber, farmer, builder and booster, and through it all has ran an eminent public spirit which might well make him deserving of the appellation philanthropist.

He was born May 19, 1852, in York County. His parents were Thomas and Lucinda (Hullender) Carroll. His father was a Confederate soldier and lost his life in the siege of Petersburg. The paternal ancestry is one branch of the distinguished Carroll family of Maryland and Virginia. The famous Charles Carroll, of the "Carrolls of Carrollton" signer of the Declaration of Independence, has probably had no more worthy descendant than the Gaffney business man.

James A. Carroll spent his youth in a period of lamentable ruin and destruction in the South, and he came to manhood with his character strengthened by the shock of circumstance and many vicissitudes. He had a farm training, attended local schools only until he was sixteen, and spent much of his youth with a noted citizen of Whittaker's Mountain, the late Ira Hardin. On leaving home he worked for a while on the building of the first railroad, the old Richmond & Danville, now the Southern, and during his later teens clerked in a number of country stores for Mr. Hardin.

In 1869 at the age of seventeen he first came to Gaffney, then known fitly as Gaffney's Old Field, and clerked in the town's first store owned by I. Hardin. He had little capital, but had showed himself worthy of trust, and not long afterwards he established a little store of his own at Góweysville near Gaffney. He conducted that four years, and in 1877 returned to Gaffney, and now for over forty years has been the city's most prominent



Yours Truly  
J. A. Curall









*J. A. L. Quigley*

business factor. Until 1881 he conducted a business under his individual proprietorship, and then took into partnership the employe whom he held in highest regard, W. C. Carpenter. The firm of Carroll & Carpenter continued for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1900 George C. Byers bought an interest, and the organization was Carroll, Carpenter & Byers until February, 1904, when Mr. Carpenter withdrew. Since then the business has been Carroll & Byers, established in a completely fitted and modern building of its own known as the Carroll & Moore Block. The firm of Carroll & Byers is now a complete merchandise organization, carrying over \$100,000 of stock, the main store being devoted to general dry goods and men's and women's clothing, with also a wholesale and jobbing department. The firm has at another location a grocery store, established since 1905. The firm are extensive dealers in fertilizers and through the Carroll Cotton Company buy most of the cotton produced in that territory. The members of the firm are also interested in farming and real estate.

Mr. Carroll established the cotton buying firm of Carroll & Stacy in 1881, and for many years it was the largest plant of its kind in the state employing about 100 men and in some seasons buying over \$1,000,000 worth of cotton. Mr. Carroll was one of the original stock holders of the Cherokee Falls Cotton Mill, and served as its president twelve years, from 1888 to 1900. He made the first subscription, \$10,000, to the Gaffney Manufacturing Company in 1892 for the purpose of building the first cotton mill in Gaffney. He has been president of the Limestone Mill since its organization, and has been a director from the start in the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, the Hamrick, Globe, Cherokee Falls and Broad River mills, and is a director of the Victor Cotton Oil Company. For twenty years he conducted the great lime works in Gaffney, producing about 100,000 barrels of lime annually.

Mr. Carroll appeared in the role of a banker when in 1891 becoming associated with F. G. Stacy he established Carroll & Stacy, Bankers. In 1896 this bank took out a national charter becoming the National Bank of Gaffney, and later became the First National Bank.

These varied activities of themselves obviously constitute a great public service in the community. Mr. Carroll has been generous of his time and means in helping out many worthy causes. He has been particularly interested in supplying educational facilities for young men and women, partly from a consciousness of a lack of these facilities during his own youth. Several years ago he made a donation of \$15,000 to Limestone College, and in April, 1919, there was announced an additional gift from him of \$25,000 to this institution.

Mr. Carroll married in 1871 Miss Mary Humphries. Their two daughters are Mrs. G. G. Byers and Mrs. Doctor A. C. Cree.

THOMAS BOONE FRASER, who has been an associate justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina since 1912, has his home at Sumter, where he was born June 21, 1860, and is a son of Judge Thomas Boone and Sarah Margaret (McIver)

Fraser. As a boy he intended to become a lawyer, doubtless through the influence of his father, who for many years was a leader in the South Carolina bar and at one time judge of the Third Circuit Court.

The son graduated A. B. from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1881, and read law under his father, being admitted to the bar in 1883. He steadily practiced law at Sumter for thirty years. From 1901 to 1912 he served as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and was chairman of the judiciary committee five years. In 1912 he was elected to the Supreme Court, and for a time filled an unexpired term as chief justice. He was re-elected in 1916.

Judge Fraser is a member of the Presbyterian Church. December 16, 1886, he married Emma M. Edmunds, of Sumter.

JAMES LAWRENCE QUINBY is one of many successful men who regard it as a privilege to refer gratefully to the community of Graniteville as their birthplace and early home. With Mr. Quinby this pride and interest are increased because Graniteville has been his permanent home and the scene of his busy career for over half a century.

He was born at Graniteville in 1851, son of Lawrence and Martha (Powell) Quinby. His father, a native of Charleston, moved from that city to Graniteville in 1845. He was an associate of the distinguished Charleston citizen William Gregg in the building of the Graniteville cotton mill. This was the first cotton mill in the state, and has remained in continuous operation for over seventy years.

• The mill and its surrounding community stand out as a high light in southern industry. As soon as the mill and village were completed and the force of help assembled Mr. Gregg established a free school, and while without power to do so by strict law he practically provided for a system of compulsory education for all children between the ages of seven and twelve. Thus in that little mill village more than seventy years ago was begun, in practice, the required attendance of children at school for stated periods of the year, a principle which was not given full effect over the state in general until 1919. From the first no one under twelve years has ever been allowed to work in the mill at Graniteville, and as a result of that liberal and enlightened provision the mill company has paid larger dividends on its capital than many others that made no effort along educational lines. Furthermore, wholesome sanitary conditions, comfortable housing, beautiful surroundings, features which have been widely advertised by other mill communities in the South, though only of recent establishment, have been the prevailing rule at Graniteville for three quarters of a century.

In November, 1907, the Hickman Memorial Hall was dedicated at Graniteville. As a prominent member of the community who knew most of its history James Lawrence Quinby was called upon for an address at the exercises. He spoke conservatively and yet brought out facts which may be a source of lasting pride to Graniteville for all time to come. He spoke of the unequalled condi-

tions socially, industrially, morally and religiously that have always existed at Graniteville, and as a result of these advantages the large number of strong and successful men and women who in their youth either worked in the mill or were members of mill families. He reviewed the past representation of Edgefield and Aiken counties in the Legislature and found men who had at one time been mill workers at Graniteville, and also referred to by name many county officials not only in Aiken, but in Georgia, Alabama and other states, named physicians, lawyers, judges, soldiers, statesmen and ministers, bank presidents, cotton mill executives, merchants and educators, all of whom were indebted in some way or other to the influences of the Graniteville community. Besides those who began as mill workers and sought other fields of labor, better fitted for their talents, there were many who continued work in the mill and acquired comfortable and substantial homes and farms. In the words of Mr. Quinby, "but the most of the girls have become wives and mothers, which after all is the most perfect and glorious achievement."

It is indeed a pardonable pride and satisfaction on the part of Mr. Quinby that he has so long been associated intimately with the community and its people. He received his early schooling at the Graniteville Academy. At the age of thirteen and a half he began work in the mill, and in that time his own expectations and those of his family looked toward a career as a cotton manufacturer. Instead, in 1871, he engaged in the mercantile business, and has been a merchant at his present location for nearly half a century. His store is one of the largest and most attractive in that section of the state. Mr. Quinby is also president of the Bank of Graniteville, and has much valuable farm land and town property. He has always been a leader in Graniteville affairs, working for good churches, schools and the improvements that mean most in his locality. He has been a member of the Legislature from Aiken County and a member of the state tax board. During the war he had charge of Liberty Loan drives for Aiken County and was an unstinted worker and giver in behalf of war loans, Red Cross and other auxiliary campaigns. Mr. Quinby is a Methodist.

His first wife was Ellen Turner, of Edgefield County. She left him one son, James Lawrence Quinby, Jr., now an associate in his father's business. Mr. Quinby married for his present wife Caroline Wyers, of Brunswick, Missouri.

**JOSEPH J. MAJOR.** The mature years of his life Mr. Major has spent as a successful farmer in Anderson County, gained a competence in agriculture before the era of tremendous prosperity now enjoyed by the farmer, and is personally well known all over the county and a member of an old and prominent family of the state.

He was born on his father's plantation in that county October 26, 1855. The family was founded in South Carolina by James Major and his two brothers, Elijah and Enoch, who came to this state from Virginia. James Major first lived in Fairfield County, and later settled in Anderson County, east of the City of Anderson. He was of English

descent, and the family on coming to America first lived in Pennsylvania and later in Virginia. James Major married at Pendleton, Margaret (Peggy) Breazeale. They had eleven children, Lavina, Pinckney D., Caroline, Hiram B., Hezekiah, James A., Margaret, E. Jenkins, Sallie, Joseph W. and Kennon. The daughter Margaret was accidentally killed at the age of two years, but all the others lived to be more than thirty years of age. All the sons except the first, who was too old, were Confederate soldiers, and Joseph W. and Kennon sacrificed their lives to the cause.

E. Jenkins Major married Elizabeth, the daughter of Ezekiel Long, a pioneer in the northern part of Anderson County. E. Jenkins Major was a farmer, and he and his wife reared their children on the farm. These children were Margaret, Ezekiel Aiken, Joseph J., Willie, who died at the age of three years, John A. and Allie.

Joseph J. Major was reared on a farm, acquired a good education and training for serious responsibilities, and after his marriage located on the old homestead which he still owns. Along with farming he was associated with others in the fertilizer and buggy business at Anderson for several years, but his chief prosperity has been won from the soil. He owns several tracts of farm lands, and with his family lives at 1429 South McDuffie Street in Anderson, where he built a few years ago a beautiful and spacious home. He and his family are all members of the Baptist Church.

January 25, 1887, he married Margaret J. Harris. Mrs. Major is a sister of Dr. J. C. Harris of Anderson. Of their marriage the first child, Joseph Harris, died at the age of fourteen. The second is Elizabeth, usually known as Bessie. The three younger children, sons, are Ezekiel, Roy and Harold. All were soldiers in the great war, though much to their regret their time was spent in training camps on this side of the ocean. Ezekiel became a lieutenant, while the other two sons were privates.

**HON. THOMAS BOTHWELL BUTLER.** A distinguished lawyer and one of the ablest and most resourceful public men of the state, Thomas Bothwell Butler has been a member of the Cherokee County bar since the organization of that county, which was one of the first public movements in which he took an active and effective part. He has served as mayor of Gaffney and is now a member of the State Senate.

He was born near Santuc, Union County, January 11, 1866, son of Dr. Pierce Picken and Arsinoe (Jeter) Butler, being a member of some of the oldest and most prominent families in the state. Doctor Butler was a brother of the eminent Gen. M. C. Butler, whose career is an indelible part of South Carolina history. Senator Butler is also a nephew of the late Governor Thomas B. Jeter.

When he was twelve years old Thomas B. Butler left the farm home of his parents to live with his uncle, Governor Jeter, at Union, and acquired most of his early training from his scholarly relative and also from the public schools of Union. After the death of Governor Jeter he continued to live with his widow, and from the Jeter home he entered the University of South Carolina, where he



*Wm. H. Butler*



took both the literary and law course. Soon after his admission to the bar he located at Gaffney in 1895 and during the following year was leader in the agitation before the Legislature for the formation of Cherokee County with Gaffney as county seat. As a lawyer he has climbed to the heights of success and has measured his abilities with many of the best of his contemporaries. For twenty years he has been employed on one side or the other in nearly every important case tried in the courts of his county. In a business way he is a director of the People's Building and Loan Association of the American State Bank and Cash Mills.

Again and again positions of honor and trust have been conferred upon him. In 1900 he was almost the unanimous choice of his county for a seat in the House of Representatives, and in 1901 he defeated two strong and popular men for the State Senate. After the close of his term he devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law, and in 1908 formed a partnership with W. S. Hall. He has been county chairman of the democratic party several terms, for a number of years state executive committeeman, has been mayor of Gaffney, United States commissioner, national elector at large, and in 1918 was again returned to a seat in the Senate, where he is a member of the Judiciary Committee. Three times he was candidate for Congress, and made a most creditable race against the veteran congressman, D. E. Finley. Some years ago he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Third South Carolina Regiment, and served with similar rank on Governor Ansel's staff. Colonel Butler is chairman of the board of trustees of the Buford Street Methodist Church.

He married Miss Annie Wood, daughter of A. N. Wood. They have a son and daughter, Thomas B., Jr., and Ann Jeter.

DAVID ROBERT COKER, of Hartsville, is one of a family long prominent in agricultural leadership, as upbuilders of the great cotton industry in the South, promoters of education, and distinguished both in war and peace.

The family of Coker has been longest identified with the community known as Society Hill. At Society Hill was born James Lide Coker on January 3, 1837, a son of Caleb and Hannah (Lide) Coker. James L. Coker was educated in St. David's Academy at Society Hill, in the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, and made a special study of botany and chemistry in the Laurens Scientific School of Harvard University. He is the recipient of the honorary degree LL. D. from the University of South Carolina.

Shortly after beginning his business career he was called to the stern duty of war. In the fall of 1860 he organized the Hartsville Light Infantry, and commanded that company in several great battles, including that of Fredericksburg. He was severely wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, afterward fell into the hands of the enemy, and did not return to service. He was promoted to major of the Sixth South Carolina Volunteer Infantry about the time he was wounded. He served as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1864-66.

From 1866 he became a factor of increasing prominence as a merchant and manufacturer at Hartsville. From 1874 to 1881 he was also a member of the firm of Norwood & Coker, cotton factors, at Charleston.

In 1881 he organized and for a number of years served as president of the Darlington National Bank. He was the first president of the Darlington Manufacturing Company in 1884, and in 1889 built a short line of railway from Floyd to Hartsville. He and his oldest son established the Carolina Fiber Company at Hartsville, manufacturing pulp and paper from native wood. He also served as president of the Southern Novelty Company, was a partner in the firm of J. L. Coker & Company, a director of the Hartsville Cotton Mill, Hartsville Oil Mill, and was director and president until 1910 of the Bank of Hartsville. He has served as trustee of Coker College for Women at Hartsville, as president of the Pee Dee Historical Association, has been prominent in the Baptist Church, and was affiliated actively with the Southern Historical Association, the South Carolina Historical Society, the American Historical Association, the American Red Cross, American Institute of Civics and many other societies.

March 28, 1860, James L. Coker married Susan Stout, of Alabama, who died in 1904.

His younger son, William C. Coker, born at Hartsville in 1872, is a Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University, is a distinguished botanist, and since 1907 has been Professor of Botany in the University of North Carolina. He has done a great deal of original work, his travels and investigations having taken him to many foreign countries, and he is widely known for his work as a teacher and original contributor in the botanical field.

David Robert Coker, another son of James L. Coker, was born at Hartsville, November 20, 1870, being the fifth of ten children, seven of whom reached mature years. He was educated in the public schools, in St. David's Academy at Society Hill and for four years was a student in South Carolina College, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1891. In 1892 he entered his father's mercantile business at Hartsville, was promoted to a partnership in 1894, and for many years has been managing partner of a firm that does an imposing aggregate of the mercantile business of the county. He organized and is president of the Pedigreed Seed Company and the Coker Cotton Company. He is also interested in the Hartsville Oil Mill, the Carolina Fiber Company, the Southern Novelty Company, the Hartsville Fertilizer Company, is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond, is one of the trustees of the University of South Carolina and was chairman of the State Council of Defense during the World war.

Aside from his business he has given much of his time to the promotion of agricultural interests, and especially to the breeding, introduction and marketing of better and larger varieties of cotton. His work in these respects has resulted in changing the territory around Hartsville from short staple to long, and has added millions of dollars to the profit of the farmers of the South. He was

one of the twenty-five men who constituted the National Agricultural Advisory Commission of the United States in 1918. He was also a member of the Agricultural Committee of eight sent to Europe to investigate and report on agricultural conditions in September-October, 1918. He is president of the Plant Breeders Association of South Carolina.

In 1804 he married Jessie Richardson, of Timmons-ville. She died in May, 1914, the mother of Catherine, Hannah, Eleanor, Robert and Samuel. In August, 1915, Mr. Coker married May Roper, a daughter of D. C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. By this union there is one daughter, Martha.

DEWYAT RAHN RISER, a prominent South Carolina educator, is present superintendent of the Abbeville schools, and has been teaching and engaged in school administration since early manhood.

He was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, December 20, 1875, son of James Howard and Matilda (Etheredge) Riser. He grew up on his father's plantation, attended the local schools, was also a student of Newberry College, and completed his work at Yale University in 1905. The successive positions and responsibilities he has held in the teaching world were in the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute in North Carolina, two years as superintendent of the Ridgeway schools, two years head of the Science Department of the Columbia High School, two years superintendent at Aiken, also as superintendent of the Manning public schools for five years and in 1917 was promoted to his present duties as superintendent of the Abbeville school system. He has now twenty-eight teachers on his staff and the enrollment in the local schools is twelve hundred.

Mr. Riser is a member of the State Teachers Association and the Superintendents Association, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. June 27, 1912, he married Mabel Pearl Johnson, of Ridgeway, South Carolina.

COLIN JASPER MCCALL, whose business record in Marion County extends back thirty-five years, still has many important interests in and around Mullins.

Mr. McCall was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, December 10, 1850, a son of Lauchlin and Susan (McDonald) McCall. He grew up on his father's farm and received a country school education. In 1873 he came to Marion County, locating at Temperance, where he was in the turpentine industry and later conducted a store and a farm. For a number of years he was a lumber manufacturer, also operating cotton gins and other enterprises. In 1893 Mr. McCall removed to Mullins and for thirteen years was agent and chief representative of Alexander Sprunt & Son. Since then he has engaged in the cotton brokerage and fertilizer business, also owns some valuable farming land and is a director of the Bank of Mullins. He has been elder of the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday school for seven years.

December 10, 1874, Mr. McCall married Annie Virginia Page, of Marion County. Nine children were born to their marriage: Ida, wife of J. D. Platt, editor and owner of the Mullins Enterprise, Clifford Simpson, a cotton broker in North Carolina;

Edna, at home; Walter Vernon, a farmer at Mullins; Bess, wife of Dr. F. A. Smith; McDonald Laughlin, engaged in lumber manufacturing; Irene, wife of Duncan McDuffy, of Marion; Elbert Duncan of Savannah, Georgia; and Jessie Dunlap, wife of M. H. Granger, a farmer in Lee County, South Carolina.

OLIN SAWYER, M. D. While he has enjoyed as busy a practice as any physician in Georgetown County, Doctor Sawyer has yielded to the pressure of duty and the urging of friends to perform many services outside the immediate limits of his profession. He has been a member of the Legislature, held town offices, has been prominent in civic, patriotic and business affairs, and is one of the best known men in his section of the state.

He was born in Edgefield County, January 1, 1875, a son of Ptolemy Searon and Frances De Laura (Crouch) Sawyer. His father was a planter and merchant. Doctor Sawyer attended the public schools of Trenton and Johnston, finished his literary education in the University of South Carolina, and in April, 1901, graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston. He largely paid his own way through medical college. As a young man he had worked on a farm and clerked in a drug store and also taught school two summers. He began the practice of medicine at Georgetown and from the first has enjoyed substantial connections. He is chief surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation, and also the Georgetown & Western Railroad Company, and when that line was taken over by the Seaboard Air Line he remained as local surgeon. Doctor Sawyer has served as a member of the Board of Aldermen in Georgetown and was a member of the Legislature from that county from 1907 to 1913. In 1915 he was elected mayor of Georgetown and served two terms. He was in all the democratic state conventions from 1902 to 1912, was chairman of the County Democratic Organization from 1906 to 1912, and a presidential elector in 1904. During the war Doctor Sawyer was chairman of the county Red Cross campaign, was a Four Minute Man of the committee on public information during the World war and as such spoke and actively worked for the putting through of all the Red Cross campaigns, also Liberty and Victory bond drives, Young Men's Christian Association and United War Work Community drives, and for Jewish relief. He served four years as chairman of the local Board of Health. He is president of the Georgetown Medical Society and a member of the State, Southern and American Medical associations and the Association of Southern Railway Surgeons. In 1903 Governor Heyward commissioned him regimental surgeon with the rank of major, First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, and he served in two encampments, until a change was made in the system of the militia organization of the state. Doctor Sawyer for four years was a director of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce. He is a Presbyterian and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

November 27, 1901, he married Lulie Boyd of Ridgeway, South Carolina, daughter of Dr. John

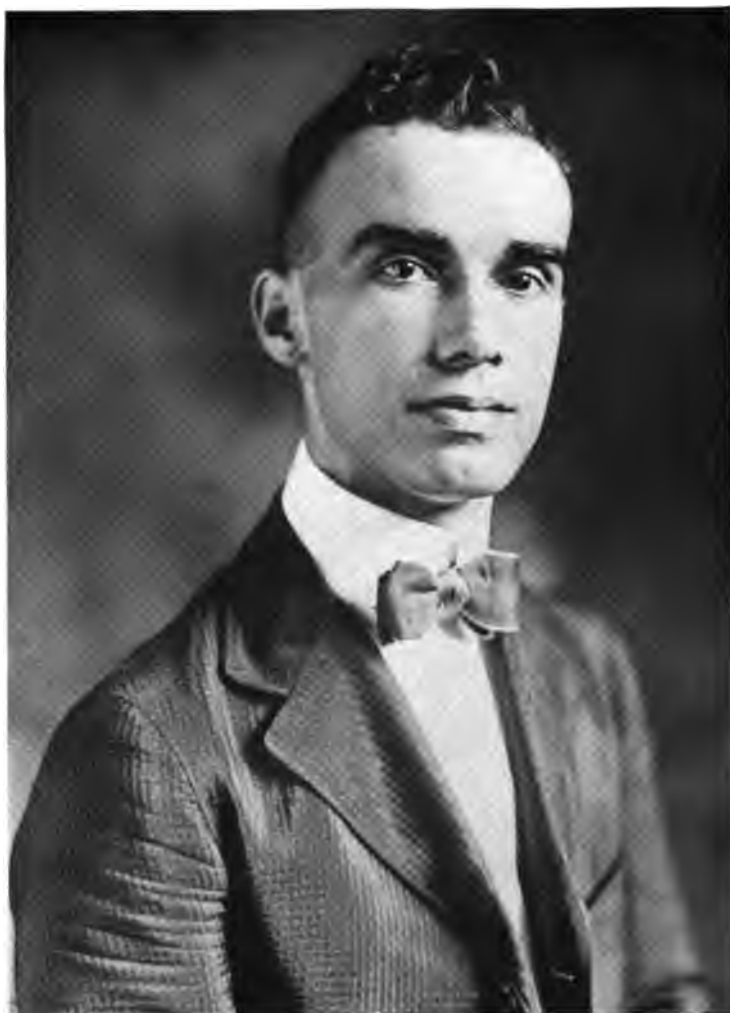




*Olin Sawyer, M.D.*







M. L. Rodriguez.

D. and Lucy (Bryant) Boyd. They have twin daughters, Olin and Ray.

**GEORGE WILLIAM DARGAN** was born at "Sleepy Hollow" in Darlington County, South Carolina, on May 11, 1841. He was educated at the academies of his native county and at the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston. In 1861 he married Miss Ida Louise Hunter, also a native of Darlington County. He was admitted to the bar in 1872; was elected as a democrat to the State Legislature without opposition in 1877; was elected solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of South Carolina without opposition in 1880, and served with distinction as a member of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses of the United States, from the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina. He died at Darlington, South Carolina, on the 29th day of June, 1898, and was survived by his wife, Ida Louise, and five children, namely, Lawrence, George Edwin, Emile Bacot, Sarah DuBose and Archie Shaw Dargan.

Mr. Dargan was the son of Dr. William Edwin Dargan and Sarah DuBose, and was the grandson of Timothy Dargan, whose father was also named Timothy, all of whom were residents of Darlington County, which has been the home of the Dargan family since a time prior to the Revolutionary war. The family has furnished some conspicuous names to the history of the state. Among them were George Washington Dargan, a distinguished chancellor of South Carolina; Julius A. Dargan, an eminent lawyer and one of the signers of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession; and Lieut.-Col. Alonza T. Dargan, of the Confederate Army, who was killed in action at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864, all of whom were uncles of George William Dargan.

He was a modest and retiring gentleman of unimpeachable character, an able and successful lawyer, a ripe scholar and a faithful and fearless public servant.

**WILBUR L. RODRIGUES.** While his name was added to the Charleston bar only a few years ago, Wilbur L. Rodrigues has won a large following and many successes in his chosen profession.

He has been a resident of South Carolina most of his life, but was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1894, son of L. L. and Minnie (Vieiera) Rodrigues, who now reside at Orangeburg, South Carolina. L. L. Rodrigues, of Portuguese ancestry, was also born at Jacksonville, Illinois. The grandfather, a native of Portugal, was a missionary and on coming to America settled in Illinois. L. L. Rodrigues brought his family to Orangeburg County in 1808.

Wilbur L. Rodrigues attended his first schools in Orangeburg and after completing his public school work began the study of law there. He continued the reading of law in the office of Mr. B. A. Hagood at Charleston and was admitted to the bar in 1917. In three years his abilities have been tested and his qualifications proven in the handling of an increasing general practice.

Mr. Rodrigues is affiliated with Landmark Lodge of Masons. He married Miss Ethel Goddard of Charleston and their two children are Wilbur L., Jr., and Mary Ethel.

**RICHARD LEWIS BERRY.** Forty years ago Richard Lewis Berry had earned some considerable success as a druggist and dealer in timber lands. Incidental to his main business and to express a youthful enthusiasm which he had cherished for the practical art of printing, he established a small job printing plant at Orangeburg in 1881. Not long afterward some destructive fires swept away the greater part of his timber holdings, involving his other invested capital, and on reorganization his assets he found little left except the printing plant. It was a discouraging situation, but proved in fact a blessing in disguise, since by giving all his energies to printing he discovered his real genius and ability and the work to which his enthusiasm and efforts have been wholly devoted during all subsequent years.

Mr. Berry was born in Orangeburg County, January 23, 1850. While remotely of Irish stock, the Berrys have been in America for many generations and are of Revolutionary stock. Richard E. Berry, his father, was born in the lower part of Orangeburg County, and owing to his age was not called into service by the Confederacy until 1863, and thereafter served chiefly on guard duty with the state troops until the close of the war. He held the rank of lieutenant. Otherwise he devoted his years to farming. His wife was Mary Ott Berry, also a native of Orangeburg County, and one of her brothers was a Confederate soldier. She died in 1850.

Richard Lewis Berry was six months old when his mother died, and an aunt reared him until he was twenty years of age. He had regular duties on the farm in proportion to his years and strength, but also attended local schools and spent one term in Wofford Preparatory School. On leaving home at the age of twenty Mr. Berry moved to Branchville and engaged in the drug business. The license he received at that time from the State Pharmaceutical Board he still preserves. He was a druggist ten years, and also became interested in the timber industry in that vicinity. Then came the critical stage and the turning point in his career above described.

He developed his printing plant to profitable proportions and in time expanded his business by establishing the *Enterprise*, a weekly newspaper. He continued it for two years, until the financial depression of 1893. Later he employed his printing plant to publish the "Cotton Plant" for Dr. W. J. Stokes. This was a weekly agricultural paper, and Doctor Stokes had bought it to further his political ambition, and was elected to Congress largely through the influence wielded by the paper. The *Cotton Plant* had a circulation of 8,000, and was published by Mr. Berry for two years.

Later Mr. Berry organized the firm of R. Lewis Berry & Company, the personnel of which consisted of himself, his son W. D. Berry and A. C. Dibble. The company published the *Southern Christian Advocate* in 1900-01. Later, under the same name, the father and son in 1904 established the *Orangeburg Evening News*, issued daily except Sunday. The publication of this splendid daily paper was continued until 1917, and proved a great asset to the city. However, Mr. Berry's ideas were somewhat in advance of his time, and the patronage of the *News* was not all it should have been. One

of the contributing causes for the discontinuance was the rapidly mounting high prices of both printing paper and labor, and it was only after the publication was discontinued that the business man and citizen generally of Orangeburg appreciated the usefulness of the organ.

Through all these years the job printing plant has been continued. In May, 1919, Mr. Berry organized the Orangeburg Sun Company, being associated with James I. Sims, Henry R. Sims, Hugo S. Sims, W. D. Berry and C. C. Berry. This company bought the Orangeburg Sun, a semi-weekly, from Mr. Fred Wannamaker, acquiring the publication plant at the same time. Soon afterward the Sun became a weekly and has so been published. The company is incorporated for \$10,000, with R. L. Berry as president, C. Clifford Berry, secretary and treasurer. The Sun enjoys a large circulation among the farmers of the county and exemplifies some of the best standards of country journalism in the state.

Mr. Berry has always been a Methodist, and is affiliated with the Masonic order. At Branchville, December 24, 1876, he married Miss Frances M. Howell, a native of that town and daughter of William H. and Mary A. Howell. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Berry have already been noted in the business record of the father. Their names are Walter Douglas and Charles Clifford Berry. The former now has charge of the printing department of the Epworth Orphanage at Columbia. In 1911 he married Miss Otes Ransdale, a native of Orangeburg and a daughter of Lendo Ransdale. They have one child, W. D., Jr. Charles C. Berry married June 29, 1909, Annie Mackay, a native of Orangeburg and a daughter of W. E. Mackay. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Berry, C. C. Jr., Frances and Richard Bruce.

CORDIE PAGE is a well known lawyer of Horry County, was born in that section of South Carolina, and most of his life has been spent there, though for a time he was engaged in law practice at Florence.

He was born at Galivants Ferry, Horry County, August 19, 1884, a son of William and Mary Jane (Lewis) Page. He grew up on his father's farm, attended Zion School, graduated from the schools of Conway in 1905, and took his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of South Carolina in 1909. For one year he taught school in his native county and in 1912 received his LL. B. degree from the law department of the state university. In January, 1913, he formed a partnership with C. J. Gasque at Florence, but from 1915 to September, 1917, was in practice alone in that city. At the latter date he returned to Horry County and enjoys a splendid practice at Conway. He is secretary of the G. T. Walker Company, a clothing firm of Florence, and was one of the original charter members and organizers of the Pee Dee Fair Association. From April, 1918, until the close of the war he was a member of the local draft board at Conway. Mr. Page is also a leader in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN MARTIN KINARD. A very busy and useful career, based upon self attainment and wisely directed ambition, has been that of John Martin Kin-

ard, the well known banker and industrial leader at Newberry.

He was born at Kinards, Newberry County, May 17, 1862. He acquired his early literary education in Newberry College and afterward took a special course in South Carolina College and while there won the debaters medal given by the Christopher Society. He became interested in public affairs and for ten years served as clerk of court of Newberry County. Mr. Kinard was made president of the Commercial Bank of Newberry at the time of its organization in 1896, and has wisely directed the affairs of that institution for over twenty years. He is also a director of the Newberry Cotton Mill, and is president of the Newberry Knitting Mill. He married Miss Margaret Lee Land, of Augusta, Georgia, June 5, 1895.

ROBERT MILTON SHIRLEY. A large part of the business rendered at Honea Path has been supplied by members of the Shirley family. One of the most prominent of them was the late Robert Milton Shirley, for a quarter of a century a banker and from early boyhood an abundant source of business enterprise to that community.

Mr. Shirley died January 29, 1918, in the house where he was born March 14, 1858. His parents were John Jasper and Frances (Mattison) Shirley. John J. Shirley was born on Little River, five miles south of Honea Path, July 18, 1825, and during his infancy his parents removed to Honea Path, where he grew up and was long one of the most conspicuous figures in the town. He built the home where his son Robert M. was born and where the latter's widow still lives. John J. Shirley died March 9, 1907, when in his eighty-third year. Though well advanced in years at the time, he served as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in Company E of the Twenty-First Regiment, under Colonel Keith, and as first lieutenant had command of the company part of the time. On account of ill health he was sent home in 1863. He served as the first station agent and performed the duties of that office for twenty-eight years at Honea Path. He was also the first postmaster, was a merchant, and built the Shirley Hotel, which was operated under his management for over fifty years. In 1855 John J. Shirley married Miss Frances Mattison. They had three sons, William A., a furniture dealer and undertaker at Honea Path; Robert Milton; and Dr. John Fletcher Shirley, of Honea Path. John J. Shirley also had farming interests. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church.

Robert Milton Shirley grew up in his home town, attended the public schools, and was not more than ten years of age when his special genius for business prompted him to become a clerk in a local store. Thus he had a thorough training in business at a time when most boys are engaged in their books and school routine. In 1883 he started in business on a small scale as a general merchant. He gave up his mercantile interests in 1893 to organize the Bank of Honea Path. He became its president and served that institution faithfully and well for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Shirley had the character and the ability which made him implicitly trusted by all who knew him. In every sense he was



*Cardie Page*





a leader in the community, taking an active part in organizing the Honea Path Cotton Mills and serving as vice president; was for a long time interested in the Honea Path Lumber Company and part of the time president; and owned extensive farming interests. He was active in the establishment of the Carnegie Library, and was a member of the Town Council many years. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and was a member of the Knights of Pythias.

November 13, 1890, he married Miss Sallie Hill Erwin, a daughter of Malcolm Erwin of Erwin's Mill in Abbeville County, and his wife, Margaret (McMurtry) Erwin, who were natives of County Antrim, Ireland. The Erwin family came to the United States in 1865, locating at Erwin's Mill in Abbeville County. Malcolm Erwin was a brother of Thomas Erwin, who was the first of the family to come to South Carolina and from Abbeville County moved to Charleston, where he lived for many years. Mrs. Shirley's grandfather, Arthur Erwin, brought his family to the United States and lived near Abbeville Court House. The Erwins are Scotch-Irish. Mrs. Shirley was born in Abbeville County. She is the mother of a son and daughter, Malcolm John Shirley and Frances Eileen Shirley, the latter now Mrs. Clyde Mann. Both children were liberally educated, the son graduating Bachelor of Science from Davidson College, in North Carolina in 1915 and taking his law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1917. The daughter graduated in 1919 from Chicora College. Malcolm John Shirley, who was born December 29, 1893, enlisted in the National army November 26, 1917, and was called to active duty December 15, 1917. For seven months he was in the Quartermaster's Training School at Camp Johnston, Florida, and was sent overseas June 5, 1918. He remained in France nearly a year, until May 18, 1919. During the war he was stationed at an intermediate section in supply work. He received his honorable discharge June 3, 1919.

JOHN ELBERT STEADMAN is a young lawyer of Denmark, a community in which he has spent practically all his life, and in which he is highly esteemed as a citizen.

He was born there August 9, 1891. The Steadmans came to South Carolina during the Revolutionary war. His grandfather was a native of Lexington County, and he took part in the war between the states. His father is John E. Steadman, who was born in Lexington County and was a merchant and died in his seventy-seventh year. He was a second lieutenant in the war between the states, and was wounded. The mother, Sarah Merritt, was born in Lexington County and is still living, a resident of Denmark. Her parents were from Alabama.

John Elbert Steadman was the sixth child and third son in a family of eight children, all living. He has three brothers in Denmark. Boyce, and Elmore were in the World war, Elmore a finance officer at El Paso, Texas, and Boyce was in the Quartermaster's department at Bordeaux. Gordon is with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. He was well educated, spending one year in Clemson College and taking the law course in the University

of South Carolina, where he graduated in 1915. He was admitted to the bar in June of the same year, and at once opened his office at Denmark, specializing in commercial law. In addition to his growing and substantial law practice he represents some of the leading fire insurance companies, and is also owner of a farm in Bamberg County.

In 1919 he married Miss Dessie Hungerpiller, a daughter of J. E. Hungerpiller, of Elloree, South Carolina. They are planters and South Carolinians.

ARNOLD A. RIVERS. The name of Arnold A. Rivers of Brunson, needs no introduction to the people of his community, where he spent practically his entire life, and where he was successfully engaged in business as the result of rightly applied principles, which never fail in their ultimate effect when coupled with integrity, uprightness and a congenial disposition, as in his case, judging from the high standing he maintained among his fellow citizens, whose undivided esteem he justly won and retained, for his life was one of untiring industry and honorable dealings with his fellow men.

Arnold A. Rivers, who was the popular and efficient cashier of the Merchants and Planters Bank at Brunson, was born in that town on February 23, 1886, and was the fifth in order of birth of the six children born to the union of J. E. and Mildred (Smith) Rivers. J. E. Rivers was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, and has there spent his entire life. He is the son of J. D. Rivers, who was born at what is now known as Rivers Bridge, Barnwell County, South Carolina, and whose father, a native of England, was the first of the family to settle in South Carolina. The subject's mother, who was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, is the daughter of Thomas Smith, who also was a native of that county and of English origin.

Arnold A. Rivers attended the schools of Hampton, where he was graduated from the high school, and he then took a complete course in a business college in Columbia, South Carolina. He was engaged in the fertilizer business for a number of years at Brunson, in which he was successful, and in 1918 he was chosen as cashier of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Brunson, which position he filled until the time of his death in February of 1920. Mr. Rivers was also the owner of a splendid farm, to the operation of which he gave proper attention. He was considered a splendid type of business man, a leader of men in his community and a staunch supporter of every movement calculated to advance the interests of the locality in any way, giving his hearty support to those objects which promised to benefit the public welfare.

In 1906 Mr. Rivers married Lillie Hughes, the daughter of L. F. Hughes, and they were the parents of one son, Louis. Mr. Rivers was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In the course of an honorable career he was successful in his business efforts and enjoyed the confidence and good will of those with whom he had been associated in either a business or social way.

At the death of Mr. Rivers his brother, John C. Rivers, was elected to succeed him as cashier of the Merchants & Planters Bank. John C. Rivers



a leader in the community, taking an active part in organizing the Honea Path Cotton Mills and serving as vice president; was for a long time interested in the Honea Path Lumber Company and part of the time president; and owned extensive farming interests. He was active in the establishment of the Carnegie Library, and was a member of the Town Council many years. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and was a member of the Knights of Pythias.

November 13, 1890, he married Miss Sallie Hill Erwin, a daughter of Malcolm Erwin of Erwin's Mill in Abbeville County, and his wife, Margaret (McMurtry) Erwin, who were natives of County Antrim, Ireland. The Erwin family came to the United States in 1865, locating at Erwin's Mill in Abbeville County. Malcolm Erwin was a brother of Thomas Erwin, who was the first of the family to come to South Carolina and from Abbeville County moved to Charleston, where he lived for many years. Mrs. Shirley's grandfather, Arthur Erwin, brought his family to the United States and lived near Abbeville Court House. The Erwins are Scotch-Irish. Mrs. Shirley was born in Abbeville County. She is the mother of a son and daughter, Malcolm John Shirley and Frances Eileen Shirley, the latter now Mrs. Clyde Mann. Both children were liberally educated, the son graduating Bachelor of Science from Davidson College, in North Carolina in 1915 and taking his law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1917. The daughter graduated in 1919 from Chicora College. Malcolm John Shirley, who was born December 29, 1893, enlisted in the National army November 26, 1917, and was called to active duty December 15, 1917. For seven months he was in the Quartermaster's Training School at Camp Johnston, Florida, and was sent overseas June 5, 1918. He remained in France nearly a year, until May 18, 1919. During the war he was stationed at an intermediate section in supply work. He received his honorable discharge June 3, 1919.

JOHN ELBERT STEADMAN is a young lawyer of Denmark, a community in which he has spent practically all his life, and in which he is highly esteemed as a citizen.

He was born there August 9, 1891. The Steadmans came to South Carolina during the Revolutionary war. His grandfather was a native of Lexington County, and he took part in the war between the states. His father is John E. Steadman, who was born in Lexington County and was a merchant and died in his seventy-seventh year. He was a second lieutenant in the war between the states, and was wounded. The mother, Sarah Merritt, was born in Lexington County and is still living, a resident of Denmark. Her parents were from Alabama.

John Elbert Steadman was the sixth child and third son in a family of eight children, all living. He has three brothers in Denmark. Boyce, and Elmore were in the World war, Elmore a finance officer at El Paso, Texas, and Boyce was in the quartermaster's department at Bordeaux. Gordon is with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. He was well educated, spending one year in Clemson College and taking the law course in the University

of South Carolina, where he graduated in 1915. He was admitted to the bar in June of the same year, and at once opened his office at Denmark, specializing in commercial law. In addition to his growing and substantial law practice he represents some of the leading fire insurance companies, and is also owner of a farm in Bamberg County.

In 1919 he married Miss Dessie Hungerpiller, a daughter of J. E. Hungerpiller, of Elloree, South Carolina. They are planters and South Carolinians.

ARNOLD A. RIVERS. The name of Arnold A. Rivers of Brunson, needs no introduction to the people of his community, where he spent practically his entire life, and where he was successfully engaged in business as the result of rightly applied principles, which never fail in their ultimate effect when coupled with integrity, uprightness and a congenial disposition, as in his case, judging from the high standing he maintained among his fellow citizens, whose undivided esteem he justly won and retained, for his life was one of untiring industry and honorable dealings with his fellow men.

Arnold A. Rivers, who was the popular and efficient cashier of the Merchants and Planters Bank at Brunson, was born in that town on February 23, 1886, and was the fifth in order of birth of the six children born to the union of J. E. and Mildred (Smith) Rivers. J. E. Rivers was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, and has there spent his entire life. He is the son of J. D. Rivers, who was born at what is now known as Rivers Bridge, Barnwell County, South Carolina, and whose father, a native of England, was the first of the family to settle in South Carolina. The subject's mother, who was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, is the daughter of Thomas Smith, who also was a native of that county and of English origin.

Arnold A. Rivers attended the schools of Hampton, where he was graduated from the high school, and he then took a complete course in a business college in Columbia, South Carolina. He was engaged in the fertilizer business for a number of years at Brunson, in which he was successful, and in 1918 he was chosen as cashier of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Brunson, which position he filled until the time of his death in February of 1920. Mr. Rivers was also the owner of a splendid farm, to the operation of which he gave proper attention. He was considered a splendid type of business man, a leader of men in his community and a staunch supporter of every movement calculated to advance the interests of the locality in any way, giving his hearty support to those objects which promised to benefit the public welfare.

In 1906 Mr. Rivers married Lillie Hughes, the daughter of L. F. Hughes, and they were the parents of one son, Louis. Mr. Rivers was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In the course of an honorable career he was successful in his business efforts and enjoyed the confidence and good will of those with whom he had been associated in either a business or social way.

At the death of Mr. Rivers his brother, John C. Rivers, was elected to succeed him as cashier of the Merchants & Planters Bank. John C. Rivers

was born March 23, 1889, near Brunson. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Hampton High School. He was engaged with his brother James T. Rivers in the mercantile business in Brunson for about four years. He then carried the United States mail for three years, until February, 1920, when he was elected cashier of the bank. Mr. Rivers is the owner of and conducts a farm of about 255 acres near Brunson. His crop has been principally in cotton, but he grows corn and grain as well. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John C. Rivers married December 21, 1916, at Brunson, to Ivy Lee Brunson, a native of Brunson and daughter of William R. Brunson. The Brunsons are of an old South Carolina family, the town of Brunson being named in their honor. Mrs. Rivers' grandfather was a soldier in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Rivers have one child, Miss Mildred Lavonia.

HERBERT KING GILBERT is a veteran in the service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, and is now division storekeeper at Florence.

He was born at Charleston, March 21, 1873, a son of Hezekiah Mix and Eveline (King) Gilbert. His father spent his active life as a merchant and in 1858 opened the first general store at Florence. Herbert K. Gilbert was educated in public schools and left school to become a messenger boy in the general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. He has been promoted steadily during his quarter of a century of service and now holds one of the important posts in the railway service in South Carolina.

He has also been prominent in local affairs. For two terms he was an alderman, resigning that office, served three years as a member of the Board of Health, and from 1907 to 1913 held the office of mayor for three terms. In the fourth campaign he was beaten by thirteen votes, but in 1917 was again elected mayor, and in that year received the largest number of votes ever given to one candidate in a municipal election at Florence. Mr. Gilbert has been a director and treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association at Florence since it was organized. He is secretary of his Masonic Lodge and a member of the Chapter and Council, and is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. April 19, 1898, he married Edith May De Berry of Florence County. They have two children, Herbert McTyeire and Clyde Lee.

HON. FRANK BOYD GARY. After his admission to the bar in 1881 Frank Boyd Gary began practice at Abbeville, and has never changed his residence from that old and historic city. In the meantime, however, his abilities have won him state wide and national prominence, and it is doubtful if there is a better known man in the state, or a lawyer or jurist in whom the people in general feel more complete confidence as to his integrity, ability and adequacy.

Judge Gary, a former United States Senator from South Carolina, and present judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, was born at Cokesbury in Abbeville County, March 9, 1860, son of Dr. Franklin F. and Mary Caroline (Blackburn) Gary. In dif-

ferent generations members of this family have been people of high position. Judge Gary's paternal grandmother was of the Witherspoon family, which was identified with the very earliest settlement of South Carolina. They first located near Kingstree in Williamsburg County, whence they scattered throughout the state, after having withstood the hostility of Indians and the incursions of wild animals in the frontier days, and after having established a church, which today is one of the oldest in South Carolina. The Witherspoons came to this country to escape persecution, and lineage goes directly to the reformer John Knox.

Judge Gary through his mother is a member of the Blackburn family, which numbers among it many scholars, and two of the Blackburns were killed in the battle of Kings Mountain in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Franklin F. Gary, father of Judge Gary, was a prominent physician, and also took an active part in public affairs, serving as a member of the General Assembly, as president of the State Medical Association, as member of the State Board of Health and representing in every way the highest character and attainments. Dr. Franklin Gary and his wife were honored by three distinguished sons, who were simultaneously Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Fifth Circuit and Judge of the Eighth Circuit. The Chief Justice is Eugene Blackburn Gary, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this publication. There is also a daughter, Mrs. M. G. Eason, of Charleston.

Frank Boyd Gary was educated in the Cokesbury Conference School, and then entered Union College at Schenectady, New York. On account of ill health he withdrew from college in his senior year and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1881, and at once began practice at Abbeville and continued a leading figure in his profession in that part of the state until 1912. While busied with the law he accepted many opportunities to serve the public. For about nine years he was bill clerk of the House of Representatives, serving under the late James Simons of Charleston, speaker, and during that experience acquired much knowledge of legislative proceedings and especially of parliamentary law. In 1890 he was elected a member of the House, and was re-elected for four consecutive terms, serving until 1900. In 1906 he was again elected a member of the Legislature. He was three times elected speaker of the House, and in 1895 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. On March 6, 1908, Judge Gary was elected by the General Assembly of South Carolina to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator A. C. Latimer. During this service he made several speeches, one of which—his speech on immigration—attracted wide attention and favorable comment, especially in New England. Upon the expiration of his time in the Senate he was elected without opposition judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and has been successively re-elected, having served ten years and is now at the beginning of another four year term.

One of the important incidents in his career, which added to his reputation abroad, was his appointment upon the recommendation of the then Chief Justice Pope of the Supreme Court by Gov-



*A. K. Gilbert*



ernor Hayward to preside at the trial of James H. Tillman in Lexington County. This was a famous trial. Tillman was charged with the murder of Editor Gonzales. The trial lasted twenty-two days, and was followed with intense interest all over the United States, all of the metropolitan papers giving much space to the proceedings. While the result of the trial may have been disappointing to many, but little if any criticism was indulged as to the presiding judge, and many expressed themselves as pleased with his fairness and impartiality in the conduct of the case.

Judge Gary served as delegate at large from South Carolina to the National Democratic Convention in 1908. He is a director of the People's Savings Bank of Abbeville and is active in Masonry, having been Potentate of Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine in 1907, Oasis at that time being the Temple for both Carolinas. He is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

January 6, 1897, at Florence, South Carolina, Judge Gary married Maria Lee Evans, daughter of Dr. James and Maria Antoinette (Powell) Evans. Their only son is Midshipman Frank Boyd Gary, Jr., now a second classman or junior in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

**GEORGE WARREN.** In a brief sketch of any living citizen it is difficult to do him exact and impartial justice, not so much, however, for lack of space or words to set forth the familiar and passing events of his personal history, as for want of the perfect and rounded conception of his whole life, which grows, develops and ripens, like fruit, to disclose its true and best flavor only when it is mellowed by time. Daily contact with the man so familiarizes us with his many virtues that we ordinarily overlook them and commonly underestimate their possessor. There are, however, a number of elements in the life record of George Warren, one of the representative citizens of Hampton, South Carolina, that even now serve as examples well worthy of emulation, and his fellow townsmen are not unappreciative of these. He is a splendid example of the virile, progressive man who believes in doing well whatever is worth doing at all, a man of keen discernment and sound judgment, and enjoying to a marked degree the confidence of his fellow men.

George Warren, solicitor for Beaufort, Jasper, Hampton and Colleton counties, was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, on November 25, 1887, and is the son of Jefferson and Clara E. (Riley) Warren. The father, who was born and reared in Colleton County, was a prominent and successful lawyer in Hampton, where his death occurred in 1897. He was a soldier in Company C, Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, Butler's Brigade, Confederate States of America, during the Confederate struggle, serving throughout the war, which he entered at the age of fourteen. His father, George Warren, who was a native of Colleton District, was sheriff of that district and was commanding officer of the South Carolina Militia, with the rank of brigadier general. His father, also named George, was a native of England, who came to America prior to the War of the Revolution. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Clara

E. Riley, was a native of Barnwell County, South Carolina, and was the daughter of J. W. Riley, of Barnwell, but who was a native of Ireland. Prior to her marriage to Mr. Warren she had been married to E. J. Webb, to which union three children were born. The subject of this sketch is the only child born to her union with Mr. Warren.

George Warren received his elementary education in the public schools and then entered Clemson College, where he was graduated in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Then, having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the office of his uncle, E. F. Warren, at Hampton, under whose direction he read law for a year, being admitted to the bar in 1909. Immediately thereafter he opened an office in Hampton and has since then been devoted to the active practice of his profession. His abilities were quickly recognized and he has been engaged in much of the most important litigation in the courts of this and neighboring counties. Mr. Warren was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1912, and was twice re-elected, serving in that body until 1916. In the latter year he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, but he declined this position and was then elected solicitor by the people, in which position he is still serving for the counties of Beaufort, Jasper, Hampton and Colleton. He has also held other local offices.

In 1911 occurred the marriage of George Warren to Rita L. Lightsey, who died on October 13, 1918, leaving a son and a daughter, George and Rita Louise. Fraternally Mr. Warren is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and also belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World. He has earned a reputation as a progressive, enterprising man of affairs and a broad-minded and upright citizen, which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate. The honorable distinction which he has already achieved in his profession is but an earnest of the still wider sphere of usefulness which lies before him, for he is a close observer of the trend of the times and an intelligent student of the great questions and issues upon which the thought of the best minds of the world are centered.

**BENJAMIN S. WILLIAMS** was a gallant and hard-fighting youthful soldier and officer in the Confederate army, serving with a regiment from the State of Georgia. Not long after the war he came to South Carolina, and for many years has been a lawyer, planter and public official in Hampton County.

Mr. Williams was born in Savannah, June 25, 1843, son of Gilbert W. M. and Esther Williams. Although born in Georgia, he passed practically his entire life in South Carolina. This branch of the Williams family is one of the oldest in America, and its authentic records and traditions go far back into the middle ages of Great Britain. The tradition is that the family descended from Marchudel, chief of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, in the ninth century. Marchudel was also

the progenitor of the royal houses of Tudor. The root meaning of the name is "Guard" or "Sentinel," the word being derived from the old Briton or Cambrian word "gwylio" meaning "to watch." The coat of arms is a sable, a lion rampant, argent armes and languid gules. Crest is a fighting cock, symbol of watchfulness. Motto: Y Ffyn Dwy Y Fydd "What God willeth will be." The side motto is: *Cognosce Occasionem*—"Watch your Opportunity." A traveler in Wales finds this coat of arms at every turn, cut in stone monuments, engraved upon mural tablets in churches and upon brass plates on pew doors.

In America all the colonial as well as later wars had their representatives in the Williams family. Descendants have no trouble in establishing eligibility to the much coveted membership in the Society of Colonial Wars. Colonel Ephraim Williams of Massachusetts fell in the battle near Lake George. He was the founder of a free school at Williams-town, which has since become Williams College. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, was the fifth in descent from Robert Williams, one of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. William Williams, also a lineal descendant of Robert, was member of Congress in 1776 and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Williams' great-grandfather was Hon. John Williams, of South Carolina, whose mother was a Miss Caldwell, sister of the mother of Hon. John Caldwell Calhoun, the South's greatest statesman. Mr. Williams' paternal grandmother was Elizabeth Legare Martin, whose mother was Elizabeth Legare of Charleston.

In the cemetery at Savannah, Georgia, there is a modest monument bearing the epitaph "To the memory of Rev. Gilbert W. M. Williams, Colonel of the Forty-Seventh Georgia Infantry, who fighting gallantly for the cause of the Confederacy died September 1, 1863,—a soldier, a patriot and a Christian." Gilbert W. M. Williams' name is in the archives of the State of Georgia as a signer of the ordinance of session, carrying Georgia, his adopted state, out of the Union, following his native State of South Carolina. He then organized and commanded the Forty-seventh Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry in the Army of the West until his death, which occurred in September, 1863. He was a Baptist minister, and was widely known for his forcefulness and eloquence in debate.

Benjamin S. Williams was only eighteen years of age when his father took up arms in behalf of the cause which he believed right. The son followed him, enlisting in 1861 as a private in the Twenty-fifth Georgia Infantry and rising through the grades of corporal, sergeant and first lieutenant. In 1862 he was appointed adjutant of the Forty-seventh Georgia Infantry, his father's regiment. He served throughout the remainder of the war with that famous regiment, known as "the Bloody 47th Georgia."

After the war the young soldier returned to his devastated home and engaged in farming and planting. He also studied law, located in Hampton County, and for many years has been one of the leading cotton planters of that section of the state. He had an active part in politics, particularly in

reconstruction times. From 1876 to 1880 he was auditor of Hampton County. He also served as sheriff and has represented the county in the Legislature. He was in the Legislature from 1880 to 1890. Politically Mr. Williams is an ardent democrat, and has always emphasized the "State's Rights" principles in the party.

On November 7, 1867, in Beaufort District, South Carolina, he married Miss Josephine Richardson, daughter of James Cameron Richardson. Mrs. Williams was the beautiful and pious daughter of a wealthy planter, and in her life distinguished herself by faithfulness as a wife, affection as a mother, and the full performance of her duty as a Christian. Mr. Williams has the following children: Gilbert James, Albert Richardson, Kate Cameron, Josephine Caldwell, Esther Ashley and Elizabeth Legare. Only one son is married, Gilbert James.

HARRY ALEXANDER BRUNSON, a prominent member of the Florence bar, formerly a well known educator, is present probate judge of Florence County.

He was born at Florence, November 4, 1868, a son of William Alexander and Antoinette Taylor (Chandler) Brunson. His father before him was a prominent lawyer and for ten years held the office of probate judge. The son was educated in private schools, attended South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, being a member of the class of 1889. At intervals of other work principally teaching, he read law under his father and was admitted to the bar in December, 1894. He made little attempt to build up a practice, and gave his time to teaching and educational affairs until 1911, when he succeeded his father as probate judge and has held that office continuously. During his teaching career he taught at Lynchburg, Batesburg, was principal of the Florence High School, principal of schools at Georgetown and for three years connected with the schools of Spartanburg.

Judge Brunson is a director of Palmetto Bank & Trust Company and also director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Junior Order United American Mechanics and Knights of Pythias. January 1, 1908, he married Miss Annie Louise McIntosh of Lynchburg, South Carolina. They have two daughters, Sarah Antoinette and Edith Woods. Judge Brunson is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

ELIAS EARLE CHILD was born in Pickens County, South Carolina, May 24, 1880, a son of Rufus Alexander and Essie (Holcombe) Child. His father was an attorney and for twenty-five years was a hard working member of the Methodist Conference.

He married on December 2, 1903, Miss Nola Klugh, daughter of William W. and Ida (Franklin) Klugh. Her father was a planter. To their marriage were born two children named William Klugh and Earl Holcombe.

Mr. Child is president and treasurer of the Glenn-Lawry Manufacturing Company, a \$2,000,000 cotton goods mill, and president of the Bank of Whitmire, Whitmire, South Carolina.





*H. A. Benson.*

---



JACOB GEORGE WANNAMAKER, M. D. Though a graduate in medicine of forty-five years standing Doctor Wannamaker used his professional talents chiefly as a business man, was a druggist, banker and was prominent in the affairs of his native city up to the time of his death.

He was born in Orangeburg County, April 14, 1852, son of Jacob G. and Matilda (Colclasure) Wannamaker. His father was a large planter and served through the war between the states as captain in the Confederate army. Doctor Wannamaker was a descendant of Lieut. Jacob Wannamaker of Revolutionary fame.

Doctor Wannamaker was educated in private schools, attended the University of South Carolina and was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston in 1874. He began practice at Orangeburg and in 1875 entered the drug business. From 1887 to 1892 he was in the wholesale drug business in Columbia and Charleston, but returned to Orangeburg and enlarged his drug business, the firm being known as the J. G. Wannamaker Manufacturing Company. He was president of this concern up to the time of his death.

Doctor Wannamaker was president and one of the organizers of the Bank of Orangeburg, was chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Public Works of Orangeburg for many years and was vice president of the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association. He was always active in the affairs of his city and state.

On October 7, 1875, Doctor Wannamaker was married to Carrie E. Connor, daughter of Lewis E. and Mary (Mellard) Connor. To this union there were born seven children. The oldest boy, Walter M., died in 1900, and the second daughter, Janie Mae, died in 1910. The following children surviving the subject of this sketch are: Goldie C., wife of Robert C. Holman, of Barnwell; Jacob George, Jr., Carrie B., wife of Howard P. Dew; Lewis C., and William J., all of Orangeburg.

Doctor Wannamaker died on May 17, 1919, at the age of sixty-seven years.

HON. HENRY JOHNSON, the first state senator from Allendale County, has been an able lawyer at Allendale since he began practice ten years ago.

Senator Johnson was born at Bowman in Orangeburg County, September 10, 1888, a son of John W. and Lorena (Bowman) Johnson. The town where he was born has been the home of the Bowmans for several generations, and the town was named for his maternal ancestors. Senator Johnson's great-grandfather Johnson came from Massachusetts to Charleston about 1800. The grandfather, Henry L. Johnson, was born at Charleston and in early life settled at Williston in Barnwell County, where the family has since lived. John W. Johnson was born in Barnwell County.

Senator Johnson grew up in Barnwell County, attended school at Williston, and graduated with the class of 1906 from The Citadel at Charleston. He is a graduate of the law department of the University of South Carolina of the class of 1909, and in the same year began practice at Allendale. He is said by all to be an exceptionally capable

and skillful lawyer and has more than a local reputation in his profession.

He was elected state senator from Barnwell County in 1916, serving during the sessions of 1917-18. The new county of Allendale, with Allendale as county seat, formed from portions of Barnwell and Hampton counties, was organized in January, 1919, and at that time Mr. Johnson resigned as senator from Barnwell and was chosen for the new county.

During the war Senator Johnson was chairman of the Third Liberty Loan campaign for the Second Congressional District, was a member of the Legal Advisory Board, and earnestly supported all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war. Senator Johnson married in 1909 Miss Alene All, of Allendale. They have one daughter, Ida Doris Johnson.

EUGENE GIBSON HINSON. Qualified for the practice of law in 1917, Eugene Gibson Hinson spent nearly two years in the army, and in the spring of 1919 he appropriately chose as his home and place of practice the Town of Allendale, recently established as the county seat of the new County of Allendale. This is a rich and promising section of South Carolina, and Mr. Hinson entered practice with every qualification for an able and successful career.

He was born at Marion, South Carolina, in 1894, son of L. L. and Lulu (Gibson) Hinson. The Hinsons for several generations have been planters on James Island. Mr. Hinson grew up at Marion and acquired a liberal education, graduating in both the literary and law courses from the University of South Carolina. He was a member of the class of 1917.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities with Germany he entered the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He was first assigned to duty with the Eighty-first Division, later was transferred to the Fourteenth Division and stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan. While there he was promoted to first lieutenant. After twenty-two months in the army he received his honorable discharge February 28, 1919.

Mr. Hinson then located at Allendale and has rapidly adapted himself to his new environment, and has a substantial law practice. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Mason in fraternal affiliation.

Mr. Hinson married Miss Agnes Katharine Gibbs, of Atlanta. However, she is a member of the historic Gibbs family of Charleston. Her father was Charles E. Gibbs of Charleston.

LEROY WILSON has been a resident of Allendale nearly all his life, and for over twenty years has been an effective and public spirited factor in the advancement and upbuilding of that city not only as a commercial center but as the seat of justice of the recently organized Allendale County. Mr. Wilson was one of the leaders of the new county movement.

Mr. Wilson, who is president of the Citizens Bank of Allendale, was born in Bamberg County,

South Carolina, in 1876, son of Capt. LeRoy and Mary E. (Brabham) Wilson. Both the Wilson and Brabham families are of Scotch ancestry, and the Brabhams have long held a high place in the history and social affairs of Bamberg County. Capt. LeRoy Wilson was a native of Barnwell, now Allendale County, and lived in Allendale from 1878. He was a planter and merchant, conducted a farm in the neighborhood of Allendale and was a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate army. The Wilsons are of an old South Carolina family, antedating the Revolutionary period and coming from England. Mr. Wilson took part in the Red Shirt brigade during the reconstruction period. He was active in Masonry during his younger days, and died at the age of eighty-four in February, 1911.

The family moved to Allendale in 1878, and here LeRoy Wilson was reared and educated. As a youth he chose commercial pursuits, and the accrued wisdom and experience of passing years has given him a dominating position in the community. The Citizens Bank was organized in 1909. Under the presidency and active management of Mr. Wilson this is a strong financial institution, and has furthered in many ways the expansion of his home community. The bank has a capital stock of \$30,000, surplus and undivided profits of about \$13,000, and deposits aggregating about \$350,000.

In November, 1919, Mr. Wilson organized the Allendale Grocery Company, with capital of \$50,000, engaged in the wholesale grocery business. This institution has already served to emphasize Allendale's position as the center of an important and flourishing trade territory. Mr. Wilson is president of the company. The new County of Allendale, in the creation of which Mr. Wilson had a creditable part, comprises territory originally in Bamberg and Barnwell counties. Mr. Wilson was also a leader in the various patriotic movements in his locality during the World war.

He married Miss Ge Delle Brabham, of Bamberg County, daughter of H. J. Brabham, of Bamberg. They have two children, Mary Adele and LeRoy, Jr.

CHARLTON DURANT, former state senator, lawyer, business man and banker of Manning, has been a prominent factor in the life and affairs of that community for over twenty years.

He was born at Bluffton, Georgia, in 1874, son of E. C. and Virginia (Tinsley) Durant. His ancestors were French, Scotch and Irish. His early advantages were limited to the common schools and he has been the architect of his own fortune and career. By close study he was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1897, and began practice as member of the firm of Wilson & Durant at Manning with whom he continued till 1906. In the meantime from 1890 to 1894 he was an express messenger and thus earned his living while preparing for his professional career. Since 1916 he has been a member of the firm of Durant & Eller Company.

Mr. Durant organized in 1911 and has since been president of the Home Bank & Trust Company of Manning. This institution has \$25,000 capital, surplus of \$15,000, while its deposits aggregate over

\$500,000. He is also member of the firm of Durant & Floyd, and attorney and manager of the Clarendon Building & Loan Association and president, Clarendon Telephone Company. Mr. Durant was a member of the State Senate during 1916-17-18.

BENJAMIN HART MOSS has practiced law at Orangeburg since 1883, is still a busy lawyer, and has handled many interests and responsibilities outside the direct limits of his profession.

He was born in Orangeburg County, January 17, 1862, son of William C. and Rebecca C. (Raysor) Moss, and a grandson of Stephen Moss and the great-grandson of Stephen Moss, who established the family in South Carolina from Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war. Benjamin Hart Moss grew up on a farm near Orangeburg, attended local schools, including the Orangeburg High School, and afterward entered Wofford College, where he graduated in 1883. He has preferred the steady practice of law and business to politics, though in 1899 he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving one term and voluntarily retired. He has also been a circuit judge. He has been and is president of the Edisto National Bank of Orangeburg, has served as trustee of Wofford College, and has been especially interested in education, serving repeatedly on the Orangeburg School Board. He is a democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World.

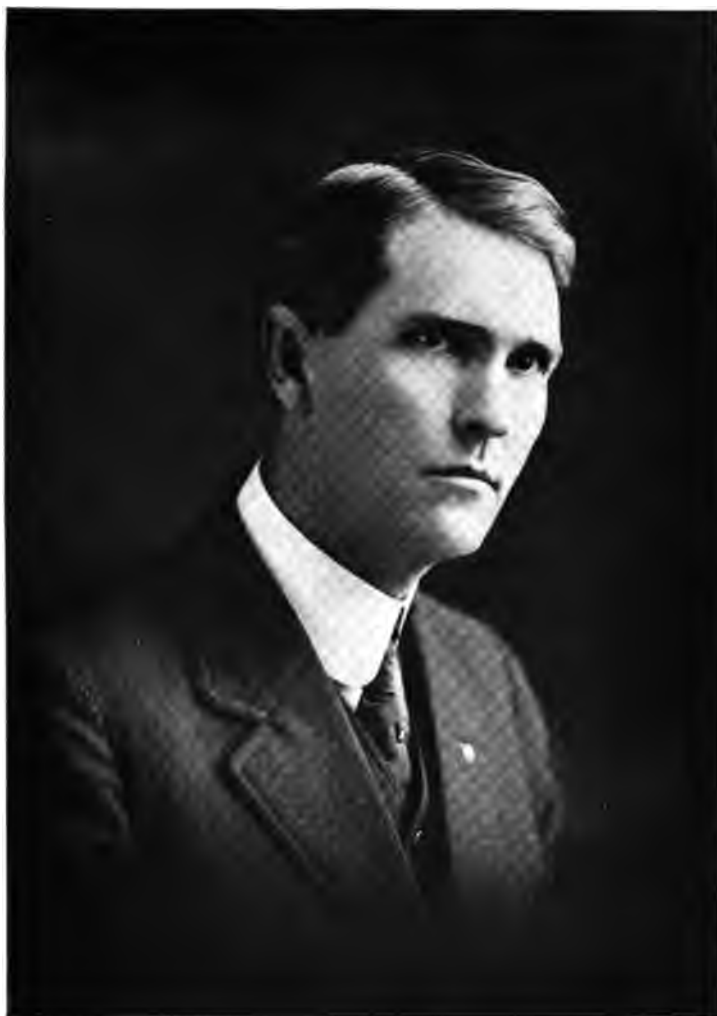
November 16, 1892, he married F. Agnes Dibble, daughter of Hon. Samuel Dibble, one of the most prominent names in the Orangeburg bar. To their marriage were born four children, three of whom reached mature years, Samuel Dibble Moss, May Caroline Moss and Agnes Henley Moss.

ADAM HOLMAN MOSS has been a member of the Orangeburg bar for many years, and while the law has commanded the better part of his time he has also been a factor in public affairs at different times.

He was born at St. Matthews, South Carolina, September 16, 1871, a son of James M. and Margaret (Holman) Moss. He grew up on his father's farm, attended private schools, and graduated from Wofford College in 1892. Mr. Moss studied law in private offices and was admitted to the bar in 1895. For two years he taught school, but for a quarter of a century has been engaged in the practice of law. He served as a captain in the Spanish-American war. He served two terms as a member of the Legislature, having been elected from Orangeburg in 1900 and 1904. He is chairman of the County Democratic Committee and director of the Bank of Orangeburg. Mr. Moss is affiliated with the Order of Elks.

He married Anne Norwood, of Greenville, and their two children are James Alexander and Louisa Norwood.

CHARLES G. DANTZLER. A number of distinguished South Carolinians have borne the family name of Dantzler. The Dantzlers came originally from Germany and established their homes in the Carolinas prior to the Revolution. Charles G. Dantz-



*Charlton Outrant*



her was born at Orangeburg, March 19, 1854. His grandfather, Jacob M. Dantzler, was prominent in public life. His father, Olin M. Dantzler, was trained as a lawyer, but followed the business of planter, and during the war between the states commanded the Twenty-second South Carolina Volunteers and was killed in battle in 1864. His wife, Caroline Glover, was a daughter of Dr. Charles Glover, who attained eminence as a physician.

Charles G. Dantzler was educated at Mount Zion Institute, Winnsboro, attended King's Mountain Military School at Yorkville, and from 1871 to 1875, was a student of Wofford College, where he graduated with honors. He then took up the practice of law and for over forty years his name has stood in the front rank of the Orangeburg District. He was elected in 1884 and served for six years as representative of Orangeburg County in the Legislature. In January, 1902, he was elected Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit. Judge Dantzler is a member of the Masonic Order, is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has served as a trustee of Wofford College. He married in 1876 Laura A. Moss. He has two daughters, Carrie M. and Annie W.

DAVID K. BRIGGS, M. D. After thirty-six years devoted to his chosen vocation Doctor Briggs is still active as a physician and surgeon, going his daily rounds, and keeping in close touch with the affairs of his home community at Blackville and also with the larger interests of his profession.

A resident of Blackville most of his life, Doctor Briggs was born at Charleston, February 5, 1862. His father was David Briggs, whose life was one of more than ordinary interest and achievement. Born at Sidney, Maine, in 1819, he was a New England farmer, and about 1840 came to South Carolina. He lived in Charleston for several years, and in 1849 with a party of friends sailed around Cape Horn to the California gold fields. After some more or less profitable but very interesting experiences on the Pacific Coast he returned to Charleston and engaged in the paint and oil business. In 1870 he moved to Blackville, and after that lived on a plantation and followed farming until his death in 1888. While a native of the North, he espoused the cause of the South in the time of war, though on account of physical disabilities was not in the Confederate army. However, he did some valuable service as a blockade runner, bringing in supplies to Charleston Harbor. Because of some of his exploits the Federal Government offered a large reward for him dead or alive. Throughout his life he exemplified the character of a good, plain citizen, and gave his best energies to the welfare of his chosen state. He was of English descent, while his wife, Sarah A. Keene, was Scotch. She was born at Augusta, Maine, and died in 1889.

Doctor Briggs received his first advantages in the schools of Charleston, later attended school at Blackville, and in 1884 graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He has never allowed any important interests to interfere with a fixed devotion to his profession. He is local surgeon for the Southern Railway

Company, has been president of the county and district medical societies, and during the war was examining physician for the Selective Draft Board. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. Doctor Briggs has never found time nor inclination for activity in politics. He is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, a Knight of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

Doctor Briggs helped organize the Presbyterian Church at Blackville in 1893, was chosen one of its first elders, and has discharged the duties of that office for a quarter of a century. He married in 1887 Ida C. Dodenhoff, a native of Blackville. Her father, Capt. Henry Dodenhoff, was born in Hanover, Germany, while her mother was of an old southern family.

PHILIP ALSTON WILLCOX, senior member of the law firm of Willcox & Willcox, Florence, South Carolina, was born in Marion, South Carolina, on the 4th of December, 1866. He graduated from the University of South Carolina, in 1888, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He is general solicitor for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and represents several large corporate interests, among them being the Standard Oil Company, the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was president of the South Carolina Bar Association 1919-1920; is a member of the general council of the American Bar Association, and a trustee of University of South Carolina. He is an officer and director of several business institutions, banks, etc.

MILES J. WALKER, M. D. For over sixty years the Walker family of York County has been distinguished by the abilities and attainments of its representatives in the profession of medicine and surgery. Dr. Miles J. Walker has practiced steadily for nearly forty years, while his brother, Dr. George Walker, of Baltimore, has earned national and international fame as a surgeon and scientist. The Walkers were of Revolutionary stock. Six of Dr. Miles J. Walker's father's brothers were in the Confederate army during the war between the states.

Dr. Miles J. Walker was born in York County in 1857, son of Dr. William Millard and Mary Ellen (Hudson) Walker. This is a very old family in York County. Dr. W. M. Walker was born there, a son of John Walker, and spent all his active life as a practicing dentist. He was also a Confederate soldier, serving throughout the war.

Dr. Miles J. Walker acquired his literary training in the King's Mountain Military Academy at York while it was under the direction of that venerable educator Colonel Coward. He graduated in medicine from the Louisville Medical College in 1879, and after a brief practice in Union County removed to York. He has taken post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University and is widely known for his attainments and services in the medical profession. He was district counsellor for the Fifth District, State Medical Association, has been chairman of the Board of Health of York for twenty years, and is a member of the county, state

and American associations. Dr. Miles J. Walker was surgeon for the First Regiment of Militia for ten years, but had to leave the service on account of a broken limb. He retired with the rank of major.

Doctor Walker married Miss Nannie E. Walker, of Union County. Their children are Mrs. R. E. Sharp, Mrs. J. E. Nesbit, Mrs. John Porter Hollis, and Mrs. Henry Grady Hardin.

Though for many years a resident of Baltimore, a brief sketch of Dr. George Walker has an appropriate place in this volume. He was born at Yorkville, now York, July 27, 1869, was educated in South Carolina College and in the medical department of the University of Maryland. From the time of his graduation in 1889 until 1895 he practiced at York, South Carolina, and since 1895 has lived in Baltimore. He was connected with the Johns Hopkins University, and in 1905 was made associate in surgery in that institution. He became chairman of the Maryland Statewide Vice Commission in 1913, and is a director of the Social Service Corporation of Baltimore. He is an honored member of a number of professional and scientific organizations, and is an honorary member of the York Medical Society.

The work which has brought him his greatest fame was during the World war. In 1917 he was commissioned major of the Medical Reserve Corps, and is a member of the Johns Hopkins Unit which went to France in June, 1917. The personnel of that unit included several other physicians of world renown. After a few months, with the approval of General Pershing, Dr. George Walker was put in complete charge of venereal diseases for the entire American Expeditionary Forces and was promoted to the rank of colonel. It was through the original methods adopted at the instance of Colonel Walker that the venereal disease rate in the American army was reduced below that of any other army in Europe. Since returning to America Doctor Walker has given his entire time and talents to a nation-wide campaign against venereal diseases. He has worked for the co-operation of governors, legislators and other organized bodies of public opinion to secure the enactment of suitable legislation to reduce the ravages of such diseases and safeguard the public against them. All this work Doctor Walker has undertaken at his own expense and as a continuation of the social and scientific service in which he has long been engaged.

**FRANKLIN JACOB GEIGER, M. D.** While his individual record was impressive on account of his service as a Confederate surgeon, and the many years he gave to a large country practice in what is now Calhoun County, Dr. Franklin Jacob Geiger was not the only conspicuous member of his family in the state.

The first of the name was Herman Geiger, who immigrated either from Switzerland or Germany, and settled in Saxe Gotha Township on the Congaree River, about eight miles below the City of Columbia in 1737. The *Salley Documentary Sources of State History from 1704 to 1782* make reference to the Geiger family, and another reference is found on page 302 of *Logan's History of South Carolina*. The fourth son of Herman Geiger was

John Geiger, the third son of John was William, and the first son of William was John Conrad Geiger.

John Conrad Geiger, father of Dr. Franklin Jacob Geiger, was born August 24, 1801, and died March 10, 1870. He owned a large plantation, many slaves, was prominent in state politics, was a member of the Legislature and was a member of the Secession Convention and a signer of the Ordinance of Secession. He married Ellen Baker who was born in January, 1809, and died May 28, 1881, being a daughter of William Baker of Lexington County.

Franklin Jacob Geiger was born at Sandy Run in Lexington County, December 20, 1835. He was educated in the Sandy Run Academy and the Shirley Institute at Winnsboro and was graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina with the class of 1858. Soon afterward he removed to Mississippi and practiced in that state until the outbreak of the war between the states, when he returned to South Carolina and joined the Confederate army. He was in the service from the beginning until the end of the war, and as an assistant surgeon was stationed with the defenses around Charleston, Fort Sumter, Battery Wagner and other points. The fortunes of war left him in straightened financial circumstances, and he then settled in the northern section of Orangeburg, now Calhoun County, and for more than forty years diligently practiced his profession and also looked after his farming interests. His character entitled him to the respect and esteem he enjoyed, and a large family of children feel themselves honored to count him as their father. He died November 30, 1910.

He served as trustee of the local schools, was a democrat, was a believer in State's Rights, and during the reconstruction period had an active part in his locality in restoring white rule. He served as worshipful master of Oliver Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member and elder of the Sandy Run Lutheran Church.

At Charleston, March 8, 1860, he married Anna Elizabeth Geiger, daughter of Godfrey Herman and Elizabeth (Lorick) Geiger. Her father was a Lexington County farmer and her mother was a daughter of Michael Lorick, likewise an extensive planter in Lexington County. Mrs. Doctor Geiger died July 20, 1905. They were the parents of thirteen children, briefly noted as follows: Elizabeth Horlbeck; Ellen Baker, who married P. H. E. Derrick; Dr. Charles Blum, a prominent physician at Manning, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere; William Henry, who was burned to death in a fire at Manning, December 13, 1895; John Franklin, a dentist at Manning; Herbert Lorick, who married Leola Wolfe; Godfrey Herman, who married Susan Whitefield; Stephen Elliott; Mary Louisa; Anna Esther; Rufus Baker, who married Gertrude Smith; Percy Lee and Harold Conrad.

**CHARLES BLUM GEIGER, M. D.** Oldest son of Dr. Franklin Jacob Geiger, Dr. Charles Blum Geiger's professional career was coincident with that of his father for about twenty years. He has been a physician and surgeon since 1880, and faithfully and well has served the innumerable calls upon his time and energies not only in the strict routine of





*H. J. Seigen M.D.*



tion enabled him to take an active and leading part in the public affairs of the state. He was a practical reformer. For a number of years he was a member of the board of directors of the state penitentiary, and in this capacity worked patiently and confidently over a period of several years for the completion of the canal at Columbia, and as a humanitarian measure for the better health and comfort of the prisoners of that institution established the De Sassure Farm in Kershaw County. One of his most creditable acts and one in which he took greatest satisfaction was the breaking up of the system of leasing convicts to railroad contractors and others who were interested entirely in the work they could get out of the convicts and frequently exposed their charges to every degradation and hardship. To the end of his life Norton W. Brooker was a sincere and earnest worker in behalf of prison reform and better treatment of convicts. For a number of years he was a member of the sinking fund commission and rendered useful service to the state in locating farms not on the tax books. Mrs. Norton W. Brooker died in 1915.

Norton W. Brooker has four sons and two daughters active in the present life of Columbia: Dr. P. D. Brooker, Norton W. Brooker, Jr., B. O. Brooker, William Brooker, and Misses Pauline and Georgia Brooker. Another son, A. F. Brooker, lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

Their son P. D. Brooker was born at the old home of his parents at Ridge Spring in Saluda County in 1874, and lived there until he was about nineteen years of age. He received part of his education in Worcester Academy in Massachusetts, and for two years lived in Chicago. For nearly two years he was in the office of the secretary of state at Columbia. He studied dentistry in the University of Maryland, graduating D. D. S. in 1899. For the past twenty years he has been one of the most active members of his profession at Columbia, and has achieved real eminence in the profession. Besides being a former president of the South Carolina State Dental Society he is a member of the state Board of Dental Examiners. He is especially interested in educating the public to the importance and necessity of the care of the teeth from childhood. He is a leader in every movement to maintain the dental profession in South Carolina upon the same progressive standards as characterized in other sections of the United States, has taken great interest in its relationship to the general public health, and all of its humanitarian, charitable and war work activities.

Doctor Brooker married Miss Inez Green, of Belton. They have one son, Norton William Brooker.

**ELIAS ALFORD MCCORMAC.** For three-quarters of a century the McCormac family has been identified with the agricultural interests of what is now Dillon County, where a worthy representative of this family is found in Elias Alford McCormac. This sterling and industrious citizen has passed his entire career on the property which he now operates, and has not only placed himself among the substantial farmers of his part of the county, but at the same time has established an excellent record for the highest type of citizenship.

Vol. IV—7

Mr. McCormac was born on his present farm, ten miles west of Dillon, in Dillon County, South Carolina, September 25, 1853, a son of Alexander Little and Elizabeth (Alford) McCormac. The McCormac family originated in Scotland, from whence it came to America in 1788, in which year its original member located in North Carolina, in Richmond County, in which state was born the grandfather of Elias A. McCormac, Daniel McCormac. He followed the pursuits of farming through a long and industrious life, and this vocation was also adopted by his son, Alexander L. McCormac, who was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, in April, 1828. Alexander L. McCormac came to Dillon (then Marion) County, South Carolina, about 1845, and took up the farm which is now owned and occupied by his son, there spending the remainder of his life. A crippled hand exempted him from military service during the war between the states, but he served the South well in semi-official capacities and as a citizen, although his death occurred while the struggle was still going on, in 1863. He was tax collector when he died. His widow, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety years, died January 14, 1920. She was born July 15, 1829, in Robeson County, North Carolina, and was in the best of health and spirits and in possession of all her faculties. She was a daughter of Elias Alford, of Scotch-Irish descent, who was an infant during the Revolutionary war and a native of Robeson County. Alexander L. and Elizabeth McCormac were the parents of the following children: Eugene Little, of Maxton, North Carolina; Corrine Pace, the wife of B. F. Davis, of Marion, South Carolina; Elias Alford; Hortense, deceased, who was the wife of J. C. Henagan; Ida, who died at the age of four years; Cora, the wife of T. I. Rodgers, of Bennettsville, South Carolina; and Alexander H., of Asheville, North Carolina.

Elias A. McCormac received his education in the public schools and was reared on the home farm where he was thoroughly trained in all the arts of the husbandman and also taught the lessons of industry, economy and honesty. When he reached man's estate he adopted farming as his life work, and to this he has continued to apply himself with continued and increasing success. He is the owner of a splendid property situated ten miles west of Dillon, consisting of 536 acres, which he devotes to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, oats and tobacco. Mr. McCormac is an agriculturist of the modern school, using advanced methods and up-to-date highly improved machinery, and the results which he obtains speak volumes for his good management, enterprise and industry. He is a man of the strictest integrity, who has the unqualified respect and confidence of the people of his community, and as a citizen has faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him.

In 1898, December 14th, Mr. McCormac was united in marriage with Mary Flynn, daughter of the Rev. James F. Cousar Flynn, a Presbyterian minister who for seventeen years filled the pulpit in the church of that faith located across the road from Mr. McCormac's home. Five children have been born to this union: James Alexander, Elias Alford, Jr., John Hugh, Eugene Lillis and Elias Homer.

**WILLIAM CHRISTIAN RASOR.** President of the Bank of Cross Hill, William C. Rasor was a merchant in that community of Laurens County for nearly a quarter of a century and in business and civic affairs his name is associated with every worthy undertaking launched in his home town.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County February 14, 1860, a son of James Christian and Lucy Ann (Agnew) Rasor, both natives of Abbeville County. His paternal grandfather, Ezekiel Rasor, and his maternal grandfather, Captain Agnew, were both soldiers of the Confederate army. James C. Rasor spent his active life as a Laurens County farmer and was a man of great energy and progressive spirit. He lived to the age of eighty-four and his wife to seventy-nine. They were Baptists in religious faith and James C. Rasor was for several years a member of the board of county commissioners. Of their children seven are still living. These children were Maggie, Elizabeth, Amelia, Emma, Ida, William C., Ella, James Samuel, Sallie and John B. Maggie, Amelia and Emma are deceased.

William Christian Rasor grew up on his father's farm and received his early education in the old field schools. He was at home until twenty-one, and he started out with \$500 given him by his father. That was a modest capital, but he used it to excellent advantage, multiplied it and achieved real success. He continued farming until 1886, when he became a merchant at Coronaca, where he remained four years, and then opened a store at Cross Hill, where he sold general merchandise for nineteen years. Mr. Rasor is a large land owner. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Cross Hill in January, 1906, and has been its first and only president. He and his wife are members of the Baptist faith.

In January, 1884, he married Ella Lou Clardy, a native of Laurens County and daughter of James M. Clardy. They have four sons: James Henry, a merchant at Cross Hill; William Earle, who was a sergeant in ground service of the Aviation Corps with the Expeditionary Forces in France; Charles Clardy, associated with his brother in the store; and Jake, still at home.

**ALMON EDWIN SPENCER, LL. D.** Coming of a family of educators and ministers, Doctor Spencer has spent most of his active life as a faculty member and at times as administrative executive in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina at Clinton. He is now vice president of that institution and for many years has held the chair of Professor of Greek and French.

He was born at Tuskegee, Alabama, December 14, 1867, son of Almon and Jane Hoge (Nall) Spencer. His father except for the three years he wore a Confederate uniform during the war between the states gave all his mature life to teaching. He had earned and paid his way through college, graduating from Harvard University in 1892. In several southern states he conducted private schools. Not long after the war he moved to Kentucky and for twenty years conducted a prominent private educational institution at Pisgah, near Lexington. In 1889 he came to South Carolina and taught for several years in Spartanburg County, where he became well known.

He died in 1895 at the home of his son Almon E. at Clinton. The ancestry of the Spencer family goes back to one of the early settlements made at Hadam, Connecticut. The first Spencer came from England. Jane H. Nall, mother of Doctor Spencer, was a daughter of Rev. Robert Nall, D. D., a native of North Carolina, but whose work as a Presbyterian minister was done almost entirely in Alabama. He was one of the prominent Presbyterian divines in that state for over half a century. The Nall family is also connected with the Wyatts of North Carolina, included in which family is a former governor of that commonwealth.

Almon Edwin Spencer grew up in a home of educational and religious ideals. He attended a private school conducted by his father at Pisgah, Kentucky, and was twenty-one years of age when his parents moved to South Carolina. Thanks to his father's able instruction and his own diligence at his studies, he entered the Central University at Richmond, Kentucky, in the sophomore class. He graduated A. B. in 1888, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1897 and the honorary degree LL. D. in 1914. From February, 1889, to June, 1891, Doctor Spencer taught at Reidville, South Carolina.

Since 1891 his work has been almost altogether connected with the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. During all that time he has been teacher of Greek and French. From 1897 to 1904 he was also president, resigning that office in order that the new board of management when the control of the college passed to the Presbyterian Church might have free rein. Again, in the period of 1910-11 Doctor Spencer was called upon to perform the duties of acting president, and since then has been vice president. He has kept in close touch with the training of the student body of the institution for over a quarter of a century, and is the member of the faculty probably most cordially remembered by the former student body. Doctor Spencer is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1891 he married Miss Mattie Calvert, of Spartanburg, a daughter of William W. and Martha (Leonard) Calvert. The Calverts came to South Carolina from Maryland, and a number of generations ago they were of the same family as that of Lord Baltimore. Mrs. Spencer's father was a farmer, and did a gallant and courageous part as a Confederate soldier. Her brother, A. B. Calvert, was for many years mayor of Spartanburg. Her oldest brother was also a prominent dentist in that city. Mrs. Spencer was educated in Lander College when that school was located at Williamston, South Carolina.

Doctor and Mrs. Spencer are parents of three children, namely, Elise, Marjorie and Almon Calvert. Their only son entered the United States navy at the age of nineteen. He saw service for twenty months during the late war. Nine months of that time he was on the U. S. S. Delaware in the North Sea.

**REV. LUCIUS ROSS LYNN,** president of the Thornwell Orphanage at Clinton, has been an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church for over twenty years, and has held many important pastorates in

devoted to planting, and though now seventy-seven years of age he is still active, goes about his affairs with the energy and spirit of many younger men, and his wife also possesses the spirit of youth. They enjoy life to the full in their attractive home in Blackville. Among the many mementos of his war service Mr. Boylston carefully preserves and cherishes the Cross of Honor bestowed upon him for bravery and courage. He and his wife are earnest members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Boylston was the first school trustee appointed on the Edisto River after the Civil war, holding that office for many years, finally resigning in favor of a nephew. He is a member of Morrall Camp of Confederate Veterans. Mr. Boylston has been a worker in the Baptist Church for sixty-two years and served eighteen years on the executive committee of the Baptist Association. He and his two brothers were reared in the Baptist faith, married daughters of Methodist ministers, but all became Baptists and reared their children in that faith.

Mr. Boylston was married three times. His first wife was Fanny Crum, daughter of Rev. Lewis Crum. His second wife was Carrie Euphrasia, daughter of Daniel Riley. The present Mrs. Boylston bore the maiden name of Emma Warren, whose father, Frederick Warren, was related to the famous Warren family of Boston, Massachusetts. Her father died on a ship he commanded, a victim of yellow fever, and was buried at sea four months before Mrs. Boylston's birth. Her mother was Jane Mirvin. Mrs. Boylston received a superior education at Charleston, and she heard the first gun fired in the harbor, marking the beginning of the Civil war. She is of Irish-American ancestry and is a member of Davis-Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Her first husband was Elijah Samuel Reed, by whom she had six children, three of whom died after they were married, leaving descendants. Her grandson Gilmore Mixon is the father of her first great-grandchild, Eva Corrine. Mrs. Boylston was born at Charleston, February 14, 1854.

Mr. Boylston had a son by his first wife, Eugene Boylston, of Blackville. His daughter Leila Estelle married Dr. George Hair of Bamberg, and their daughter, Mrs. J. J. Cudd, of Spartanburg, presented Mr. Boylston with his first great-grandchild, Aileen. He has four grandchildren. By his second marriage there were two sons and two daughters. Mr. Boylston has in his home a speaking likeness of a beautiful young daughter, Ella, who gave promise of achieving great fame in the musical world, but who died in early girlhood.

MAJOR HENRY CUMMING TILLMAN, one of the two sons of the late Senator B. R. Tillman, has for a number of years practiced law at Greenwood, though for a year and a half all his time was given to the government as an army officer in the great war.

Major Tillman is a graduate of Clemson College, which was founded during his father's administration as a governor. He received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1903 and took his law course at Washington and Lee University, graduating in 1905.

He began practice at Greenwood in 1906, and is senior of the law firm Tillman, Mays & Harris, with offices in Greenwood and Anderson.

Prior to the war with Germany he was captain of the Fifth Company, Coast Artillery, National Guard, of South Carolina. As commander of that company he was mustered into the National Army in July, 1917, and later was transferred to the command of Headquarters Company, Sixty-First Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. He went overseas to France in July, 1918, and before the signing of the armistice was promoted to major of the Second Battalion and transferred to the Sixty-Second Artillery. Major Tillman returned home in February, 1919, and upon his release from the army resumed his law practice.

Major Tillman has always been a keen student of politics and public questions, and has given an example of good citizenship in his home community. He is associated with a number of fraternal orders and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Miss Mary Fox, of Batesburg. Their three children are: Mary, Adeline and Sarah Stark.

CHARLES VALK BOYKIN is distinguished among the successful business men and executives of Charleston by the power of a creative faculty, which, supplemented with a high degree of business courage and energy, has enabled him in a few short years, from original resources consisting largely of "vision" of the future, to build up a great industry.

Mr. Boykin was born in Charleston in 1878, at the home of his mother, though his parents, Allen J. and Elizabeth C. (Courtney) Boykin, at that time lived in Kershaw County. The Boykins are a very prominent and historic family of Camden and Kershaw counties. Many details of the family history are contained in the work "Historic Camden" published a few years ago. The founder of the family came from England about 1760, and for his services in the Indian wars was given a crown grant of land consisting of about 11,000 acres a few miles below Camden. The Boykins have owned and occupied portions of that land ever since. The ancestral residence, now more than a century old, is still standing. Mr. Boykin's grandfather, Alexander Hamilton Boykin, though strongly opposed to secession, when secession became an actuality organized and fitted up at his own expense, including horses and other equipment, the noted Boykin Rangers. He commanded this body of men two years, most of his service being in Virginia.

Charles Valk Boykin came to Charleston when a boy and learned the trade of machinist in the shops of the old Valk and Murdoch Company on the waterfront. In a few years his qualifications stood as an expert machinist, particularly on boilers and marine machinery and equipment.

The Charleston Dry Dock & Medicine Company is chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. The pay roll of the company averages \$15,000 per week, many highly paid skilled mechanics being employed. The company is noted for its fine work in the manufacture of marine boilers. The traveling and portable cranes, lathes, drill presses, and particularly the

electric welding and compressed air machinery, are of the most modern type. The dry dock can take care of any ships that come into Charleston Harbor. Electric power is used exclusively. Adjoining property in addition to the original plat mentioned above has been purchased, affording ample room on the water front for further expansion. One feature is a yacht basin, built to give private dockage facilities for yachts. As the leading industrial enterprise of Charleston, a large degree of the credit due the present status of the company belongs to the indefatigable energy and enthusiasm of Charles V. Boykin.

Mr. Boykin married Miss Sarah Pearson Allen, of Charleston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Allen. Their three children are Mary Allen, Elizabeth Courtney and Charles V., Jr.

RT. REV. MGR. P. L. DUFFY, V. G., LL. D., LITT. D. It is not alone the people of the diocese of Charleston who appreciated the scholarly character and services of Doctor Duffy. His wisdom and learning and the ripe fruits of his experience were assets to the culture of the state as a whole.

Doctor Duffy, who was vicar general of the Catholic diocese of Charleston, spent most of his life in that city, making his preliminary studies in the public and private schools of Charleston. From there he entered Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, graduating with the first honors of his class and the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1875. On completing his course in theology he was accorded the degree A. M. in 1879, received the degree LL. D. in 1894, and the honorary degree Litt. D. was bestowed upon him in 1908 upon the occasion of the delivery of the Centennial Ode at the Centenary of that institution. Cardinal Gibbons, who conferred the degree, pronounced this ode a masterpiece.

In 1908 Doctor Duffy published a volume of poems, "A Wreath of Ilex Leaves," which was accorded generous and deserved praise by the press. He lectured before the College of Charleston on "The Ideal in Literature and Art," and also before the South Carolina Military Academy and elsewhere. He was a contributor to the Catholic Encyclopedia, the Library of Southern Literature, and other publications. At the request of the Daughters of the Confederacy he composed and read the ode on Memorial Day and on several occasions delivered memorial addresses.

Through all the years since his graduation, more than forty in number, Doctor Duffy was a very busy clergyman, devoting himself to the interests of his parish, especially to his schools and general educational work. He was appointed vicar general of the diocese of Charleston in 1911 and was made a prelate of the Papal Court with the title of Monsignor by Pope Benedict in 1917.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. L. Duffy, V. G., was born March 25, 1851, at Waterford, Ireland, and died July 22, 1919, at Charleston, South Carolina.

SAMUEL VINCENT TAYLOR is owner of the S. V. Taylor Department Store at Greeleyville, a business founded by his father, the late Samuel J. Taylor, who deserves the historical credit of being the founder of Greeleyville, and for many years

closely associated with every phase of its development and improvement.

Samuel J. Taylor was born at Charleston in 1840. In 1861 at the age of twenty-one he entered the Confederate army, serving as color bearer of the Sixth South Carolina Regiment, Jenkin's Brigade, Longstreet's Corps. He was a soldier from the beginning to the end of the war and saw much of the strenuous fighting in Virginia. In the ten years that followed the war he was stanchly allied with the good citizens of South Carolina in striving to save the state from the ruin of reconstruction and took a prominent part in the campaign of 1876 which restored white man's government and resulted in the election of Governor Wade Hampton. He was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Hampton.

In the meantime Samuel J. Taylor had come to the present site of Greeleyville in 1872. In partnership with S. J. Hudson he bought several hundred acres of timber, and began the manufacture of turpentine and rosin. Later he bought out his partner and took in his brother-in-law, W. S. Varner, and they were associated for a number of years. Samuel J. Taylor was an expert in the naval stores industry, and his enterprise was the source of most of the prosperity of the people then living in this vicinity. His timber holdings became exhausted after about fifteen years. It had been his intention to remove his turpentine equipment to new territory. However, he was very much attached to Greeleyville, had acquired a large body of land there, and had also begun the mercantile business and for both financial and sentimental reasons he elected to remain at Greeleyville.

In promoting a town community here he was actuated by the most liberal motives and wisdom. He practically donated building lots to every industrious and capable man who applied and who would agree to construct and improve a good home. He also gave land freely for street, churches and schools, and long before his death had the satisfaction of seeing his dreams realized in a beautiful town with good streets, good homes and business institutions, and surrounded by a fine civic atmosphere.

Samuel J. Taylor died January 12, 1912, after forty years of residence at Greeleyville. He married Julia Marie DuBose, who is also deceased. Her father was Dr. James M. DuBose of Sumter. Samuel J. Taylor was the father of four children: Lula T., wife of M. D. DeLong, of Charleston; Samuel V.; Dr. E. O., who died October 23, 1918, a practicing physician of Greeleyville, and a graduate of the University of Maryland; and Dr. W. L., a practicing dentist of Kingstree, South Carolina.

Samuel Vincent Taylor was born at Greeleyville November 24, 1878. He attended the local schools and the Furman University at Greenville, and as a young man found employment in his father's store. He mastered the business, assumed many of the responsibilities of its management, and before his father's death he bought the business and has since conducted it as the S. V. Department Store. This business supplies all the varied demands for merchandise in and around Greeleyville, and the stock is carried in a large and well equipped building, 93 by 100 feet.

Mr. Taylor is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner,



*S. J. Taylor*





being a member of Omar Temple of the Shrine at Charleston. He married Miss Martha Elizabeth Murchison of Camden. They have one son, Samuel Vincent, Jr.

**HON. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN.** Probably the most impressive tribute to the late Senator Tillman consists in the simple fact that at the end of his long life his old associates and admirers could speak of him not in the exaggerated terms of partisan hero-worship, but could depict in him real greatness as a man and public leader with many of the frailties of human nature. Error is part of struggle and aspiration, or, as another great American expressed it, the successful man decides and executes promptly and makes a few mistakes.

Therefore it was the supreme good fortune of Mr. Tillman that his life story could be told without qualifications or apologies, and doubtless few biographies of South Carolina's eminent men will better stand the test of time and criticism than his. A good, brief outline of his career is that written by his friend and associate Mr. J. Broadus Knight, clerk of the United States District Court at Greenville. With some abbreviation and modifications Mr. Knight's article as it appeared in the "News and Courier" July 4, 1918, the day following Senator Tillman's death, is quoted as follows:

"Benjamin Ryan Tillman, of Trenton, Edgefield county, South Carolina, was born August 11, 1847, on his father's plantation about twelve miles southwest of the present town of Edgefield. He was the son of Benjamin Ryan Tillman and Sophia Hancock and was the youngest of eleven children. There were seven boys, one of whom, Thomas F. Tillman, was killed in the Mexican war. Another, George D. Tillman, served as Congressman from that district for nineteen years.

"Young Tillman's father died when he was two and one-half years old, and he was brought up by his mother on the plantation. He studied at home under private tutors, one of whom was Miss Annie Arthur, a sister of Chester A. Arthur, later president of the United States. When he reached the age of fourteen his mother sent him to a high school at Liberty Hill in Edgefield county, and for three years he studied under the famous teacher, George Galphin. It was here that he secured the foundation for an education which was later to be broadened by extensive reading. He was especially proficient in Latin, and for years spent several hours each day acquainting himself with works of the old masters. In July of 1864 he quit school and volunteered for service in the Confederate army. While on his way to the army he was taken ill, and as a result of this attack lost his left eye by an abscess and was an invalid for two years.

"He returned to his home and spent the next twenty years, from 1866 to 1886, with the exception of a year in Florida, reading and studying and looking after his farming interests. Having a retentive mind he forgot nothing practically that he ever read.

"In 1876, while a member of a local military company, the Sweetwater Saber Club, he took part in the Hamburg riot just across the Savannah River from the city of Augusta, Georgia. In this riot one white man and a score or more of negroes

were killed. Some two weeks later as a member of the same club he participated in the Ellenton riot, where many additional blacks were killed. The negroes were in absolute control of the politics in South Carolina, and strong measures were necessary for the whites to maintain supremacy. These riots caused a Congressional investigation by President Grant, but resulted in nothing.

"In 1885 Tillman began his agitation for higher education for the boys and girls of the farming class in South Carolina. It was in this year, when thirty-eight years of age, that he faced his first audience in the state. This speech was known as his Bennettsville speech and created deep interest among the farmers all over the country. During the next three years he continued writing a series of letters to the Charleston papers pleading for the farmers to assert their rights against the politicians around the court houses in the various counties who were then parceling out the political offices.

"He was urged to run for Governor in 1888, but declined. In 1890, as the result of his continued agitation, the farmers' movement had gained such headway and there was such a demand for him to offer himself for Governor that he could not refuse. He entered the race and after one of the most bitter campaigns in history was overwhelmingly elected. In 1898 he was reelected Governor.

"One of the most notable acts of his career as Governor was the establishment of what is known as the primary system. Under this system the people of South Carolina have a right to go to the polls, and a farmer's vote counts for just as much as that of a lawyer's or court house politician. In this way the state was freed from ring-rule, and the people in each county were given a voice in naming the candidates for election to the various offices. Thus was displaced the small coterie of politicians who had heretofore met and slated their candidates behind closed doors.

"True to his promise made on the stump, Tillman set about to establish higher institutions of learning for the boys and girls of the state. His efforts in this behalf resulted in the establishment of Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College for boys at Fort Mill, Calhoun's old home in Oconee county, and the establishment of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for girls at Rock Hill. Under a system of scholarships it was made possible for boys and girls of scant means to attend college.

"His next step was the passage of a law to curtail whiskey selling. South Carolina had at that time local option, or the old bar room system. After months of study and thousands of miles spent in travel in making investigations Tillman asked the Legislature to pass what was later known as the dispensary law. Under this act the state undertook to manufacture and dispense alcoholic drinks to its citizens. Many restrictions were thrown around the sale of intoxicants, and in this way considerable curtailment of whiskey drinking resulted. When first established the dispensary was looked on with great disfavor in certain sections of the state and, under authority given him by law, Tillman appointed detectives to hunt down violators. These came to be known as 'Tillman's Spies.' At Darlington, in 1894, feeling ran so high that a riot resulted and several citizens and constables were killed. The

Governor promptly called out the State Militia and the riot was quelled. Thousands of dollars were poured into the treasury of the state in profits derived from the dispensary. But in after years the management of the dispensary fell into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, and the institution was brought into disrepute. Then, too, there was a widespread sentiment favoring prohibition sweeping the country, and the people demanded further curtailment, which was not permissible under the dispensary law. By many the dispensary was regarded as a failure, but as a step toward ultimate prohibition it must be deemed to have been a decided success.

"In 1894, after having served the state as Governor for four years, Tillman entered the race for the United States Senate against Gen. M. C. Butler. He was easily elected and went to Washington in 1895. He was opposed to the policies of President Cleveland, and soon after entering the Senate made what has become known as his 'pitchfork speech.' This speech was a masterpiece and is, perhaps, one of the bitterest arraignments of a president ever made in the history of this country. At the next election the republicans came into power, and as a member of the minority from that time until 1913 he had to content himself with watching the republicans pass what they considered by them 'necessary legislation.' At one time during this period the Senate consisted of ninety members, sixty of whom were republicans. As a result the minority could do little more than 'make them go slow,' as Tillman said.

"Tillman's fame as an orator and stump speaker had preceded him, and from 1896 to 1908 his services were in great demand by managers of lecture bureaus. He traversed the country from ocean to ocean and visited practically every state in the Union. He had many subjects, but probably the most famous speech delivered on such occasions was 'The Race Problem,' which did much toward educating the people of the North as to the true conditions in the South.

"In 1906, with the republicans still in control, and while a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, the republican members of that committee disagreed among themselves as to who should handle an important piece of legislation on the floor of the Senate known as the rate bill. Rather than see one of the republican members get the honor three or four of them joined with the democratic members and placed Tillman in charge. Perhaps this is the first instance in history where a member of the minority party was given the task of handling important majority legislation. Few people know that Senator Tillman prepared and had inserted in this bill what is known as the anti-free pass amendment, but it was through his individual efforts that this legislation was obtained.

"Soon after Senator Tillman entered the Senate he was placed on the great committee on naval affairs, and as a member of that committee he became greatly interested in everything pertaining to the navy and its welfare. One of his greatest efforts in the Senate was to compel the manufacturers of armor plate to sell their product to the government at a reasonable price. His exposure

of the Armor Plate Trust in 1897 saved the government hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"In 1902, while a member of this committee, the Senator conceived the idea of a great navy yard on the South Atlantic coast. There was a naval station at Port Royal, South Carolina, but on account of its location, and upon the recommendation of a board of engineers of the navy, it was decided to place the station at Charleston. This he had done, and that was the beginning of the present Charleston Navy Yard. This yard is seven miles from the ocean and has the advantage of being out of reach of shells from an enemy fleet in the open sea.

"After his handling of the 'rate bill' and the notoriety that came to him as a result, Tillman's services as a lecturer were still more in demand and for six months, in 1907, he spoke almost daily. This, coupled with his arduous duties in the Senate in the winter of 1907-1908, brought about a paralytic stroke in February of 1908. This disabled him for several months, and in the summer of that year, with Mrs. Tillman, he took an extended trip through Europe. In the fall he returned in much better physical condition and resumed his work in the Senate. In 1910, while on a visit to his home in Trenton, he suffered a second stroke and for several weeks was compelled to remain at home.

"Senator Tillman possessed all the attributes of a great man. He sprang from the common people and devoted his life to the upbuilding of his people and his state. He was a farmer, and his great life work consisted principally in helping the farmers of South Carolina and trying to give them greater opportunities in life.

"Those with whom Senator Tillman associated soon learned that he had the utmost contempt for idleness. He was never idle a moment himself, and to see anyone around him idle seemed to make him nervous and irritable, and he soon suggested something for the idler to do. He was industrious and diligent, and as a result of those great characteristics he left monuments to his name as he passed along his long political career—monuments which will grow greater and bigger as the years pass by. He was honest and sincere, and has been known for many years throughout the nation as 'Honest Ben.' He was frank and blunt in his expressions, and never spoke a word he did not sincerely believe to be the truth. He was kind and sympathetic and never lost the opportunity to do good to his fellow men; and he loved his own people, the farmers of South Carolina, with a devotion which is rarely equalled. Lastly, Senator Tillman was a brave and courageous man, and being once convinced of the justice of his cause, he went into the battle unafraid. Truth and justice were his only guides."

Another source of interesting information concerning Senator Tillman is Col. August Kohn, of Columbia, who as a newspaper man began his career when Tillman was making his first campaign for governor, and was an intimate of the Senator for nearly thirty years. In describing some of the elements of his political strength and his public achievement Colonel Kohn writes:

"No man in South Carolina has gone through more heated campaigns than Senator Tillman. There never was a more bitter or more intense campaign than those of 1890 and 1892. Senator

Tillman was a keen observer, an apt coiner, a user of trite phrases and expressions, and had a way of reaching his audiences that was peculiar to him. There has never been a public man in South Carolina who could so effectively reach an average audience as Tillman. I remember that in 1892, at one of the campaign meetings, before the speaking began, it was generally agreed that the audience was hostile to him. He appreciated that fact and saw there were very many in the audience who were antagonistic to him, and instead of trying to placate the crowd he proceeded to curse them out for their indifference to him and his work, and finally, when the returns were received he carried the county, and the general impression was that he had won to himself an audience that, at the beginning, was entirely in opposition to him. One of the strongholds that Senator Tillman had on the people of South Carolina, particularly in the days when he made his county to county canvass, was the absolute faith in the honesty of Ben Tillman. There is no question about the fact that the vast majority of people in South Carolina then, as now, believed absolutely in the personal honesty of Senator Tillman. That was his strength in South Carolina, and subsequently in Washington."

Of his work while governor and United States Senator Colonel Kohn writes:

"Of course the dispensary will always be one of the big facts to be credited or charged to Senator Tillman. His real reasons for advocating the dispensary were, first, to abolish the bar rooms, and, second, to save the state from prohibition. At the time that the dispensaries were inaugurated there is no question to the fact that Senator Tillman was opposed to prohibition. He sincerely believed that the dispensary was a great system and if it had been honestly conducted would have been the best solution of the problem. Later on he stated that the dispensary had brought South Carolina nearer to prohibition by showing that the liquor question could be handled.

"But it is going to take a great deal of space to go into all of these matters. Senator Tillman in his final message to the General Assembly recounted his achievements in this summary: 1st: The erection and endowment of Clemson College. 2d: The overthrow of the Coosaw monopoly. 3d: The just and suitable assessment of taxes on railroads and other corporations and the victory of the courts compelling them to pay. 4th: The passage of the dispensary law and the destruction of the bar rooms. 5th: Refunding of the state debt, which saves seventy-eight thousand a year in interest. 6th: The establishment of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women. 7th: Election of the railroad commissioners by the people, and allowing them to fix passenger and freight rates. 8th: The inauguration of the primary system of party nominations for all offices in the gift of the people.

"In his career as United States Senator he laid claim to the constitutional convention held in South Carolina in 1895; to the Charleston Navy Yard, to the enlargement of the navy, to the handling of the armor plate by the Government, to Camp Jackson at Columbia, the placing of South Carolina in its proper light before the country, and other matters."

In 1868, when twenty years of age, Mr. Tillman married Miss Sallie Starke, of Elbert County, Georgia. To this union were born six children, including: Benjamin Ryan Tillman, Jr., Capt. Henry C. Tillman, Melona, who married Charles S. Moore, a lawyer of Atlantic City, New Jersey; Miss Sophia, who married Henry Hughes; Sallie May, who married John Shuler.

Colonel Kohn describes some of his early visits to the Tillman home, when Mr. Tillman was governor. "He always showed the greatest affection for his family, and there has never been a whisper or unkind word about his family life. He and Mrs. Tillman were married in 1868, have always been the most devoted of companions, and she was the one person in the world who had final influence over him. Whatever Mrs. Tillman said was final with him, and it was really beautiful to see the utter devotion of Senator Tillman to his wife and children. One of the sorest afflictions of his married life was the killing of his eldest daughter, Addie, by lightning."

Colonel Kohn also has this interesting paragraph concerning his literary gifts and output: "Some day someone will collect, and perhaps publish, some of the very excellent things that Senator Tillman has left in writing, and they will show what a master of language he was. There are a large number of pamphlets containing addresses and speeches prepared by Tillman, but perhaps the best of these are his speeches made at the constitutional convention on the suffrage question, and why South Carolina, in his opinion, had to restrict the ballot; then his speech on 'Massachusetts and South Carolina in the Revolution,' delivered in the United States Senate on Thursday, January 30, 1902; his address delivered at the Red Shirt reunion in Anderson in August, 1905, describing the struggles of the people of Edgefield county in 1876; his speech in the United States Senate in 1907, on the race problem, brought about by the Brownsville raid; his speech in the United States Senate in 1903, on 'Trusts and Monopolies'; his speech on Bimetallism and Industrial Slavery, in 1896, and his eulogy on Senator Earle. In this connection it is well to note that his messages as Governor of South Carolina are very illuminating as to the conditions that existed at that time. He always wrote forcefully, and up to the day when he was stricken in his last illness, so acute was his mind that he dictated with his well recognized terseness and virility and kept several stenographers on the 'jump' keeping up with his correspondence."

BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN for many years was closely associated with his honored father, the late Senator Tillman, as his principal aide and office manager during the Senator's long political career at Washington. For twenty years he was continuously with his father as chief secretary and in other capacities. His last years in Washington were spent as clerk of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, the committee of which his father was chairman. Since the death of Senator Tillman the son has resumed his residence on the Tillman plantation at Trenton.

Mr. Tillman was born in 1878, at the old Tillman home place, ten miles from the plantation where

Senator Tillman lived for so many years. This is in Edgefield County on the Augusta-Abbeville road. Benjamin R. Tillman now has charge of the Tillman plantation and estate near Trenton. He is a graduate of Clemson College with the class of 1896. He studied law at Georgetown College, but never practiced that profession. While so much of his time was spent with his father in politics and public affairs, Mr. Tillman has a comprehensive knowledge and keen enthusiasm for scientific agriculture, which was one of the hobbies of his honored father. The Tillman plantation, while always emphasizing the cotton crop, has been particularly famous as the first home of the commercial asparagus industry of South Carolina. The growing of asparagus on a commercial scale is one of the achievements properly credited to Senator Tillman, but frequently omitted from the long list of his achievements. Under the management of the son the Tillman plantation supplies a considerable part of the asparagus sent from Trenton to the northern markets.

Mr. Tillman is a Shriner, being a member of Hijiz Temple of Greenville, South Carolina, a member of the Episcopal Church.

**HON. DAVID WILLIAM GASTON, JR.** The name Gaston has been one of the most prominent in the South since early colonial times. Originally settled in Virginia, the Gastons in a later generation established their home in Aiken County, South Carolina. The great-grandfather of David William Gaston, Jr., had seven brothers, and from them have descended many branches of the family, including prominent citizens not only of South Carolina but of states further west, especially of Alabama and Texas.

In his own generation David William Gaston, Jr., has justified the honorable family traditions in his work as a lawyer and business man. He was born at Aiken, April 29, 1889, and is a son of David W. and Allie (Weathersby) Gaston. His father is one of the wealthy and representative citizens of Aiken, is an extensive planter and is president of the First National Bank of Aiken.

The son graduated from the Aiken Institute in 1906, from The Citadel at Charleston in 1910, and received his law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1912. Since then he has steadily gained increasing reputation as a lawyer at Aiken, and has a large and busy practice. Besides his professional work he is a planter and gives his supervision to the conduct of three excellent farms in Aiken County.

He was elected a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1918 to represent Aiken County. During the following session he was a member of the committees on banking and insurance, accounts, incorporations and privileges and elections.

In 1913 Mr. Gaston married Miss Belle Glover, of Graniteville, South Carolina. They have three children, two daughters, Katharine and Emma, and a son, David William Gaston, third, born May 8, 1920.

**CAPT. CHARLES WESLEY MULDROW**, member of the law firm of Arrowsmith, Muldrow, Bridges & Hicks

of Florence, twice gave up his promising position as a young lawyer to respond to the call of patriotic duty, at first on the Mexican border and then to go overseas and fight in France. He is an able lawyer as well as a splendid soldier.

He was born at Florence, June 17, 1886, son of James F. and Emma Lee (Hudgins) Muldrow. Captain Muldrow has acquired a very liberal education from different sources. He attended the graded schools at Florence, the South Carolina Citadel at Charleston, and the Law School of the University of South Carolina at Columbia and also the Council of Legal Education (Inns of Court) at London, England.

Early in his career as a lawyer he was elected and served as a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina in 1915-16. Having been educated in a military school, he organized Company K of the Second South Carolina Infantry, and was commissioned its captain June 19, 1916, was inducted into the Federal service July 4th, and shortly after that date until about March 20, 1917, was on duty along the Mexican border at El Paso, Texas.

Then followed a brief interval when he resumed his law practice, but on July 25, 1917, answered the call of the President and was assigned to the One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry at Camp Sevier. He was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train as adjutant of a Motor Battalion April 19, 1918, and left Camp Sevier for overseas duty May 21st of that year. He was with the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade throughout the active service of that organization. March 1, 1919, he was ordered to England on detached service from Le Mans, France, and returned to the United States July 18, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, July 26th.

Since he returned to his home state he was appointed August 5, 1919, a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor R. A. Cooper.

Captain Muldrow, whose home is at Florence, is unmarried. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, is affiliated with Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of Charleston Lodge No. 242 of the Elks, Gate City Council No. 105, Junior Order United American Mechanics and Walnut Camp No. 52, Woodmen of the World.

**ROBERT L. GUNTER** recently rounded out ten years of consecutive service as solicitor of the Second Judicial Circuit. As a lawyer his name has been recognized as representing all the ablest qualities of the profession in Aiken County for the past twenty years.

Mr. Gunter also represents an old and prominent family in the state. The Gunters came to South Carolina from Virginia prior to the Revolution. One of the name was killed during the war for independence. In subsequent generations the name has become known also in the states of Georgia, Alabama and Texas, and in those localities is associated with men of wealth and prominence.

Richard Gunter was grandfather of Robert L. The latter was born in 1869, in that part of Lexington County now included in Aiken County and is a son of M. T. and Tabitha (Sawyer) Gunter. His father



*C. W. Muldrow*



was a Confederate soldier and was first lieutenant of Company I, Twentieth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. He was wounded in the Valley of Virginia near the Berryville Turnpike, while leading his company. He served in the Legislature for two terms. R. L. Gunter's mother's father was George Sawyer, a prominent citizen of Edgefield District, of the section now known as the "Ridge Section." Her mother was a Lovelace of the same section and at one time represented Aiken County in the Legislature.

Robert L. Gunter acquired his high school education at Leesville, attended Newberry College, and graduated in 1892. He studied law one year in the University of Michigan and one year in the University of South Carolina, graduated from the latter institution in 1895. He was admitted to the bar in 1895 and began practice the same year. He also had the special honor and responsibility of being a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1895. He was one of the youngest members of that body, but his youth was no bar to effective counsel and much hard work in formulating the new organic law of the state.

Mr. Gunter has had his home at Aiken since 1900, and he developed a large general practice. In 1910 he was elected solicitor of the Second Judicial Circuit, and his tenure of that office has been made continuous by reelection based on the high quality of the service which he has rendered. His circuit embraces Aiken, Barnwell, Bamberg and Allendale counties. Mr. Gunter was also a member of the Legislature in 1901-02. He has been more or less identified with the politics of his county and state since 1895.

During the war he was especially active in behalf of Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Lutheran Church. He married Miss Lula P. Jackson, of Aiken County, in 1898.

HON. JOSEPH ANDREW BERRY, of Orangeburg, lawyer and present speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives, has among other distinctions the unique one of being the youngest grandson of a Revolutionary soldier in America.

His grandfather and Revolutionary patriot was James Berry, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1736. It is probable that the original spelling of the name in Ireland was Barry. With his young wife and child James Berry came to America about 1758, locating in the Orangeburg district. He was a weaver by trade, and a century or more ago he wove dress goods and other clothes on hand looms, most of his output being used for ladies' apparel. James Berry was about forty years of age when the colonies revolted and began their struggle for independence. He joined with the Carolina patriots in that struggle and fought gallantly as a soldier. James Berry rounded out almost a century of life, dying in the thirties. The wife he brought with him from Ireland died, and in the Orangeburg district he married a second time.

By his second wife he was the father of James Brewton Berry, who was born near Branchville in 1806 and died near there in 1888. James Brewton Berry was a man of prominence in his community

and helped in the building of the old Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, one of the first railroads built in America, and now a part of the Southern Railway system. He was also twice married, Sallie Street, of St. George, South Carolina, the mother of Joseph A. Berry, being his second wife.

Joseph Andrew Berry was born at Branchville in Orangeburg County, June 1, 1876, his birth occurring about a hundred and forty years after the birth of his grandfather and just a century after the Declaration of Independence, which the soldier service of his grandfather helped to make valid.

The vicinity of Branchville is the ancestral home of the Berry family, and there Joseph A. Berry spent his early life. His mother died when he was eight years of age, and his aged father died four years later. He was then without anyone to give him parental attention, and the rest of his boyhood days were very hard and entirely without any promise. However, he had attended local schools pretty regularly up to the time of his father's death and thereafter whenever it was possible for him to do so. His education was very limited. He did not have the opportunity to attend even a high school, but in 1897 he entered the law offices of Glaze & Herbert at Orangeburg for the purpose of reading law, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in May, 1898. This was just at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He immediately volunteered for service with the Edisto Rifles of Orangeburg, under command of Capt. D. O. Herbert. With the muster into service of his company as a part of the Independent Battalion he was appointed a corporal, and when the Second South Carolina regiment of infantry was organized under the command of Col. Willie Jones he was transferred to Company K and appointed first sergeant, with which command he was mustered out of the service in Augusta, Georgia, on April 19, 1899, after almost a year's service, a part of which was spent in Cuba. After the Spanish-American war he re-enlisted in the Edisto Rifles, served as a lieutenant and for several years as captain of this company in the South Carolina National Guard. Subsequently he was major on the staff of Gen. Willie Jones.

Mr. Berry has resided and practiced his profession in Orangeburg since 1900, with William C. Wolfe, his law partner, under the firm name of Wolfe & Berry, with a splendid degree of success. He is a member of the State Bar Association and has been honored with the position of first vice president. He served as secretary and treasurer of the Orangeburg County Democratic Executive Committee from 1904 to 1918, and has been the member of the State Democratic Executive Committee for Orangeburg County since 1914. He was elected to represent Orangeburg County in the House of Representatives in 1914, and his service has been made continuous by subsequent elections. In 1917 he was chosen speaker pro tempore and was similarly honored by his colleagues in the House in 1919. He is also chairman of the judiciary committee and the chairman of the committee on rules; a member of the state canal commission, and the special committee of the Legislature appointed to revise the tax laws of the state. In the Legislature he has displayed ability of leadership, force as a debater,

and delivered some of the best speeches heard in the House of Representatives since he became a member. Conspicuous among his speeches may be mentioned those made by him in behalf of the establishment of a state highway commission, a state budget law, the institution and retention of the state tax commission, the building of a larger Citadel and a bill to repeal the law prohibiting Greek letter fraternities in state institutions. The judiciary committee at the close of the 1920 session presented him with a magnificent gold watch in appreciation of his services.

Mr. Berry missed an education himself, but he is a strong advocate of the subject and has urged it in many a schoolhouse in his county. He has also supported with enthusiasm the establishment and growth of the Dixie Library in Orangeburg and is a life member of the organization. During the World war he was county chairman of the War Savings Stamp campaigns, and was on duty as a speaker with nearly every patriotic drive made in the county. Mr. Berry is a member of the Methodist Church, is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, past exalted ruler of the Elks and also a member of the Masonic order.

October 10, 1900, he married Miss Fannie Pike, of Orangeburg. Their three children are James Brewton, Richard Pike and Joseph Andrew.

CLARENCE J. FICKLING, the active president and manager of the Commercial Bank of Blackville, is a member of an old and honored Barnwell County family, and was a successful farmer in this locality before he became a banker.

Mr. Fickling was born in Barnwell County, December 30, 1881. Four brothers named Fickling came out of England and were settlers in the southern states prior to the Revolutionary war, taking part in that struggle. His great-grandfather was Rev. William Fickling, a Baptist minister, who was active in the organization of the Blackville Baptist Church in 1846, and for many years carried on the work of the ministry in the southwestern portions of South Carolina. The grandfather of the Blackville banker was Henry S. Fickling and the father, F. G. Fickling, both natives of Barnwell County. The latter is still active as a farmer. He married Emma J. Hair, daughter of J. Pinckney and Mary E. (Owens) Hair, both of whom were also natives of South Carolina.

Henry S. Fickling, subject's grandfather, served as a soldier in the Confederate army, and was in active service throughout the entire war.

Clarence J. Fickling was second in a family of three sons. He was reared and educated in Barnwell County, finishing his education in Clemson College. After his college course he returned to the farm and was interested in agricultural matters for several years. He still owns some valuable and extensive planting interests in the county. From 1909 to 1912 he served as cashier of the Bank of Western Carolina, and in February, 1917, was instrumental in organizing the Commercial Bank of Blackville. Since its organization he has served as vice president and manager and is now president and manager.

October 30, 1902, he married Miss Maude G.

Hair, a daughter of James Marshall Hair, of Williston, South Carolina. Mrs. Fickling's sister is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her father served in the Confederate army, was wounded and left for dead on the field. He was hit in the right temple by a Minnie ball, which cut his right optic nerve and took out a molar on the left side of his jaw. Life was discovered in him the next morning, and he was taken and cared for. After the war he married and raised a large family. He moved to Williston, South Carolina, where he followed the business of planting until his death at the age of seventy-one, in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Fickling have four living children: Sarah, Edina Bell, Sophia and Robert Bruce. Mr. Fickling is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a prominent member of the Blackville Baptist Church, having served as deacon and treasurer for the past ten years. He has been an active factor in the practical matters of the town, and served two years, 1918-19, as mayor. He is a member of the County Board of Education, 1919-1920.

CHARLES AURELIUS SMITH. While he came Timmons ville a young college graduate with no special recommendation and without capital, the late Charles Aurelius Smith long before his death was one of the foremost men in business, banking and citizenship in that community. He ran for governor of South Carolina, in 1914 and served his state as lieutenant governor for four years.

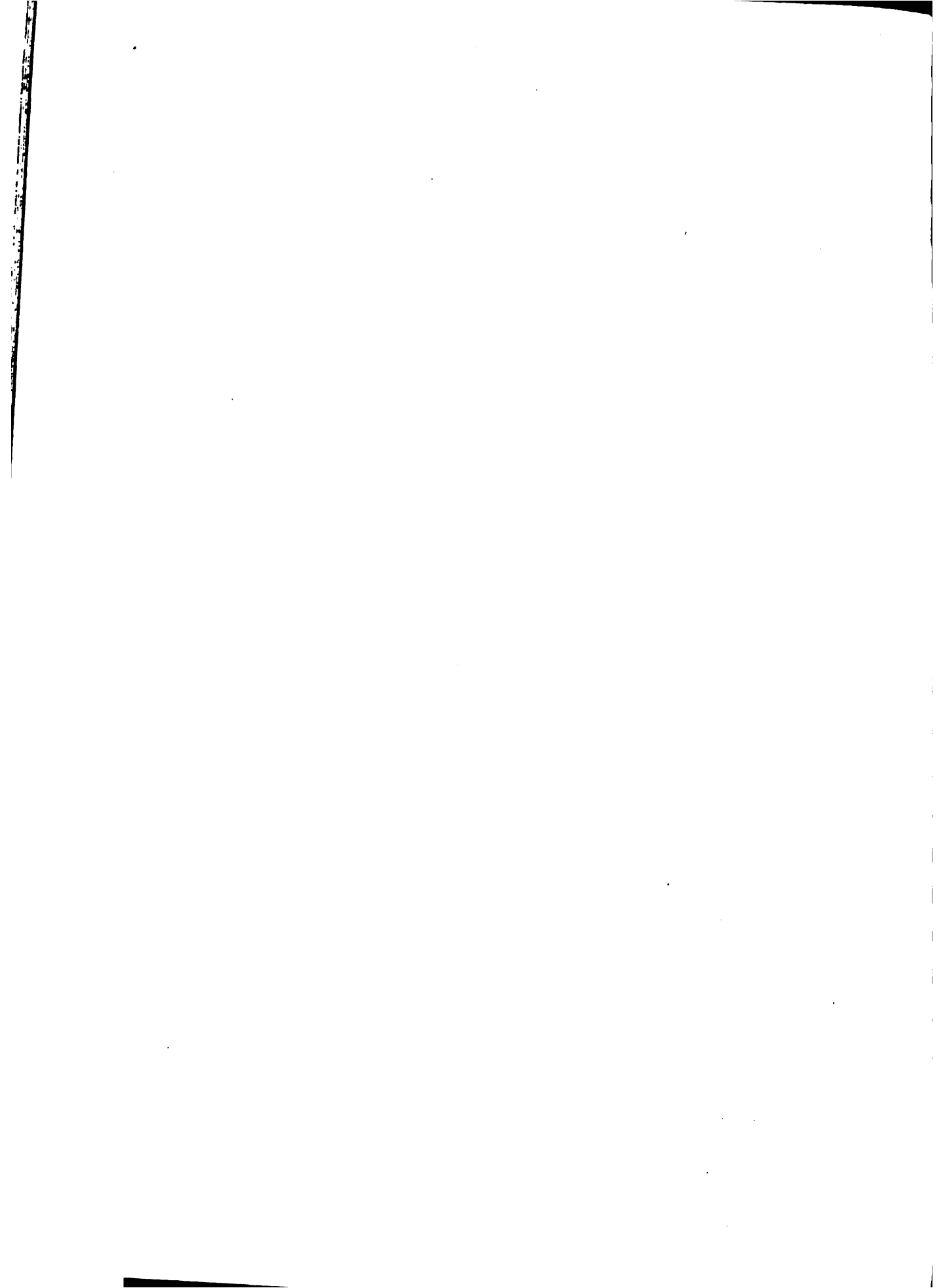
Mr. Smith who died March 31, 1916, was born in North Carolina January 22, 1861, son of Joseph Smith, and of an old North Carolina family. He lived his early life on his father's farm, attended the rural schools, but for his higher education had to resort to close economy of his resources and even to borrow money to complete his education in Wake Forest College. He prepared for college in the Reynoldson Male Institute in Gates County, North Carolina. On borrowed money he entered Wake Forest College in 1879 and by good use of his time and opportunities earned his A. B. degree in 1882. He at once began teaching school in order to pay off his debt, and it was school work that brought him to Timmons ville, South Carolina. From school work he soon entered on a business career, and the energy and good judgment with which he prosecuted every enterprise brought him to the head of many of the leading companies in Florence County. He was president of the Citizens Bank of Timmons ville, president of the Timmons ville Oil Company, president of the Charles A. Smith Company, general merchandise, president of the Smith-Williams Company of Lake City, and was also organizer and president of the Bank of Lynchburg, South Carolina. He was a democrat in politics and held the office of mayor of Timmons ville for several years beginning in 1903.

The late Mr. Smith was one of the most prominent Baptist laymen in South Carolina. He was chosen president of the Baptist State Convention in 1903, was made vice president of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1905, and for a number of years was also moderator of the Welsh Neck Baptist Association. He was president of the Board of Trustees of Furman University, trustee of Greenville Female





*Chas. H. Smith*



College, and a trustee of Welsh Neck High School. As a man he was quiet and unobtrusive in spite of the energy with which he directed his affairs, and his career throughout was one of high service.

January 3, 1884, he married Fanny L. Byrd. They were the parents of nine children.

C. Ray Smith, who has succeeded his father as head of the Citizens Bank of Timmonsville, was born in that town July 29, 1889. He was educated in the local public schools and in 1906 took his A. B. degree from his father's alma mater, Wake Forest College in North Carolina. For two years he was assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank, was manager of the Charles A. Smith Company, and upon the death of his father became president of this company, president of the Citizens Bank, vice president of the Smith-Williams Company of Lake City, and a director of the Timmonsville Oil Mill. He is also active in Baptist affairs, is trustee of Coker College and superintendent of a Sunday school. November 25, 1915, he married Miss Hallie Carrison of Camden, South Carolina. They have one daughter, Margaret Carrison.

Another son of Charles A. Smith is Charles Lucien Smith. He attended the Hartsville High School and for two years was a student in Furman University. He began his business career as assistant manager in the Charles A. Smith Company at Timmonsville and is now vice president and manager and a director of the National Bank of Lamar. He married Ruby Lowman of Timmonsville. They have two children, Frances Myers and Jane Lowman.

THOMAS LOWNDES WRAGG, who is manager of the Western Carolina Bank at Blackville, has had an active business career of more than a quarter of a century. Most of his life has been spent in other states, but he belongs to one of the old colonial families of Charleston, where the Wraggs settled about 1700.

They are of English ancestry, and all accounts show that in South Carolina they have been a family of substantial means and exceptional social position and character. During the earlier generations the intermarriages were practically restricted to persons of the same section, and the first arrivals intermarried at once with members of the French Huguenot colony.

The first immigrants to South Carolina of the Wragg family were two brothers, Samuel and Joseph Wragg. While the exact date of their coming has been lost, there is an interesting historical record concerning Samuel Wragg, who on the 6th of March, 1710-11, delivered to the council a letter from the Lords Proprietors. In 1712 he was a member of the Provincial House of Commons and in 1717 was a member of the council.

In 1718, while outward bound from Charleston to England, his vessel was overtaken by the pirate "Blackbeard" just off the Charleston bar, and he was despoiled of a large amount of specie, threatened with death, subjected to many hardships and humiliations before being released and allowed with his young son, William, to return to Charleston.

When the province was transferred to the Crown, Samuel Wragg was a member of the council, as was later his brother Joseph. These brothers were

merchants in Charleston, as they had apparently been in London, probably in connection with their uncle, William Wragg, who seems to have been a wealthy merchant of London. Family tradition makes the two brothers sons of a Mr. John Wragg of Chesterfield, Derbyshire. On coming to the province they were well provided with capital, and their means must have been substantially increased, since they ranked among the wealthy citizens of the Carolinas, and when they died both left large fortunes for that period. The brothers married sisters, daughters of Jacques du Bosc, a French Huguenot immigrant who became a merchant at Charleston.

Samuel Wragg purchased and settled the Ashley Barony on Ashley River. William Wragg, who was the son captured by Blackbeard, achieved rank as a man of ability, fortune and the highest character. He declined from delicacy and disinterestedness the position of chief justice of the colony, though he served as a member of the council. In 1777, for his loyalty to the Crown, he suffered expulsion from his native land and on his voyage to England was drowned off the coast of Holland. According to the writer, Henry A. M. Smith, he was the only native born South Carolinian to whom a memorial exists in Westminster Abbey.

On a chart published in the July, 1918, issue of the "South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine," the authority for the Wragg descent prior to the two brothers who came to South Carolina is largely traditional from a manuscript made by the late William Wragg Smith for Henry A. Middleton. The connection between the brothers and their uncle, William Wragg, and the latter's children is from records in this country and other old records and are the data for the later descent. The chart is as accurate as possible.

The oldest example of the Wragg coat of arms is an old piece of silver, the hall mark of which is about 1731. This came down to the descendants of Joseph Wragg, and is described "Or, a fesse azure, a canton azure charged with a fleur de lys." In books apparently owned by Mrs. Milward Poyson, a daughter of Hon. William Wragg, is a book plate showing a coat of arms with crest and motto above the name "William Wragg," but it is not apparent whether it was the Hon. William Wragg who died in 1777 or his son William who died in 1802. One volume in which the book plate is printed was published in 1801 and the other in 1803. The son may have used the book plate of his father. On this plate the canton is argent, likely a mistake, since by heraldic laws one metal argent should not be charged on another metal, so this canton should likely be azure as on the old piece of silver. On this book plate the crest is a demi-eagle with open wings, the motto "Est Ulubris."

Incidentally it should be noted that Mary Ashby, daughter of Shukhrugh Ashby of Quenby, England, married Rev. William Breckwith Wragge, vicar of Frisby, while in this country Samuel Wragg married Mary Ashby I'On, a descendant of John Ashby of Quenby in South Carolina, a collateral branch of Ashby of Quenby, England.

Considering now the immediate ancestry of Thomas Lowndes Wragg, his great-grandfather, Samuel Wragg, and his grandfather, Dr. John Ashby

Wragg, were both natives of Charleston. His grandfather practiced medicine for many years at Savannah, Georgia. The father of the Blackville banker, Thomas Wragg, was born at Savannah, and also earned a high position in the medical profession. He married Joseph L. Cooper, a native of Florida, her parents being natives of Georgia.

Thomas Lowndes Wragg, who was the second in a family of three children, was born at Thomasville, Georgia, April 15, 1872, and was reared and educated in Florida. At the age of eighteen he began his active career as a bookkeeper in St. Louis, Missouri. He was in that city nine years, spent three years in Charleston, and for five years was in the general offices of the Southern Railway at Washington. Mr. Wragg came to Blackville, South Carolina, in 1906, as cashier of the Bank of Blackville. Upon the merging of this with the Bank of Western Carolina he accepted the increased responsibilities of manager of the bank.

Mr. Wragg is a member of the Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and Woodmen of the World. In 1905 he married Miss Sevena Andrews, a daughter of John Andrews of Orangeburg. They have two children, Dorothy and Helen.

**WILLIAM ELLIOTT SPANN.** Those who note the notable figures in Bamberg County agriculture have no hesitation in pronouncing William Elliott Spann one of the most enterprising factors and one of the ablest cotton growers in the state. It is said that Mr. Spann had only seventy-five cents to his name when he came to Bamberg County, and he has used his opportunities and abilities so wisely as to accumulate a large plantation and has been one of the premier cotton growers of the county for a number of years.

He was born near Leesville in Lexington County, South Carolina, November 29, 1859. His grandfather was Henry Spann, a native of South Carolina, and one of the early circuit rider Methodist preachers of the state. His father was Philip C. Spann, who served as a Confederate soldier during the war and otherwise spent his time as a farmer. He married Jane Steadman, of Lexington County.

William Elliott Spann is the oldest of a family of nine children, all of whom are still living. He grew up on a farm and was twenty-two years of age when he came to that portion of old Barnwell County now Bamberg County. He soon distinguished himself by his ability to make a farm produce maximum crops of cotton and grain, and has greatly extended his possessions until he now has about 1,200 acres, mostly all of which is devoted to cotton, corn and tobacco. In several different years he has gathered 350 bales of cotton from 350 acres of land. Mr. Spann is a leader in agriculture, has considerable interests in local banks, and is known to have invested a large sum in Liberty bonds.

He married Miss Minnie Hutto, now deceased, and she was the mother of three children, Elliott Leland, Eva May and Blanche. Mrs. Spann came from one of the old South Carolina families.

The Spanns are an old South Carolina family and besides his father, the subject had three uncles

in the Confederate army, one of whom lost his life in one of the engagements. The family is of old Revolutionary stock and of English descent. At an early age William E. Spann had to start in to make his own way, as the war had destroyed the wealth of the Spann family. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

**ALBERT PERRY MANVILLE** is an honored veteran of the Confederate war, and for nearly half a century, from the close of the war until he retired, was one of the leading merchants of Barnwell.

Mr. Manville is of northern birth and ancestry. He was born in Milford, Connecticut, March 13, 1839. His grandfather, Uri D. Manville, was of French ancestry and was also a native of Milford, Connecticut. His father, Pernet Perry Manville, a native of Milford, was a carpenter by occupation. When Albert Perry was a small child the father came south to follow his trade in Florida and later located at Thomasville, Georgia. While there he was injured during his work and took up merchandising. In 1849 he went west to California, around the Horn, and died in that state. His wife was Harriet Buckingham, a native of Connecticut and of English ancestry.

Albert Perry Manville was the oldest of six children. He spent his boyhood days at Thomasville, Georgia, and at the age of twelve years came to live with his uncle, J. C. Buckingham, in Barnwell, South Carolina. His mother returned north to Connecticut. He worked at the tailor's trade, and was thus employed when the war broke out. He was one of the first to enlist in Captain Brown's company, and he heard the first guns in the war at Fort Sumter and the last fighting just before the surrender at Appomattox. He was in Company C of Kershaw's Second Regiment until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when he became a member of Company E, Colonel Hagood's First Regiment, being made orderly sergeant. He was wounded in the left arm at Savage Station on the York River Railroad, and after a period in hospital was granted a furlough of sixty days. He then rejoined his command and was transferred to Captain Wood's Company E, and continued with that gallant regiment of South Carolina troops until the close of the war. During the reconstruction days he took his part as a good citizen in putting down the radical rule.

He was treasurer of the democratic party during reconstruction days, and it is a known fact that Barnwell County was the best organized county in the state.

The war over he returned to Barnwell and engaged in merchandising, a business he followed until he retired. On March 27, 1867, Mr. Manville married Miss Alice Hart, daughter of Rev. Allen Hart, a Baptist minister, and granddaughter of John Hart. Both her father and grandfather were natives of South Carolina. Mrs. Manville was the second in a family of five children, and was reared and educated at Barnwell. To Mr. and Mrs. Manville were born seven children, and the two now living are Hattie B. and George W. Mr. Manville also has a grandson, Daniel P. Hartley, now fifteen years of age. Their son George is cashier of the Western Carolina Bank of Barnwell. Mr. and Mrs. Manville are active members of the Baptist Church.





*Thos. G. McLean*

The members of this church helped them celebrate their golden or fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1917.

**THOMAS GORDON McLEOD.** In his home county of Lee Thomas Gordon McLeod long ago established his prestige as an able and learned member of the bar. His services have not been within the strict limits of his profession, however, and again and again he has been called upon to act in positions of trust and responsibility involving large and important issues. For four years he was lieutenant governor of the state, has been a member of both houses of the Legislature, and in all his record there has been nothing to detract justly from his reputation as a lawyer, an upright gentleman and a forward-looking citizen.

He was born at Lynchburg, Sumter County, South Carolina, December 17, 1868, and is descended from James McLeod, a Scotchman, who came to the Carolinas before the Revolutionary war. His father William James McLeod was a merchant and farmer, and served as captain of Company E of the Sixth South Carolina Regiment throughout the war between the states. He married Miss Amanda Rogers, whose father William Rogers was of New England stock and came to the Carolinas from Connecticut in 1835.

Thomas G. McLeod once wrote in regard to his parentage, inheritance and early influences the following words: "My parents were both devoted Christians and the home influences were of the best. My mother died when I was but ten years of age; but her place was taken by my step-mother, and to her training and influence I am as much indebted for whatever success I have attained as I am to any other influence in my life. My early experience in my father's country store brought me in contact with all classes of people; and the knowledge there gained of human nature and the friendly meeting with people of all kinds and classes, appears to have been to me the most useful part of my life training and the foundation certainly of whatever success I have attained in public life."

Besides the incidents and experience thus noted Mr. McLeod also came in contact with the practical work of the South Carolina farm and is strictly speaking country bred, though most of his boyhood was spent in the Village of Lynchburg. He attended private schools and in 1892 finished the classical course and was awarded the A. B. degree by Wofford College. He also took a summer course in law at the University of Virginia. For a year he taught at Bethel Academy and another year at Line Academy and in 1896 was admitted to the bar. He soon returned home to take charge of the family business affairs during the last illness of his father and was thus engaged until 1903, when he removed to Bishopville and began the practice at law about the same time that Lee County was created.

For fully twenty years he has been regarded as a leader in the public life of his community. He was elected to represent Sumter County in the Legislature until 1901. In 1902 he was chosen the first senator from Lee County, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1904. He was elected lieutenant governor without opposition in 1906 and 1908.

Mr. McLeod is possessed of a magnetic personality and has many of the qualifications of the true orator. He was one of the most effective platform speakers in every cause and movement related to the prosecution of the World war, speaking in behalf of Liberty Loans, Red Cross and other drives. He was appointed chairman of the local exemption board of Lee County and for nearly two years patriotic work had priority over all his private interests.

Mr. McLeod has extensive farm interests. He is attorney for and director of the Bishopville National Bank, is president of the Bishopville Telephone Company and was formerly president of the W. J. McLeod Company. Recently he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee for the purpose of reducing the cotton acreage. For years he has been a working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and as district director he spent much time in the movement for raising funds for the Methodist Church. In 1916 he was appointed a trustee of Winthrop College and is still on the board. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Kappa Alpha College fraternity.

December 31, 1902, he married Miss Elizabeth Alford, daughter of W. McD. and Sarah E. Alford of Marion County. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have four children: Alford McD.; Thomas G.; Lucy Wood and Yancey Alford.

**GEORGE ALEXANDER JENNINGS,** the present county treasurer of Bamberg County, is an honored resident of that locality and a man who for his advancement in the world has depended almost entirely upon the virtues of hard work and an honest and straightforward character.

Mr. Jennings was born in Orangeburg County, January 22, 1854. Three months after his birth his father, George Jennings, was accidentally killed. George Jennings was a farmer and a son of John Jennings, a native of Orangeburg County. This branch of the Jennings family was established in South Carolina, coming from England, about 1737. The mother of George Alexander Jennings was Harriet L. Moody, who was born in Orangeburg County, a daughter of John Moody. She was the mother of five children, George Alexander being the youngest.

The latter lived on a farm in Bamberg County from the age of thirteen and had a common school education, supplemented by advanced training in a military academy at Charlotte, North Carolina, and at Porter Military Academy at Charleston. After completing his education he held positions as book-keeper for such prominent men as Col. John F. Folk, Rice Coplin, H. C. Folk and General Bamberg. He was with General Bamberg at the time of the latter's death. After that for some years Mr. Jennings represented the Simmons Hardware Company until he was elected county treasurer of Bamberg County in 1912. He has had no opposition for that office and has given a faithful and efficient administration of its affairs. Mr. Jennings has been active politically and for several terms was secretary of the County Democratic Club. He was a member of the city council for two terms. He is

a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

November 22, 1876, Mr. Jennings married Miss Julia Slater, a native of Bamberg County, and daughter of John D. Slater. The Slaters are an old South Carolina family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mrs. Jennings is a niece of Gen. F. M. Bamberg, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Bamberg is the elder sister of Mr. G. A. Jennings. Mrs. Jennings is an aunt of the Slater brothers of Orangeburg. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have two children: Allie Aleen, wife of A. M. Denbow, of Bamberg, president of the Peoples Bank; and John S., of St. George, South Carolina.

**ASBURY LAWTON KIRKLAND.** While for the past several years he has been the esteemed and efficient clerk of courts of Bamberg County, Asbury Lawton Kirkland is primarily a farmer and planter, a business to which he has given his best years since leaving college.

He was born in Bamberg County, August 31, 1874. He is a great-grandson of William Kirkland, a soldier of the American Revolution, and who lost an arm in that struggle. He was born in Scotland. The grandfather was Reuben Kirkland, a native of Edgefield County, South Carolina. His father is Dr. N. F. Kirkland, a native of what is now Bamberg County, and still living in his eighty-ninth year. For many years he practiced medicine and became a physician of wide repute and success in what is now Bamberg County. Doctor Kirkland married Jennie M. Lawton, a native of Hampton County, daughter of Joseph M. Lawton, of the same county. The Lawton family was also established in South Carolina prior to the Revolution.

Asbury Lawton Kirkland, the youngest of a family of five sons and one daughter, was reared and educated in his home county, attended common schools and spent one year in Wofford College. He took up planting, and now operates about 500 acres in general and diversified farming. Mr. Kirkland was elected clerk of courts in 1916.

In 1899 he married Miss Carrie Brabham. They have six children: N. Fletcher, Elizabeth, William, Inez, Asbury, Jr., and Frank. Mr. Kirkland is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

**ALBERT MURRAY DENBOW.** While he has lived in the state only a comparatively few years, Albert Murray Denbow is widely known as a financier and as an executive officer in half a dozen banks and business corporations in the southern part of the state.

Mr. Denbow, whose home is at Bamberg, where he is president of the Peoples Bank, was born in Canandaigua, New York, April 12, 1884, third among the five children of Alfred and Cora (Howard) Denbow. The parents are both natives of England and immigrated from Devonshire in 1870, first settling at Canandaigua, New York. Alfred Denbow spent his active career as a banker. He was active

in New York politics, and was prominent in the financial world. He died in 1890.

Albert Murray Denbow was educated in New York State, and at the close of his schooling located in Richmond, Virginia. He was engaged in the banking business in Richmond with John L. Williams & Sons, bankers. In 1908 he located at Aiken, South Carolina, where he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank. His home has been at Bamberg since 1912. He served successively as cashier, vice president and since 1916 as president of the Peoples Bank at Bamberg. He is also president of the Commercial Bank of Blackville, which he organized in 1917; is organizer of the First National Bank of Barnwell, which was established in 1917, and is organizer and vice president of the Citizens Bank of Aiken. He organized and is active head of the Denbow Tobacco Warehouse of Bamberg, and was one of the organizers and is a director of the Bankers National Life Insurance Company of Orangeburg.

Mr. Denbow is prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with Orangeburg Commandery of the Knights Templar and a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory of Charleston. He is a member of Omar Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston, South Carolina. He is also an Odd Fellow and is district deputy of the Third District, Knights of Pythias of South Carolina. In 1916 Mr. Denbow married Mrs. Allie Jennings O'Hern, daughter of George A. and Julia Jennings, of Bamberg. Mrs. Denbow is a member of one of the oldest South Carolina families, which contributed much to the history of the state in the past. Several members of her family took part in the Confederate struggle. She is also a niece of the late Gen. Francis Marion Bamberg.

**ELBERT HERMAN AULL** has been editor of the Newberry Herald and News for thirty-five years. While he has been devoted to his profession of journalism, his career on the whole has been a varied one and of many useful services. Several years ago a writer describing his career said: "While at college he intended to be a lawyer, but circumstances were such that he commenced work as an educator instead of as a legal practitioner. When he had almost determined to continue teaching for an indefinite period conditions changed and he was gradually drawn into newspaper work. Finding that he could not carry on both lines at the same time, and believing that the newspaper field offered the most immediate returns, with, perhaps, better opportunities for advancement, he gave up teaching and has since been doing efficient work in the editorial profession."

He was born in Newbury County August 18, 1857, son of Jacob Luther and Julia (Haltiwanger) Aull. His grandfather Rev. Herman Aull was a pioneer Lutheran minister. The father was a miller and farmer. Elbert H. Aull lived in a country district when a boy and though his early opportunities were confined to country schools he did much to develop a many sided and versatile nature. He worked on the farm, as a carpenter, and in flour and saw mills. In 1877 he entered the sophomore class of Newberry College and graduated with the A. M. degree in 1880. For one year he taught at





*Ed. H. Thayer*



great-grandfather, Thomas Stribling, moved from Virginia to North Carolina, while the next generation, represented by Jesse Stribling, came to South Carolina and settled at Richland. Jesse Stribling reared his family at Richland. His wife was Elizabeth Sloan, member of an old and prominent South Carolina family. M. Stokes Stribling and two of his older brothers were Confederate soldiers.

Through his mother Doctor Stribling is related to the Verner family, which came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania. Anna Verner's father was John Verner, Jr., who was a son of John and Mary (Pettigrew) Verner. John Verner and John, Jr., fought side by side as Revolutionary soldiers. John Verner, Jr., was born 101 years and four days before his grandson, Dr. Stribling. The latter's mother was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Columbia Chapter. John Verner, Jr., settled at Retreat in Oconee County.

Doctor Stribling, the youngest of the twelve children of his parents, grew up on his father's farm at Richland, obtaining his early education in the country schools. In 1866 he graduated from Erskine College with the A. B. degree and in 1888 received his medical degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. He had also taken one course of lectures in the University of Maryland at Baltimore. Immediately on returning from the university he located at Seneca in 1888, and rapidly acquired a good practice and has continued his work all the intervening years. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, whose annual meetings he attended as a delegate for many years, and belongs to the American Medical Association. Doctor Stribling has farm interests, is a director of the Seneca bank, but has been too busy with his profession to mingle in politics. He is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias and member of the Presbyterian Church.

His first wife was Sarah M. Livingston, who died without children. He then married Miss Susan Bell, and they have one daughter, Susan Stribling.

**JAMES PIERCE COATES.** A prominent school man who has been connected with several school systems in the state is city superintendent at Seneca. Mr. Coates is one of the educators who are doing so much to vitalize and raise the standards of modern education in South Carolina.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County July 17, 1888, a son of William and Myra (Cox) Coates. He grew up on a farm, attended rural schools, also the graded school at Cross Hill, and achieved his own liberal education largely through his own earnings and by exercise of much thrift and diligence. For one year he taught in a country school and in the fall of 1907 entered the University of South Carolina as a scholarship student from Laurens County. Mr. Coates graduated with the A. B. degree in 1911. Since then he has taken three summer courses at Peabody Institute, the first being under scholarship privileges. He attended the school for vocational teachers in agriculture at Clemson College in the summer of 1918.

The two years following his graduation from university Mr. Coates was principal of a three-teacher graded school in Laurens County. For two

years he was principal of the high school at Fort Mill, then superintendent of the city schools at Beaufort for two years, and in 1917 took up his present congenial duties as superintendent of the city schools of Seneca.

Mr. Coates married Miss Bessie Madden, of Laurens County, in 1912. They have one daughter, Elizabeth. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

**LEONCE VAUGHAN**, president of the Bank of Hartsville, is one of the well known men in financial affairs, though thirty years or more ago he was toiling in the ranks and has made his industry and native intelligence win him every promotion and new opening in the world of affairs.

He was born on a farm in what is now Florence then Darlington County, March 30, 1866. The family is of Welsh descent, the name having originally been spelled Vychan. His grandfather, William Vaughan, was also a native of Darlington County and a farmer. The father, E. H. Vaughan, served in the Confederate army, followed farming and merchandising, and died at the age of fifty-six. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hollomon, a native of South Carolina, and daughter of Elias Hollomon who came to this state from North Carolina.

Leonce Vaughan was the fourth in a family of eleven children, nine of whom reached mature years and six of whom are still living. He grew up on a farm, and afterwards through his own efforts and earnings supplemented a common school education with a course in Trinity College in North Carolina, and in a business college at Atlanta. He entered the commercial field as a bookkeeper, and followed that occupation for a number of years. He made himself useful, earned the confidence of his associates, proved his capacity for handling larger affairs, and has risen steadily in the scale of commercial prominence.

Mr. Vaughan organized in 1903 the Bank of Hartsville, was its cashier until elected president ten years ago. The bank originally capitalized at \$50,000, now has a capital of \$75,000 and is one of the staunch institutions in eastern South Carolina.

Mr. Vaughan married in 1888 Julia Coker, a daughter of Josiah M. Coker. They have three children: Edith, Lucille and Leonce, Jr. Mr. Vaughan and family are active members of the Baptist Church.

**JOHN WAKEFIELD WICKLIFFE, M. D.** A physician and surgeon who has availed himself of some of the very exceptional opportunities of his profession, Doctor Wickliffe is a member of the medical fraternity at West Union, where with the exception of a few years he has practiced since 1889.

He was born in what is now Oconee County October 1, 1865, son of Isaac and Celeste (Wakefield) Wickliffe. His great-grandfather, Isaac Wickliffe, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, December 8, 1752, and came with his family to South Carolina in 1794. He died July 21, 1797. His wife was Franky Edwards, who was born May 6, 1757, and died December 13, 1822. When Isaac Wickliffe came to South Carolina he first settled on the south side of Piney Mountain, but soon afterward

moved to Greenville Court House. He and his wife had two sons and a daughter.

William Edwards Wickliffe, grandfather of Doctor Wickliffe, was born May 15, 1795, and died July 2, 1878. He married Caroline Blassingame, a daughter of Gen. John and Elizabeth Blassingame.

Isaac Wickliffe, father of Doctor Wickliffe, was born at Greenville March 28, 1830, and died March 29, 1906. He was a lawyer by profession, served as a Confederate soldier, and located at Pickens Court House in 1850. After the Civil war he was elected district judge and served about a year, until that office was abolished. He was always known thereafter as Judge Wickliffe. In 1870 he moved to West Union, and remained a resident of that community until his death. In Oconee County he served as school commissioner for twelve years and held other minor offices.

In 1859 Isaac Wickliffe married Celeste Wakefield, a daughter of John Wakefield and member of the well known Wakefield family of Anderson County, where she was born. She was the mother of the following children: William Edwards, deceased; Mary; John W.; Caroline, deceased; Milton; Easley; Charles Walton; and Emma. Many of the facts and dates herein recorded are taken from an old family Bible that has been in the Wickliffe family since 1776.

Doctor Wickliffe acquired a good literary education in Adger College at Walhalla, and in 1888 graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and also from the University of New York City in 1889. He immediately located in West Union and practiced with a steadily growing clientage until 1894. In that year he removed to Newfoundland, where he practiced one year, and from 1896 to 1901 was connected with the Manhattan State Hospital in New York City. He returned to West Union in 1901, and has continued an uninterrupted practice there for the past eighteen years. He is a member of the Oconee County Medical Society, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Wickliffe married Miss Mary Barbour of Newtown, Newfoundland, in 1901. She was born and reared in Newfoundland, and is the daughter of Capt. Joseph Barbour. Most of her people were seafarers by occupation. Doctor and Mrs. Wickliffe have four children, named Celeste, Margaret, Franky and Isaac Barbour Wickliffe.

FRANK S. HOLLEMAN, cashier of the Seneca Bank, has been a factor in the business life of Oconee County for many years, and is a son of the late Joseph W. Holleman, whose many services to the community are held in grateful memory.

Frank S. Holleman was born at Walhalla August 21, 1868, son of Joseph W. and Salena (Sharp) Holleman. Joseph W. Holleman was born at Sandy Springs in Anderson County March 14, 1841. His father died four months before he was born, and he grew up practically among strangers. At the very beginning of the war he volunteered, enlisting in Orr's Regiment of Rifles, raised by James L. Orr, afterwards governor, and served with continuous fidelity and bravery throughout the entire war. Not long after his return from the army he

was elected county treasurer of Oconee County, and by repeated re-elections was retained in those duties for sixteen years. For several years he was also master in equity for the county, and up to the time of his death was commissioner of pensions for his comrades in the Confederate service. This duty he performed as a matter of love, without compensation. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Walhalla, and for many years he was a ruling elder. Joseph W. Holleman died at Walhalla May 26, 1917. His wife was born near Walhalla June 28, 1842, and died there February 17, 1911. She came of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Oconee County, the Sharps.

Frank S. Holleman acquired a common school education at Walhalla. He first engaged in business as a liveryman in his home city, and during that time served a term as mayor. For a number of years he has been interested in farming, still has farm lands and for several years personally supervised them. In 1901 he became assistant cashier of the Seneca Bank, and since 1904 has been cashier of that institution. Mr. Holleman is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Presbyterian.

In 1904 he married Miss Grace Thompson, daughter of Madison L. Thompson of Seneca. Their five children are Frances, Joseph L., Louis S., Frank S., Jr., and Salena.

WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOT, who was born at Charleston November 10, 1822, and died at Pendleton, South Carolina, May 4, 1898, was a South Carolinian whose reputation belongs largely to the nation. He was conspicuous in the diplomatic affairs of the United States, and at the time of the war between the sections was prominent in the Confederate government.

His parents were Henry and Sarah (McCrary) Trescot, the former a native of South Carolina, a son of Edward and Katharine (Bocquet) Trescot. Edward Trescot was born at Cornwall, England, and his wife was of Huguenot ancestry. Their remains now repose in the old Huguenot Church in Charleston.

William Henry Trescot graduated from the College of Charleston in 1840, taking first honors. He studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and while practicing law he also managed a cotton plantation. His talents well fitted him for public life and particularly those departments above the sphere of ordinary politics. In December, 1852, he became United States secretary of legation in London. He was assistant secretary of state in the Federal Government in 1860, but resigned when South Carolina seceded. On account of the illness and absence of General Cass he was made secretary under warrant by the president June 20th, and served as such until the return of General Cass. He was a member of the Legislature in 1862, 1864 and 1866, and during the war was on the staff of General Ripley and also a member of the executive council. He was one of the revisers of the state code. After the war he went to Washington as a commissioner to represent his home state in matters arising under the reconstruction act. In 1875 he began the practice of law in Washington, but

married Emma Stewart, a daughter of John H. Stewart. They have four children: Emma S., wife of E. K. Friar; Eleanor, wife of W. I. Crowson, Jr.; C. Stewart Mason, who married Miss Marie Brown; and Carl T. Mason, who married Ollie Delgar.

PERONNEAU FINLEY HENDERSON has been a prominent member of the South Carolina bar for twenty years, and has added much to the prestige in which the name Henderson is held in legal circles at Aiken and that part of the state.

He is a son of Daniel Henderson of Aiken and was born in that city November 29, 1877. He is a graduate of the Aiken Institute and took his college work in Davidson College, North Carolina, where he was an honor man of his graduating class in 1897. He read law with the firm of Henderson Brothers, was admitted to the bar in 1898, and has steadily practiced law ever since. Mr. Henderson is a director of the Real Estate & Fidelity Company, of the Carolina Light & Power Company, of the Highland Park Hotel Company, the Powells Hardware Company and is secretary-treasurer of the Aiken Hospital Association.

He was district chairman of the Second Congressional District and had charge of the Liberty Loan drives in that district during the war, and is a member of the South Carolina Memorial Commission under appointment of Governor Cooper. He is now grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the State of South Carolina.

On June 29, 1904, at Aiken, he married Miss Grace A. Powell, a native of Aiken and daughter of James Powell, of Aiken, retired. He was head of the Powell Hardware Company. They have two children, Adelaide and Eleanor.

J. LEROY DUKES is an Orangeburg lawyer and since March, 1914, has been United States commissioner of his district.

He was born at Orangeburg, October 13, 1889, son of John H. and Sophie (Johnson) Dukes. His father was a planter and also prominent in public affairs in Orangeburg County, serving sixteen years in the office of sheriff and for three terms, six years, representing the county in the Legislature. J. Leroy Dukes after attending public schools entered Wofford College at Spartanburg and was graduated in 1908. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1910, and since that date has been busy in building up a general practice at Orangeburg. He is a York Rite Mason and Shriner and Elk.

October 16, 1918, he married Margaret Keener Summers, of Calhoun County. Mr. Dukes is steward and trustee of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Orangeburg.

ROBERT LIDE. Few men in Orangeburg have larger interests both in their home community and over the state than Robert Lide, long prominent as a lawyer, banker and public official.

He was born at Greenville November 25, 1871, a son of Rev. Thomas P. and Martha Caroline (Hawkins) Lide. He is of Welsh ancestry, and his family history goes back to Robert Lide, who was born in Virginia in 1734 and came to South Carolina with a relative and settled in the Darlington

district, and was later a major in the Continental army under General Marion. The second of his five sons was Hugh Lide, of Darlington, remarkable, says an old history, "for strength of character and solidity of understanding." A son of Hugh was Evan James Lide, and the latter was the father of the late Thomas P. Lide, who died August 2, 1906, after a life-long devotion to the Baptist Church. He was one of the most prominent ministers of that faith in the Pee Dee Association.

Robert Lide spent his youth in the various communities where his father was pastor. His father was able to send him to college, and he graduated from Wake Forest College in North Carolina in June, 1892. From that time forward he was dependent upon his own energies and exertions, and by work in a lawyer's office and agency work for an insurance company prepared for a professional career. He studied law with B. H. Moss at Orangeburg, and was admitted to practice in 1894. The firm of Moss and Lide has been a prominent one in the South Carolina bar for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Lide was appointed a United States commissioner in 1895, and held that office for a number of years. From 1900 to 1904 he represented his county in the House of Representatives, and was elected and served as a state senator from 1908 to 1916. From 1904 to 1914 he was county chairman of the democratic party and represented Orangeburg County as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He has unusual gifts as a political organizer and has been one of the most influential men in the circles of his party in the state. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1916. From 1917 to 1919 he served as mayor of Orangeburg. For twelve years Mr. Lide was also Orangeburg correspondent for the Charleston "News and Courier." He has been a member of the Orangeburg County Board of Education, and is a deacon in the Baptist Church, and long has been prominent in the fraternal orders. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge, and past consul commander of his camp in the Woodmen of the World. He is a past head consul of South Carolina, and since 1909 has represented the state head camp in the sovereign camp of the United States.

• He helped organize the Bank at Elloree in Orangeburg County, where his father was once pastor, in 1904, and has ever since been president of the bank, which is now the First National Bank of Elloree. He is also director and attorney for the First National Bank of Holly Hill.

June 2, 1897, Mr. Lide married Ethel Mildred Lowman, daughter of Dr. J. W. Lowman of Orangeburg. They have three daughters, Mildred, Evelyn and Ethel.

J. STOKES SALLEY, a lawyer and business man of Orangeburg, has been one of the progressive factors of the affairs of his native community since early manhood.

He was born at Orangeburg October 27, 1880, a son of George Lawrence and Mattie (Stokes) Salley. Reference is made to the career of his father on other pages. The son was educated in the local high school, attended Wofford College, and for five

years was deputy county clerk. While in that office he was diligently preparing for his profession as a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1904. For one year he served as circuit solicitor and has since applied himself to the private practice of law. He is also a director of the Peoples National Bank, the Orangeburg Packing Company, is president of a bottling company, and is secretary of the A. C. Watson Company, a general insurance agency.

November 15, 1905, he married Lizzie C. Salley, of Orangeburg. They have three children: J. Stokes, Jr., Elizabeth C., and Jane Bruce.

ISAAC CALHOUN STRAUSS, a lawyer by profession and training, has found his activities widely engaged in numerous business relations.

He was born at Florence, South Carolina, May 10, 1873, a son of Alfred A. and Amelia (Weinberg) Strauss. His father was a native of Germany, spent his boyhood in France, and on coming to America settled at Charleston, South Carolina. His wife was a native of South Carolina.

Isaac C. Strauss was educated in public schools, also under private tutors, attended high school at Atlanta, Georgia, one year at the University of South Carolina, and took a course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He was an office boy with the well known law firm of Lee & Moise at Sumter, studied law with them, and upon his admission to the bar in 1896, became associated with his former preceptors and employers. From 1898 to 1918, twenty years, Mr. Strauss served as referee in bankruptcy, finally resigning that office. In that capacity he did a great deal of work, hardly compensated by any of the material rewards paid him for his services, and resulting in many nice adjustments of business interests, and altogether his record was a happy combination of the judicial temperament and thorough business acumen.

Mr. Strauss is president of the Palmetto Insurance Company, president of The Sumter Trust Company, vice president of the City National Bank, is a director and general counsel for the Sumter Telephone Company, a director of Harby Company, director of the Interstate Clay Company, director of the Bank of Haygood and Bank of Pinewood. He is president of the "Congregation Sinai" at Sumter, and throughout his career has extended his personal energies and means in behalf of many charitable causes.

September 4, 1900, he married Hattie Ryttenberg of Sumter, daughter of Harry and Rose (Nussbaum) Ryttenberg.

HON. JAMES BENJAMIN BLACK. While he has had half a century in which to do the work of his life, few men employed their years and talents and opportunities with better distinction than Dr. James Benjamin Black of Bamberg. Until recent years he was engaged in the practice of medicine.

He is one of the prominent physicians of South Carolina. Many business affairs have also presented themselves to his attention, and for a quarter of a century he has been a potent figure in the politics of the southern part of the state. The state as a whole knows him through his long serv-

ice in both the House and Senate, where his influence has been exerted in helpful ways in behalf of an enlightened program of constructive legislation.

Doctor Black was born in Colleton County July 19, 1849. His father, Robert Black, who was of English and Irish descent, served as captain in the State Troops during the war between the states, and while a farmer and planter he also became prominent in county politics, serving as sheriff for twenty years and also as county treasurer. Robert Black married Elizabeth Caldwell, who was born in Colleton County, while her father came from Ireland.

James Benjamin Black though reared in the impoverished period of the war and reconstruction times, acquired a liberal education, attending the common and high schools of his native county, took one course of lectures in the South Carolina Medical College and finished his medical education in the University of Maryland at Baltimore. In 1872 he began practice in Colleton County, and after seven years moved to Bamberg, where he continued to employ his strength in meeting the heavy demands made upon his professional talents until about five years ago, when he retired except for office and consultation work. In the meantime many other interests have developed. For forty years he has conducted a drug store on one spot in Bamberg. Farming on a modest scale has also been one of his interests, and for a quarter of a century he was associated with his brother Thomas Black in the livestock business.

On the death of Thomas Black in October, 1918, Dr. Black's son C. E. Black took the active management of this business. Doctor Black also has stock in the Bamberg Banking Company, in the Enterprise Bank, recently changed to the First National Bank of Bamberg, is a former president of the Bamberg Bank and now a director in the two institutions.

Doctor Black has given an almost continuous service in the Legislature for a quarter of a century. He was in the House eight years and has been in the Senate for sixteen years. Some of the causes with which his work in the Legislature has been especially identified are prohibition, good roads, education and public health. He is chairman of the Senate committee on medical affairs, and for several years has been one of the trustees and vice president of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. His home locality has long considered him the chosen leader in the democratic party, and he has served as chairman of the Central Committee and chairman of the Bamberg Democratic Club. He is also a former mayor, of Bamberg. Fraternally Doctor Black is a past master of Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a past district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge, a York Rite Mason and Shriner. He is also a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. Doctor Black is a deacon in his home Baptist Church and for over thirty years has been a teacher in the Sunday school. He served as moderator of the Barnwell Baptist Association for several years and as presi-



*J. C. Strauss*









*W. A. H. H. H.*

dent of the County Sunday School Convention also for a number of years. When he was a young man and doing his first work as a physician in Colleton County he received a commission from Governor Wade Hampton as captain of a local cavalry company.

While his purposes and ideals in life have been expressed in a large degree of individual service and achievement, Doctor Black has every reason to be proud of the family of children who have grown up in his home. He married in Barnwell, now Bamberg County, August 1, 1872, Miss Hattie Ayer, a daughter of Charles F. Ayer. Her father was a grand-nephew of General Ayer, a distinguished character in the military affairs of the early state. Ten children were born to Doctor and Mrs. Black, seven of whom are still living: Mary Elizabeth, now deceased, was the wife of Col. F. N. K. Bailey, who conducts the well known military school at Greenwood, South Carolina; J. Benjamin, who died in infancy; Miles Jackson, a traveling salesman; Minnie Quincy, wife of Fred W. Free, of Bamberg; Doctor Robert, a practicing physician at Bamberg; Doctor Thomas, a dentist at Bamberg; Dr. Charles F., who also qualified as a physician and practiced until his death at Bamberg; Clarence Ervin, an attorney by profession, but, as mentioned above, is now in charge of his father's stock business; Miss Ethel, a teacher at Estill, South Carolina; and Miss Urma, a music teacher at Bamberg.

JONATHAN INGELL HAZARD has been a Georgetown business man thirty years, first as a merchant, but for the greater part of the time as a banker and developer of various projects in and around the city many of which have directly contributed to Georgetown's growth and prosperity.

Mr. Hazard was born at Conway in Horry County, South Carolina, November 8, 1864, a son of Benjamin I. and Sarah Freeborn (Ingell) Hazard. The Hazard family came to South Carolina from Rhode Island in 1849. Jonathan I. Hazard was educated in private schools and in business college and at the age of seventeen went to work in his father's merchandise store as office boy. After a time his father made him assistant bookkeeper and after laying the foundation of a sound business experience he removed to Decatur, Alabama, in April, 1888, and engaged in the house furnishing business under the name Hazard & Wright. Selling out in 1890 he returned to his native state in 1891 and took an active part in organizing the Bank of Georgetown, serving as its first cashier. He is now vice president and cashier. This bank has long been a bulwark in the financial affairs of Georgetown. It has a capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$100,000 and undivided profits of \$30,000. Mr. Hazard as a factor in the real estate business is president of the Hazard Addition Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Farm Land Development Company, an organization which has been instrumental in colonizing many tracts of South Carolina with northern people, is secretary-treasurer of the Rhem Dock and Terminal Company, secretary-treasurer of the Washington Park Real Estate Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Georgetown Land Association.

Mr. Hazard is also a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the citizens of Georgetown who worked hardest and most faithfully for the installation of an adequate water and sewerage system. He served as a member of the City Commissioners. He was also a member of the Volunteer Fire Department as president of the Winyah Hose Reel Company. He served during the World war as chairman of the County Council of National Defense, and as chairman of the Four Minute Men. He served as treasurer of Georgetown Chapter of the American Red Cross, as well as of the successive war fund campaigns. Mr. Hazard is junior warden of Prince George Winyah Episcopal Church.

January 4, 1888, he married Miss Fannie Wright of Bucksville, Horry County, South Carolina. They have three children. The son, J. L., Jr., who graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1911 and is now assistant cashier of the Bank of Georgetown, served as ensign in the navy from February, 1918, until mustered out in February, 1919. The two daughters, Ruth Hattie and Sarah Ingell, are both graduates of Converse College.

J. LAMB PERRY. The legal profession is one that demands much and requires of its devotees implicit and unswerving devotion to its exactions. Long and continued study; natural ability and keen judgment with regard to men and their motives, are all required in the making of a successful lawyer. That so many pass beyond the ordinary in this calling and become figures of note, demonstrates that this profession brings out all that is best and most capable in a man. For ages the most brilliant men of all countries have turned their attention to the study of the law, and especially is this true in the United States, where the form of government gives opportunity to the man of brains to climb even into the very highest position within the gift of the people, and it is a notable fact that from among the lawyers have more of our great men come than from all of the other callings combined. One of the men who is notable as a lawyer and a public-spirited citizen of Charleston, J. Lamb Perry, exemplifies these facts, and was born here in the '60s, a son of Archibald Simpson Johnston Perry, a native of South Carolina, and grandson of Benjamin Perry, at one time Secretary of State, and who was also born in South Carolina. The mother of J. Lamb Perry bore the maiden name of Martha Henrietta Lamb, and was born at Charleston, a daughter of James and Mary (Somers) Lamb, natives of England and South Carolina, respectively. J. Lamb Perry is the only son of his parents, but he had two sisters, namely: Jane Johnston, who married Duke Litta-Visconti-Arese of Italy, died in February, 1920; and Mary Lamb, who married Blackburn Hughes, died about 1911.

J. Lamb Perry attended a private school of Charleston until he matriculated at Union College at Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in 1870. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1881, following which he returned to Charleston, where he has since been engaged in an active prac-

tice. In addition to his profession Mr. Perry has business interests and is president of the Johnston-Crews Company, wholesale dry goods dealers, the oldest established business of its kind at Charleston, or in fact in the country.

In 1883 Mr. Perry was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Stuart Buist, who died in 1913 leaving three sons, namely: Archibald Simpson, James Lamb, Jr., and Edward Henry Buist, and one daughter, Martha Henrietta. For a number of years Mr. Perry has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he is now serving as an elder. His career is interesting, for his success is due to his own ability. He has reaped only where he has sown, and the harvest with its valuable aftermath is now his. He has reached his high professional standing through no favors of influential friends, but because of his knowledge of the law and his fearlessness in interpreting it and bringing to bear upon the conduct of his cases the force of his keen intellect and the benefit of his long and varied experience which made him from the first able to judge correctly of men and their motives. Without this latter qualification few men are able to prosecute their calling as lawyers, for it is necessary to understand the complex workings of a man's mind in order to get at the true facts in a case.

DANIEL HAZEL MARCHANT is a veteran businessman of Orangeburg, where he has been a merchant nearly forty years.

He was born in Graniteville, in what is now Aiken, then Edgefield, County, in 1854, a son of Wesley and Charlotte (Hook) Marchant. The Marchant family is of French Huguenot descent. The first of the name on coming to America settled at Tidewater, Virginia, and later in Lower South Carolina, in the vicinity of Charleston. In different generations this family has always produced strong and able men and upright citizens. Wesley Marchant was a native of South Carolina. His wife was a member of the well known Hook family, with prominent connections in Lexington County. Great-grandfather Martin Hook came from Hesse, Germany, during the Revolutionary war, but was not a typical "Hessian," since he joined the American patriot forces against Great Britain. This Revolutionary soldier married Sarah Senn. The maternal grandfather of Daniel H. Marchant was Nicholas Hook.

When Daniel H. Marchant was six years of age his parents left Graniteville and moved to a farm about three miles from Columbia in Lexington County. He was there until about fifteen and subsequently lived for several years at Columbus, Georgia. September 1, 1881, he identified himself with Orangeburg, and that city has since been his permanent home. For ten years he had charge of the piano department of the general mercantile establishment of George H. Cornelson. Thus fortified with a wide experience and acquaintance he became engaged in the merchandise business for himself. His store is one of the principal ones of the kind in this section of South Carolina. He is a dealer in pianos, organs and talking machines, and a varied line of musical goods.

Mr. Marchant is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At Columbus, Georgia, he married Miss Julia Bond, daughter of Rev. William D. Bond, a Methodist minister. They have five children, Atticus Hagood; Daniel H., Jr.; Lela Estelle, wife of J. G. Smith, Jr.; Julia Belle, wife of J. W. Culler; and William Wesley Marchant. One child, Albert Andrew Marchant, died in 1916, at the age of thirty-six. D. H. Marchant and all of his family on both sides are one hundred per cent American.

BENJAMIN HUGER RUTLEDGE, member of one of the prominent families of Charleston, has been an active and diligent member of the bar of that city for over thirty-five years. He has given his time to his profession with few outside interests, though frequently appointed to offices of trust.

Mr. Rutledge was born at Charleston September 4, 1861, a son of Benjamin Huger and Eleanor Maria (Middleton) Rutledge. He acquired his early education in Charleston, graduated in 1880 from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and received his A. B. degree from Yale College in 1882. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1884, and practiced for many years as a member of the law firm Mordecai, Gadsden & Rutledge and still later as senior partner of Rutledge, Hyde & Mann.

Mr. Rutledge has served with the rank of major in the South Carolina National Guards. He was elected a member of the South Carolina General Assembly in 1890, and for years was clerk of the judiciary committee of the Legislature. In 1884 he was chosen electoral messenger from South Carolina at the time of Cleveland's first election. Mr. Rutledge was delegate at large to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis in 1904. He is a member of the St. Cecilia Society, and the Episcopal Church. On October 5, 1882, he married Miss Emma Blake, of Fletcher, North Carolina.

GEORGE H. MOMEIER, former member of the Legislature from Charleston, has been a hard working lawyer in that city for over twenty years.

He was born at Charleston October 8, 1873. He was educated in grammar and high schools in his native city, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. Mr. Momeier's father was a native of Germany, came to Charleston when a boy, received his education in that city, and married Miss Louise C. Hase, a native of Charleston, daughter of John and Dorothea Hase, who had come from Germany at an early date.

Mr. Momeier achieved success in the law after a few years' practice and is one of the most popular and able lawyers of the Charleston bar. He is solicitor for a number of business concerns and served as a member of the Legislature in 1915-16. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Fellowship Society.

April 28, 1898, he married Ernestine Peters, a daughter of C. H. Peters. They have five children: Roland H., Erna W., Arthur George, Frederick L. and Margaret L.



*D. N. Marchant*







Mr. R. Lowman.



**WILLIAM RISH LOWMAN, M. D.** For over thirty years Doctor Lowman has been engaged in the heavy work of his profession at Orangeburg. He is a former secretary of the South Carolina Medical Board of Examiners, has given much of his time to educational affairs in medicine and public health, and his services and attainments have made him widely known over the state at large.

He is a son of the late Jacob Walter Lowman, also a physician and distinguished as the first democratic member of the State Legislature after reconstruction days. Dr. Jacob Walter Lowman was born in Lexington County, March 11, 1837. He was a descendant of David Lohman, who came from Germany to Virginia in 1770 and whose son Malachi Lohman settled at Dutch Forks, South Carolina, in 1814. Jacob W. Lowman was a son of Daniel and Nancy (Hiller) Lowman. He began the study of medicine under his brother-in-law, Dr. John K. Kneece, and in 1858 graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. He taught school and practiced medicine near Batesburg, South Carolina, and during 1863-65 was a lieutenant in the Confederate army. After the war he resumed practice in Lexington County and in 1872 was elected a member of the Legislature from that county. On leaving the Legislature he moved to Orangeburg, where for thirty years he was a leader in his profession and equally prominent in business and civic affairs. He served as vice president of the Edisto Savings Bank, as a director of the Orangeburg Manufacturing Company, was surgeon to the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and also to the C. N. I. A. and M. College of South Carolina. He published a book on hygiene and medical practice in 1879. He was an active Baptist. His death occurred January 14, 1905. He married Lodusky Rish, daughter of Levi and Mary Rish, in 1858.

Dr. William Rish Lowman was born in Lexington County, December 3, 1866, and has lived at Orangeburg since he was eight years of age. He graduated from high school there in 1886 and finished his course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1888. Afterwards he took post-graduate courses in New York. Besides a large private practice he has been surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line and was a lecturer in the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, was secretary of the trustees of the C. N. I. A. and M. College of South Carolina, has been president of the trustees of Orangeburg Institute, and has been medical examiner for many insurance companies. He is a member of the National Science Association of America, the State and Tri-State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and is a past master and past high priest of his lodge and Royal Arch Chapter.

December 27, 1891, he married Elvira Earle Izlar, daughter of Judge B. P. Izlar and niece of General James F. Izlar of Orangeburg.

**CARLOS HARTH ABLE, M. D.** Doctor Able was the pioneer citizen, business and professional man of the community of Norway in the western part of Orangeburg County. Soon after graduating in

medicine he located in that section, and saw the brush burned away to make room for the first houses built. No one is better known and esteemed and has been more conspicuously useful than Doctor Able.

He was born in Lexington County in 1863, a son of Carson and Priscilla (Stedman) Able. Both his father and grandfather were natives of Lexington County, where the Able family settled about the time of the Revolutionary war. The ancestry is English. Doctor Able's grandfather helped build the first Baptist Church in Lexington County. His father, still living at the age of eighty-nine at his old home in Lexington County, was a Confederate soldier in Captain Kaufman's company. He was in active service throughout the struggle, but never received a wound.

Doctor Able attended common schools and studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta. He was graduated with the class of 1884, and in the same year settled at the present Town of Norway. All the older families of that community have looked upon him as their first resource as a physician and surgeon. He also conducts a general drug store in Norway and has helped make that town one of the best of its size in the state, situated as it is in the midst of a rich and progressive section. Doctor Able was one of the founders and is president of the First Bank of Norway, a splendid institution, very strong financially and occupying its own building, a modern three-story office structure that would be a credit to a much larger city. Doctor Able is also owner of some valuable planting interests in Orangeburg County, consisting of 195 acres adjoining the town and planted in cotton, corn and general produce.

His first wife was Miss Emma Johnson, of Aiken County, daughter of Edward Johnson, of that county. She was the mother of five children, Annie, Grover, Gerhard, Ruth and Gordon. Doctor Able married for his present wife Mrs. Nannette Brenneke.

Grover is engaged in the merchandise business at Norway. Gerhard is in the insurance business at the same place, and Gordon is attending college at Charleston, now taking the pre-medical course.

**JOHN HENRY BURNEY.** It is in keeping with the ancient and honorable traditions of South Carolina that some of the most vital and progressive movements in recent times should originate in the state. A movement affecting a numerous class was the recent organization of the Roadmasters and Supervisors Association of America, the founder of which and the secretary-treasurer of the association is John Henry Burney of Orangeburg.

Mr. Burney, whose home has been at Orangeburg since 1909, was for a number of years road supervisor of the Southern Railway. Road supervisors and roadmasters are highly important and responsible men in relation to the welfare and physical maintenance of American railways. Until recently, however, they were not organized or associated with a view to furthering their interests. Realizing the necessity for such organization, especially in view

of the federalization of the railroads, Mr. Burney took the preliminary steps toward organization, carrying on the work entirely by correspondence. In order to give his entire time to the business he resigned from the Southern Railway in the fall of 1918, and in October, 1919, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Roadmasters and Supervisors Association of America consummated, embracing officials of that class not only in the United States but in Canada, and therefore an international organization. The offices and official headquarters are at Orangeburg, with Mr. Burney as secretary-treasurer and managing head. Already through negotiations carried on with the railroad administration at Washington many direct benefits have accrued to this class of railroad men, not only in the matter of salaries but other advantages in working conditions.

Mr. Burney was born at Clarkton, Bladen County, North Carolina, in 1883, a son of A. F. and Sarah Ellen (Benson) Burney. He was reared and educated in Clarkton and has been a railroad man since sixteen years of age. He went to work for the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannah, Georgia, in the roadway department. Later he was in the operating department of the same road, first as flagman and later as train conductor. In the fall of 1908 he became section foreman for the Southern Railway at Charleston, and in November, 1909, was promoted to road supervisor, with home and headquarters at Orangeburg. His supervision extended to the lines from Branchville to Columbia and from Kingsville to Kershaw, including the Sumter branch. Upon him in that office devolved the physical maintenance of way, obviously one of the larger responsibilities of railroad work.

Mr. Burney is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Eugenia Griner of Statesboro, Georgia. Their three children are Eugenia, Edith and John H., Jr.

**JOHN HENRY CALDWELL.** While his home and interests for a number of years have been in one of the quiet rural communities of Spartanburg County, John Henry Caldwell has performed a service to the entire cause of agriculture not only in the South but everywhere, that should justify his being better known throughout his home state.

Mr. Caldwell has the distinction of being the first to use dynamite in practical farming. In recent years a great propaganda has been launched for the use of blasting materials in many forms of farm work, and the process of disturbing and shattering the original strata, especially where hard, compacted or in the shape of hard pan, is now generally commended and recommended by agricultural authorities. But it was Mr. Caldwell who gave first practical proof of the method and carried it out on a scale admitting of broad tests.

As a result of what he has done in this direction Mr. Caldwell is widely known as "Dynamite Caldwell." Mr. Caldwell was born in Haywood County, North Carolina, April 11, 1854, but has been a resident of Spartanburg County since 1872, when he was eighteen years of age. His father was Alford Caldwell, a native of Spartanburg County, and the grandfather, Hughie Caldwell, was born in the same section of South Carolina. The family

were pioneer settlers of the Tyger River in Upper South Carolina. Mr. Caldwell's great-grandfather donated the land where the old Nazareth Church now stands, the second oldest church in that section of the state. The Caldwells were of Scotch origin and came to the Carolinas from Virginia. Alford Caldwell married Sarah Hannah, a native of Haywood County, North Carolina, and a daughter of Evins Hannah of English ancestry and a native of North Carolina.

John Henry Caldwell is the only son of his parents. His one living sister is Mary Ann Caldwell. He spent his boyhood days in Haywood County and was educated there. His first experience in the use of dynamite was as a loader with a firm of contractors on the Asheville Division of the Southern Railroad. For about fifteen years he was employed as an expert in the use of dynamite, in mines, in the blasting of wells, and in general construction work.

In the meantime he bought a farm at Wellford, and continued the practice of agriculture there for twenty-seven years. In 1903 Mr. Caldwell bought his present home at Ardella, four miles west of Spartanburg. He now has 118 acres. The land cost him at purchase only \$3,200. It is now conservatively valued at \$32,000. Mr. Caldwell states that the land in 1903 produced only ten bushels of corn to the acre or one bale of cotton to three acres. In 1919 some of the same land showed a production of 100 bushels of corn to the acre, while he grew seventy-six bales of cotton on fifty acres. These results seem nothing less than remarkable, and Mr. Caldwell attributes the change almost entirely to the use of dynamite. He has placed heavy charges of that explosive beneath the soil, and the subsequent blast has thoroughly stirred both the top soil and sub-soil and mixed the different elements, and made available latent quantities of plant food which could never have been made available by any known processes of cultivation, even with the deepest plow. The results speak for themselves, and Mr. Caldwell is convinced that while the use of dynamite entails a heavy initial expense, it is cheaper in the long run than commercial fertilizer.

Mr. Caldwell is also interested in a store at Ardella. In that community he is known as a man of public spirit, and one who has the courage to back his convictions and vision by actual demonstrative proof. He has used his influence in behalf of educational and school enterprises, and is also credited with some of the work that brought an electric lighting system to his locality. He has been in politics to some extent, and was a candidate for the Legislature, being defeated by only a few votes. For sixteen years he was a member of the Knights of Honor, for eight years was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and as a youth from 1872 to 1875 served as a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

In 1876 he married Isabel Ann Jane Cooper, daughter of W. A. Cooper of Spartanburg County. Nine children were born to their marriage. One son and one daughter are now deceased. The oldest of those living is Martha Elizabeth, wife of Eber Johnson; Susie is the wife of F. L. Bradley; J. M. married Miss Cora Jackson of North Carolina; Jesse Valentine married Eva Steadman;



*J. H. Caldwell*







G. H. Bonds

Austell, Toy Thomas and Roy Max are all at home. The sons Austell and Toy were soldiers in the World war with very creditable records. Both of them enlisted before the draft was issued. Austell served in the First Division and spent twenty-six months in France. He was in eleven distinct battles before he was wounded and he was again wounded, both times by shell fire. He served all through as a private. The son, Toy, was in Company F of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry and saw all the overseas service with the Thirtieth Division.

**CHARLES A. MOBLEY, M. D.** Doctor Mobley is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and for several years has confined his practice exclusively to surgery, a field in which he has well merited prominence throughout the state. Doctor Mobley recently founded the Orangeburg Hospital, and the direction of that modern institution is now his chief care.

Doctor Mobley was born at Rock Hill, South Carolina, in 1888. He comes of a family of physicians and surgeons, and represents the historic Mobley ancestry which has been in South Carolina since about 1758, founded by Edward Mobley. His grandfather is Dr. James Mobley, a retired physician whose home is in Florida. His maternal grandfather Hope was also a physician. The parents of Doctor Mobley were Frel and Anna (Hope) Mobley, the latter still living.

Doctor Mobley acquired his literary education in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and took his medical course in the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, where he graduated in 1910. His first home as a physician was at Van Wyck, in Lancaster County, whence he removed to his native city, Rock Hill. For several years at Rock Hill he was associated with Doctor Fennell, a prominent surgeon of that city. In 1919 Doctor Mobley chose the rich and rapidly growing City of Orangeburg as his permanent home, and in September opened the Orangeburg Hospital. This is a modern hospital with every facility and appliance for surgical work and the care of patients. A nurses' training school has been established, and there is a separate building for negro patients.

Doctor Mobley every year has interrupted his work a few weeks or months for further training and association with eminent men of his profession. Several times he has been an observer of the methods and technique of the famous Mayos in Minnesota, and has also attended clinics in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. Besides being a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he is a member of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Mobley married Miss Susie Bailey, of Edisto Island, a daughter of Edward D. and Louisa (Whaley) Bailey, both natives of Edisto Island and from old South Carolina families of Revolutionary ancestry and English descent. Doctor and Mrs. Mobley have one son, Charles A., Jr.

**GEORGE NIXON BUNCH.** The community of Spartanburg gained a very high appreciation of the professional talents and the splendid character of the

late Doctor Bunch during the eight years he practiced dentistry there.

Doctor Bunch, who was stricken in the early prime of his career and when he had most to live for, was born at North Augusta, Edgefield County, South Carolina, January 24, 1888, and died at his home in Spartanburg, February 3, 1920. His parents were Evan Medling and Ollie (Nixon) Bunch, also natives of South Carolina. Doctor Bunch acquired his early education in country schools, grew up on a farm, also attended private school at Augusta, and a private school at Columbia. He acquired a liberal education, at Clemson College, studying for his profession in the Atlanta Dental College. He was graduated May 12, 1911, and after a brief residence and practice at Gray Court, South Carolina, and at Greenwood, came to Spartanburg in 1912. He was a popular member of the community, belonged to a number of social organizations, and was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He had some valuable business interests, including property in Edgefield County inherited from his father's estate. He was a liberal contributor to the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of its Sunday school.

April 24, 1910, Doctor Bunch married Jessie E. Wallace, daughter of Watson W. and Martha (Kelly) Wallace. Mrs. Bunch was the youngest of four daughters and one son. Her father was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, and her mother in Spartanburg County. Mrs. Bunch finished her education in Lander College. She became the mother of four children: George Wallace, deceased; Martha Wallace; Evden Hunter, deceased; and George, Jr.

**F. M. BRYAN** has been a hard working member of the Charleston bar for over twenty years.

He was born at Charleston June 22, 1875, son of Judge George D. and Mary M. Middleton (King) Bryan. His parents were also natives of Charleston, where his father for a number of years was judge of the Probate Court. F. M. Bryan was educated in the Episcopal High School of Virginia, and studied law in South Carolina College. He was admitted to the bar in 1897, and since then has been engaged in a widely diversified general practice. He served six years as an influential member of the State Legislature at Charleston, and has always taken a useful citizen's part in politics. He is now probate judge of Charleston County, having succeeded his father by election in October, 1919. He is a member of several local clubs and societies, including the Masons and the Hibernian Society.

**JUDGE JERRY MILES HUGHES.** An able lawyer, now serving his second term as probate judge of Orangeburg County, Judge Hughes has accepted many calls and opportunities to devote his talents to the larger objects and aims of his home community.

He was born at Orangeburg in 1884, son of J. M. and Margaret S. (Mack) Hughes, the former a native of James Island, South Carolina, and the latter born near Cordova in Orangeburg County. J. M. Hughes died in 1907.

Jerry Miles Hughes was a studious youth, ac-

quired his local education in the Orangeburg High School, and spent four years in the University of South Carolina. Three years of that time he was in the general academic department and finished his law course in one year, graduating in 1907. The following year he began practice at Orangeburg. He soon left and went west to Oklahoma, which had recently been admitted to the Union, and remained in that state two years. He returned to Orangeburg in 1910 and for several months taught school, resuming his law practice in 1911.

One of the best services he has rendered Orangeburg County has been in connection with the Orangeburg County Fair. This association was established in 1911, with Judge Hughes as secretary, an office he has filled continuously. Orangeburg is justly proud of its fair. The fair has exerted a tremendous influence in developing and improving the agricultural welfare of the community. The management has been such as to make this one of the best fairs in the entire state. During November, 1919, the receipts of the annual fair were \$20,000.

Judge Hughes was elected county attorney in 1914, filling that office two years. In 1916 he was chosen judge of probate to fill an unexpired term, and in 1918 was re-elected at the regular election. He is a most competent and faithful official, a very popular citizen, and enjoys every evidence of trust and popular esteem. He is president of the Home Building and Loan Association of Orangeburg.

Judge Hughes is a Methodist and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Masons. He married Miss Oressa Collier, and they have one son, Jerry Miles, Jr.

**WILLIAM HENRY COLEMAN.** In the death of William Henry Coleman, which occurred January 27, 1919, South Carolina lost one of its oldest, bravest and most efficient public servants. He had been a boy fighter in the Confederate army and from the close of the war until his death had given about a third of a century to public office. He was a former sheriff of Richland County, and at the time of his death was serving as postmaster of Columbia.

He was born in Pickens County, South Carolina, March 9, 1850. For a few years of his boyhood his parents lived in Tennessee. At the age of fifteen Mr. Coleman enlisted in the Confederate army and was with the army during the last six months of the war. He then located at Columbia and for some years was a farmer in that vicinity. During the reconstruction period he was a member of a Red Shirt company commanded by Captain Lykes.

His first important public service was as deputy sheriff under S. W. Rowan. He was deputy sheriff in Richland County for eighteen years, during the administrations of Sheriffs Rowan and Cathcart. He was then elected to that office himself and filled it for twelve years, until he voluntarily retired. It was his work in the sheriff's office which brought him his well deserved reputation throughout Richland County and over a large part of the state. As is often true of really brave men, Mr. Coleman had a modesty which would seldom permit him to speak of the many exciting experiences of his life. But others knew his trustworthiness, his fearless-

ness in the presence of danger, and his undaunted determination to discharge his duty at all hazards. Throughout the long service he rendered in the sheriff's office no prisoner was ever taken from him.

Mr. Coleman was appointed postmaster of Columbia in February, 1916, and was the courteous head of that office for nearly three years. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks, and was a member of Ebenezer Lutheran Church. He married Miss Annie Taylor Moore of York County and a descendant from an ancestry long and prominently identified with the state. On the paternal side she is a direct descendant of James Moore, the first governor of South Carolina, and on her mother's side, a descendant of Col. Thomas Taylor, the donor of the land upon which the City of Columbia now stands. Mrs. Coleman survives her husband and is the mother of seven children, four daughters and three sons. The daughters are, Mrs. F. F. Hough, of Richmond, Virginia, Mrs. J. A. Krentzlin, of Washington, District of Columbia, Mrs. J. B. Sylvan, of Columbia, and Miss Myrtle Coleman, of Columbia. The sons are, William Augustus Coleman, George Trezevant Coleman, and Samuel Rowan Coleman, all residents of Columbia.

**WILLIAM AUGUSTUS COLEMAN.** The distinctively modern trend of business and civic development in Columbia has had a tireless and effective ally in William A. Coleman, whose time and energies are devoted to several commercial organizations, and he has shown the same aptitude for public administration as his late father, whose career is included in this publication.

Mr. Coleman was born near Columbia in Richland County, March 27, 1880, son of William H. and Annie Taylor (Moore) Coleman. His early education was limited to five years in the public schools of Columbia, and for the rest he has depended upon his experience and the moulding power of his own ambition and character. His longest and most consistent business association has been as a wholesale druggist, having spent twenty-three years with the Murray Drug Company. He then established himself in business as president of the Covin Candy Company, in association with Mr. W. D. Drew as vice president and secretary.

In April, 1920, the Covin Candy Company was succeeded by the Coleman-Drew Company, which under the same management and with increased capitalization, engaged in the wholesale drug business at Columbia. Mr. Coleman is vice president of the Liberty National Bank, and a director of several building and loan and trust companies. In May, 1918, he was elected commissioner of finance and police of Columbia. As his record proves he is the right sort of man in public office, progressively minded, devoted to the public welfare, and when his convictions are made up he is aggressive and fearless in action.

Mr. Coleman is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Ridgewood, Columbia and Rotary clubs, and is affiliated with the Episcopal Church. June 19, 1903, at Columbia, he married Frances Maner Mixson, daughter of Col. F. M. Mixson. Their family





*W. F. Holman*







G. L. Sany

consists of three children, Nell P., William F. and Lucy M. Coleman.

**JAMES ALLAN.** Though he has been a member of the bar five years, and nearly two years of that time sacrificed his practice in order to serve his country during the war, James Allan has more than justified the anticipations of his admiring friends who had followed closely his brilliant career through college and university.

Captain Allan was born at Summerville, South Carolina, November 14, 1889. His father, James Allan, was a native of Charleston, was educated in the city schools, also abroad in Switzerland, and was in the wholesale jewelry business. He died when about forty-eight years of age. The grandfather was also named James Allan and was a native of Scotland, coming to South Carolina about 1840. He was also in the jewelry business. James Allan II married Mary Doar Tupper, a native of Charleston, and member of one of the oldest families in the South and New England. Her father was George Tupper and her grandfather Tristram Tupper. Tristram Tupper was president of the South Carolina Railroad when it enjoyed the distinction of being the longest railroad in the world. The Tupperes came from England about 1637 and settled in Massachusetts. The old home at Sandwich, built in 1637, is still owned by the Tupper Family Association.

Capt. James Allan is the younger of two sons. His brother, Samuel, was accidentally killed in 1907. Captain Allan was educated in the Charleston High School and the Porter Military Academy, where he was awarded three medals, for scholarship, classics and declamation. He took his college literary course at Davidson College, North Carolina, and during his career there won three medals for debating. He graduated A. B. and in 1912 was awarded his master's degree by the University of South Carolina. Here again he was awarded two medals for debating and oratory, and for the first time in twenty-five years won the "All Southern Oratorical Contest" for the University of South Carolina. In 1913 he was awarded a law degree by the university and in 1914 did special work in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1913 and began practice in Charleston the following year.

Captain Allan joined the Charleston Light Dragoons for service on the Mexican border in 1916-17, and served as corporal and sergeant. At the outbreak of the war with Germany he was appointed first lieutenant of a squadron of cavalry being organized by Wyndham Manning. This organization was never perfected. He was then appointed a junior grade lieutenant in the National Naval Volunteers, but the original plans for this organization were never carried out, due to the fact that the Naval Militia was federalized. He then entered the Second Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and was commissioned a captain in the field artillery. He was an instructor in the Third Training Camp at Camp Jackson. He then transferred to the Three Hundred and Eighth Cavalry when Pershing called for fifteen regiments of cavalry. He was then stationed at Douglas, Ari-

zona for six months. In August, 1918, all the National Army Cavalry by order of the War Department was transformed into field artillery. Captain Allan was then sent for intensive instruction to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and completed his course in reconnoissance and gunnery. He was assigned to the Fifty-sixth Field Artillery, then in training for immediate overseas service, but was kept at Fort Sill until after the armistice was signed. He received his honorable discharge December 6, 1918, and at once returned to Charleston and resumed his law practice.

Captain Allan is a member of St. Andrew's Society and the Carolina Yacht Club. March 31, 1917, he married Marian Aley, of Wichita, Kansas. They have one son, James Allan, Jr., born October 17, 1919.

**GEORGE LAWRENCE SALLEY** has been a notable figure in the public affairs of Orangeburg County for a number of years, and since December, 1892, has held the post of county clerk. His official record has been as satisfactory and honorable as it has been long. It is interesting to note that his grandfather, Samuel P. Jones, was clerk in Orangeburg District in 1812. A hundred and two years later George L. Salley in the course of his official duties recorded some papers which had been signed by his grandfather. Mr. Salley's maternal ancestors were of English origin and came to America in colonial days. One of the colonial governors of South Carolina, William Bull, appointed by the king of England, was a grandfather of Mrs. Sheldonia (Bull) Salley, the mother of G. Lawrence Salley.

George Lawrence Salley was born in Orangeburg County, February 28, 1847, a son of Nathaniel Moss and Sheldonia (Bull) Salley. He grew up on his father's plantation and had a common school education. He was only fourteen when the war broke out, and later he went into active service as a member of Company D of the Seventh Battery of Artillery. When the war was over he went back to the farm and plantation and was called from that quiet routine to the duties of his present office in December, 1892. For ten years he also served as registrar and supervisor of elections. He is a director of the Peoples National Bank of Orangeburg. Mr. Salley is one of the prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Orangeburg, serving as trustee and forty years as recording steward.

December 12, 1875, he married Martha Stokes, of Barnwell County. They became the parents of six children. Nathaniel Moss is a member of the faculty of the State College for Women at Tallahassee, Florida. Mary E. is the wife of W. P. Pollock, present United States senator from South Carolina. J. Stokes Salley is a prominent lawyer at Orangeburg. Ada Lockhart is the wife of John C. Evans. James Raworth is a lawyer and deputy clerk under his father, while the youngest, Katherine Moss, is the wife of Dr. N. Bruce Edgerton.

**C. DEAN GADSDEN**, one of the younger business men of Charleston, has built up an important business and extensive clientage in real estate, stocks, bonds and insurance.

He was born at Charleston, and is a member of an old and prominent family represented in the affairs and history of the city for five generations. His great-grandfather, John Gadsden, was born at Charleston, son of an Englishman and an early settler in the city. His grandfather was Rev. Christopher Philip Gadsden, founder of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. He was a native of Charleston and his chief lifework was in connection with the church which he founded. His father was John Gadsden, a native of Charleston, a graduate of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, and a civil engineer by profession. He died at the age of fifty-one. John Gadsden married Mary Joanna Deas, who is still living in Charleston. Her father was Lieut. Charles Deas, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, who died while in foreign service. The Deas family is of Scotch ancestry. John Gadsden and wife had six children, five of whom are still living: Christopher Philip, a traveling salesman; Ann Deas, wife of James Adger, of Charleston; Charles Deas; Mary Porcher, wife of John P. B. Sinkler, of Philadelphia; and Joanna Stuart, wife of Joseph E. Jenkins, of Charleston.

Charles Deas Gadsden was educated in the schools of Charleston and in Porter Military Academy. In 1909 he entered the real estate, stocks, bonds and insurance business. Mr. Gadsden enlisted in the navy in 1918 for a term of four years and served to the time of the armistice, then being transferred to the reserve list, where he is at present.

In 1917 he married Marie N. Bogert, daughter of Rev. Harry Howe Bogert of Birdsboro, Pennsylvania. They have a daughter, Marie Bogert. Mr. Gadsden is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club, Charleston Country Club, the Masonic order, St. Andrews Society, and has taken an active part in public affairs.

**COL. JAMES HENRY CLAFFY.** Historically South Carolina presents an interesting combination of the conservative and the progressive. The bulk of its people have steered clear equally from the standpoint and reactionary and also from dangerous radicalism. Nevertheless some of the most wholesome movements effecting social and economic life have received their earliest recognition in South Carolina, and this state has given to such movements many prominent leaders.

One of the most important units in the proposed great federation of American agriculture is the Farmers' Union, the president of which for South Carolina is Col. James Henry Claffy of Orangeburg. Colonel Claffy is a practical farmer himself, but for many years has been a leader in various movements affecting the best interests of state agriculture. He was born at Columbia, in 1858, a son of James and Eliza (McKenna) Claffy. Both his father and mother were natives of Ireland. They came to America some time before the Civil war, locating at Columbia, and later moving to a farm at Fort Motte in Orangeburg County.

James Henry Claffy was twelve years old when his parents moved to the farm at Fort Motte. He kept his residence in that vicinity until 1893, and since that year Orangeburg has been his home.

He came by his military title justly. It was dur-

ing the year 1893 that the Darlington riot occurred, when a number of the units of the National Guard of the state refused to obey the orders of the Governor, Tillman. Colonel Claffy, with the aid of several others then organized a company of citizens, numbering seventy-five men, and reported with them to the Governor within twenty-four hours after the call for volunteers was made. A permanent organization of this company was then perfected, Colonel Claffy being commissioned as captain. He held this position for twenty years, although his resignation was repeatedly offered. It was as many times refused, the men refusing to permit him to sever his connections with the company. In 1910 he was elected a major, and after serving in this capacity for two years was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Second South Carolina Infantry. He served in this capacity until 1916, when he retired from the service.

Shortly after moving to Orangeburg Colonel Claffy was elected president of the State Farmers' Union, and while serving in this capacity organized the Farmers Union Bank and Trust Company and served as vice president and cashier for several years. He was also the leader in organizing the Orangeburg County Fair Association, which is conceded to be the most successful effort ever made in this direction. Organized in 1910 and capitalized at \$20,000.00, of which \$10,000.00 was paid in, this association in 1920 has accumulated real estate valued at \$50,000.00 after paying off all indebtedness. In the year 1916 he organized the Orangeburg County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association, which has been remarkably successful. Beginning business without a dollar's capital, at the end of four years has accumulated a surplus of \$15,000.00 in cash and business to the amount of \$1,500,000.00. In 1919, while president of the Farmers' Union, he was foremost in organizing the Orangeburg County Marketing Association, which gave to the farmers of the county "for the first time" the market price of their products.

Besides being president of the State Farmers' Union, Colonel Claffy is one of the leaders of the American Cotton Association. At the organization of the association at New Orleans in 1919, he was elected one of the directors from South Carolina. In December of the same year he was elected vice president of the South Carolina Division, and also a member of the State Executive Committee. He is also president of the Orangeburg County Cotton Association.

Many conspicuous war activities are to the credit of Colonel Claffy. He was food administrator in charge of speeding up production among the farmers of the state, and his work in that role brought him the especial commendation and a medal from the Food Administration at Washington. Colonel Claffy is a prominent democrat and has frequently been a delegate to state conventions. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

He married Miss Mana E. Rickenbaker, of Orangeburg County. Her mother was a member of the Elliott family of that County. They have two daughters, Mana, wife of Dr. B. M. Montgomery, of Kingstree, and Miss Kathleen Claffy.

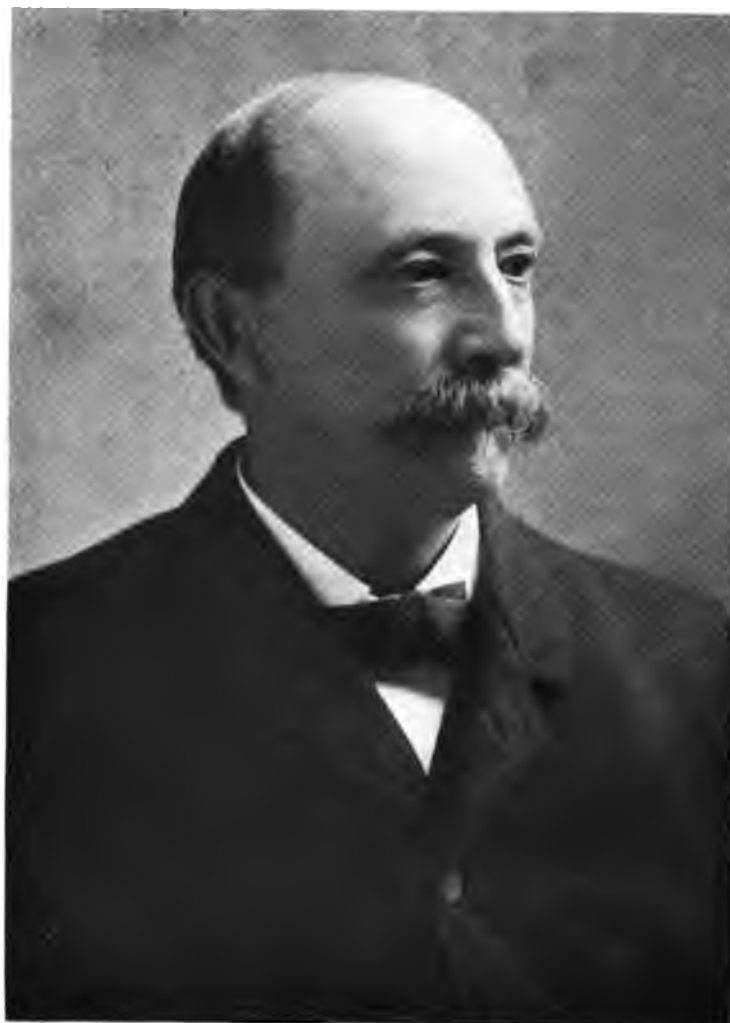


*James H. Claffey.*









*Sam Kibble*

SAMUEL DIBBLE, LL. D., was an eminent lawyer, a constructive statesman, an educator and scholar, and none can read the history of South Carolina and his personal record without realizing how deeply his life was impressed upon that of the state at large, and his home community of Orangeburg in particular.

He was born in the City of Charleston, September 16, 1837, and died just seventy-six years later, September 16, 1913, in a sanitarium near Baltimore, whither he had gone in the vain hope of recovering his health. He was a direct descendant in the paternal line from Thomas Dibble who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630 and in 1635 was one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut.

Samuel Dibble was the oldest son of Philander Virgil and Frances Ann (Evans) Dibble. Philander and his brother Andrew when young men came from Bethel, Connecticut, to Charleston and engaged in business together as hatters. Ann Evans was descended from the Gabeau family of French Huguenots and the Henley family of England.

Samuel Dibble acquired his early education in his native city at the schools of Misses Caroline and Mary Gray and Mr. John Gray, spent one year in a common school near his grandfather's farm in the Town of Bethel, Connecticut, and in 1849 entered the high school under Henry M. Bruns, the principal, and was admitted to the College of Charleston in 1853. He completed his junior course and in 1855 entered Wofford College, where he graduated A. B. in July, 1856, being the first graduate of that famed institution, which was then under the presidency of Rev. William M. Wightman, afterward Bishop Wightman. While at Wofford he was a member of the Calhoun Literary Society. After forty years of devotion to literary and professional labors he received the degree LL. D. from his alma mater. He considered this the highest honor he ever attained.

On leaving college he taught in Shiloh Academy and Pine Grove Academy in Orangeburg District in 1856-57, and was assistant teacher of the Wofford Preparatory Department in the spring of 1858. Then and during the year 1859 he studied law under Jefferson Choice of Spartanburg, and Lesesne and Wilkins of Charleston, and was admitted as an attorney to the law course in December, 1859, and as a solicitor in equity in 1865, having studied equity under Hon. Charles H. Simonton. In January, 1860, he began the practice of law at Orangeburg.

He was soon called from his office and cases to a sterner field of duty. January 3, 1861, he volunteered as a private in the Edisto Rifles in Col. Johnson Hagood's First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. He was with that company throughout the war, attaining the rank of first lieutenant. The company later became a part of the Eutaw Regiment, Twenty-Fifth South Carolina Volunteers, under Col. Charles H. Simonton, a part of Hagood's Brigade, Hokes' Division of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Toward the close of the war he married, with the return of peace began the practice of law at Orangeburg, and in 1867 formed a partnership with

Hon. James F. Izlar under the name Izlar & Dibble. During his earlier years as a lawyer he also edited the Orangeburg News. The firm Izlar & Dibble became one of the widest known and strongest legal firms of the state. The Orangeburg Bar in resolutions passed after the death of Mr. Dibble spoke of his record as a lawyer in the following words: "Mr. Dibble studied law as a science and was profoundly versed in its underlying principles. He argued many notable causes, involving new and difficult questions and of the gravest importance to society. When great principles were to be determined his genius was equal to the task, and when authorities were to be invoked to sustain that which already had been settled, he furnished them inexhaustible store and used them with the skill of a master. Mr. Dibble was a learned lawyer and adorned the Bar with the wealth of learning, but as a distinguished public servant he belongs also to the state. His conspicuous and valuable services in public station and in private walk have become part of the rich heritage of the state. He was a leader of men and was ready at all times to do all things and to dare all things for the public good."

Having ventured his life and his fortune for the sake of the South in the war, he was equally ready with all he had to redeem his state from the wretched conditions of reconstruction. He was an able lieutenant of Wade Hampton and did his part in the restoration of white rule. He served as democratic county chairman of Orangeburg County in the Seymour and Blair campaign of 1868. When for the protection of the white people a military company was organized in Orangeburg County, the Edisto Rifles were reorganized in June, 1876, and he was made captain. He was elected to the State Legislature as a member of the House in 1877, and while in that body did good work for the improvement of the educational resources of the state. He was elected one of the trustees of the South Carolina University in 1878, when the vagabond professors and negro students were driven out. He was chairman of the executive committee of the South Carolina Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute for colored students, a branch of the State University. He was appointed one of the Board of School Commissioners of Orangeburg County and formulated the present subdivision of the county into school districts.

In 1880 Mr. Dibble was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Hancock and English and was chosen a presidential elector that year. In 1881, on the death of Hon. Michael P. O'Connor, member of Congress, he was elected to the vacancy in the Forty-Seventh Congress and was subsequently reelected as a democrat for four more successive terms, serving until the close of the Fifty-First Congress in 1891, when he declined reelection and retired to occupy his time with other interests. He took high rank among the strong men in Congress and was admittedly among the ablest men this state sent to the nation's councils.

To his reputation as a lawyer and public leader he added that of a wise and able business man. He helped organize the Edisto Savings Bank, now the Edisto National Bank of Orangeburg, was chosen

its first president April 3, 1889, and served until April 1, 1902. The Bowman Land and Improvement Company was organized April 11, 1891, and the Branchville and Bowman Railroad Company September 6, 1890, Mr. Dibble serving as president of these institutions.

At this point should be quoted another paragraph from the resolutions above cited: "Mr. Dibble was essentially a constructionist. He possessed great administrative ability and was both a builder and benefactor. He was a man of broad vision, with a clear insight into our industrial conditions and he had the most optimistic faith in the destiny of this section of the state. He appreciated its resources and contributed his capital and talents to develop them. He evinced the deepest interest in improved agricultural methods, in the drainage of our lowlands and in the construction and improvement of the public highways. He developed and brought into a high state of cultivation a large area of practically abandoned territory in the lower portion of this county, stimulating the energy of the people and adding largely to its prosperity. He established and was chiefly instrumental in building the thriving town of Bowman, and with his own means he constructed a railroad from that town to Branchville in order to give the people of that section railroad communications with the outside world. The growing town and the surrounding country with its prosperous farms and intelligent citizenship will ever remain a monument to his genius and energy."

Mr. Dibble joined Shibboleth Lodge No. 28, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Orangeburg May 2, 1867, Eureka Chapter No. 13, August 24, 1867, and was high priest of the Royal Arch for a number of years. He was president of Young American Steam Fire Engine Company and chief of the fire department of Orangeburg. He was township commissioner of Bowman Township during the latter part of his life, and as such assisted largely in widening and improving the highways of the county and state. He was also quite active in securing to Orangeburg its present railroad facilities; was appointed superintendent of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in 1860, and after the war reorganized it and served until April 18, 1879. On his resignation the Methodist Conference passed resolutions thanking him for his long, intelligent and earnest work as superintendent.

Of other attributes of his mind and character the Bar Resolutions said: "Mr. Dibble was in no sense an ordinary man. He possessed many remarkable characteristics. He was naturally endowed with a strong mind, which he cultivated to a very high degree. He was possibly the best educated and most broadly informed man in the county. Familiar with the classics, a master of several languages and especially gifted in the higher mathematics, he was deeply cultured in the truest sense."

November 10, 1864, Mr. Dibble was happily married to Miss Mary Christiana Louis, of Orangeburg, daughter of Deopold and Ann Agnes Louis. Mrs. Dibble, who survived her husband, has been universally beloved for her admirable character and charming personality. She is the mother of four

children: Mrs. B. H. Moss, Mrs. W. W. Watson, Samuel Dibble and Louis V. Dibble.

**SAMUEL DIBBLE.** The name Dibble has long figured conspicuously in Orangeburg County. The late Samuel Dibble was a prominent lawyer long associated with Judge Izlar and other prominent practitioners of the Orangeburg bar. He is also remembered for his services in Congress during the eighties.

A son of Congressman Dibble and his wife, Mary C. Louis, is Samuel Dibble, Jr., whose work as a civil engineer has brought him in close touch with much of the construction enterprise of the South. He was born at Orangeburg November 25, 1868, and was educated in public schools and the University of South Carolina, where he graduated in the chemistry course in 1890, with the degree B. S. He has employed his technical ability as an engineer in connection with the reclamation and development of large tracts of waste land in Orangeburg County, and through that work has conferred benefits upon the present and all future generations. He owns a large amount of farm property.

At one time he lived at Bowman, South Carolina, and was one of the city fathers there. In 1898 he enlisted for the Spanish-American war in the United States Engineers and served as first lieutenant. He was in service from May, 1898, until discharged on May 20, 1899, and part of that time was on duty in Cuba. Mr. Dibble is unmarried.

**LEE A. KLAUBER.** Members of the Klauber family have been prominent in mercantile and banking circles in the southern part of the state for over forty years. His life and services well entitled Lee A. Klauber to the rich esteem and veneration in which his name is held and his memory cherished.

He was the founder of the family in South Carolina. Born in Bohemia, he located at St. George in Dorchester County in 1877. His initiative and public spirit proved a valuable addition to the resources of that community. He was a merchant and banker, and found many opportunities to express his generous ideals of service to his community and his fellow men. He was president of the St. George Cotton Seed Oil Manufacturing Company, and personally controlled about 2,000 acres of land at St. George, some of it in timber and the rest in cotton and corn. For a number of years he operated a large sawmill a mile and a half from St. George and cut great quantities of lumber for the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad.

Lee A. Klauber was a member of the Masonic lodge and a member of the Jewish Synagogue at Orange, New Jersey, where he had a brother living. A sister, Mrs. Louisa Plodkin, is now living at Atlanta, Georgia. Lee A. Klauber died September 1, 1919. His character and his generosity made him greatly beloved by all classes of people, both white and black. Many times he was known to have befriended, in a way that amounted to a studious and customary practice, poor women and their families. It is said that on the day of his death probably 500 negroes, stricken with grief at their loss, came to his home.



*W. W. Chamber.*



Lee A. Klauber married Sarah Alice Harbeson, member of an old South Carolina family of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. She was an active member of the Methodist Church. Her father, William I. Harbeson, of St. George, served four years as a member of the Confederate cavalry during the war, part of the time under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was also prominent in his section during the reconstruction period and served as a member of the "red shirt" brigade.

Two sons of the late Lee A. Klauber are successful South Carolina bankers. One, Robert Lee Klauber, was born at St. George October 19, 1884. He was educated in the local public schools, attended The Citadel two years, and also spent two years, 1901-02, in South Carolina Military Academy. He finished his education in Sullivan, Creighton & Smith's Business College, Georgia, in 1903, and at once returned to St. George and joined his father in the mercantile business. He is now president of the L. A. Klauber Company, a concern whose assets are rated at over \$125,000, and is also president of the Bank of St. George, the oldest bank in the community. He is a director in the Farmers Bank & Trust Company of St. Matthews, is connected with the Liberty Bank of Charleston, and operates a thirty horse farm near St. George.

At St. George Robert L. Klauber married Emily A. Howell. Her father, John J. Howell, was for a number of years editor of the *Dorchester Democrat* and later served as county superintendent of education. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Klauber have two children, Katherine and Vivian. Mr. Klauber is a Mason, and while never active politically served a term as a member of the Town Council. Fishing and hunting are his favorite recreations and he is a great lover and a judge of dogs and for several years has maintained a fine kennel.

William Adolph Klauber, the other son, who for the past eighteen years has been a banker and merchant at Bamberg, was born at St. George February 17, 1882. He was liberally educated, attending the common schools and the St. George High School, and graduated from South Carolina's famous military school The Citadel with the class of 1902. Soon after completing his education he came to Bamberg and engaged in merchandising, and is still active head of a large business in that line. On January 28, 1920, he bought the interests of the former president of the Enterprise Bank of Bamberg, and at once reorganized, taking in a number of prominent men of Bamberg as his associates and securing a new charter under the name of the First National Bank of Bamberg. The change in name and management became effective May 7, 1920. The officers of the bank are: W. A. Klauber, president; Dr. Robert Black, vice president; W. D. Coleman, cashier; while the directors are Aaron Rice, Dr. George F. Hair, C. J. S. Brooker, Dr. Robert Black, G. A. Ducker, Dr. F. B. McCracken, W. D. Coleman, D. C. Crum, J. D. Copeland, W. E. Free, Dr. J. B. Black and W. A. Klauber—all men of the highest standing in that community.

Mr. Klauber is also a director in the Bank of St. George and is vice president of the Citizens Build-

ing and Loan Association and a director in the Bamberg Realty Company.

In recent years he has also taken much part in local and state politics, and was one of the leading supporters of Governor Manning's aspirations for the gubernatorial office. He served four years on the staff of the governor as lieutenant colonel. Fraternally he is affiliated with Ornan Lodge No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons.

February 22, 1903, Mr. Klauber married at St. George Murchy Judy, a native of that community. Her father is Dr. Perry M. Judy, of St. George, of an old colonial family of English and Irish descent. Her grandfather was a surgeon and lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Klauber have three children, Louis A., Perry McSwain and William A., Jr.

S. OLIVER O'BRYAN. How large a place an able and hard working young lawyer may fill in a community's activities is well exemplified in the career of S. Oliver O'Bryan of Manning.

A graduate of the law department of the University of South Carolina in 1905, he began general practice in Manning the same year. He has served as city councilman, county attorney, is present city attorney of Manning, is a trustee of the Manning graded schools, and since 1914 has been chairman of the democratic party of Clarendon County. During the war he was chairman of the County War Savings Stamps Committee, a member of the Council of Defense, chairman of the Legal Advisory Board, chairman of the Home Section of the Red Cross and active in every other war cause. He is superintendent of the Sunday school, president for several years of the Sunday School Association, and an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. O'Bryan was born in Clarendon County, July 28, 1883, a son of William M. and Mary Gertrude (Oliver) O'Bryan. He was educated in the common schools, in the Presbyterian College at Columbia, in Clemson College preparatory to his law course. In 1906 he became associated as a partner with Judge John S. Wilson under the name Wilson & O'Bryan. In 1907 Mr. Wilson was elected to the bench and since that date Mr. O'Bryan has been associated with Robert O. Purdy, under the firm name of Purdy & O'Bryan. Mr. O'Bryan is a director of the First National Bank of Manning, president of the Bank of Paxville, and president of the Manning Ice & Light Company. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Eastern Star and the Woodmen of the World. June 28, 1911, he married Frances Davis of Manning, a daughter of J. Elbert and Sarah Rawlinson Davis. Her father is a former sheriff of Clarendon County. Mr. and Mrs. O'Bryan have four children: William, Leila, Samuel Oliver and Eugenia.

GEORGE FELDER HAIR. The Hairs are an old and prominent family of the old Barnwell district. While farming has always been a dominant interest in the family, the present generation is numerously represented in the professions, several of the sons

having been physicians or dentists, including Dr. George Felder Hair, who for twenty years has been a resident of Bamberg and is a former president of the State Dental Society.

The remote ancestry of the Hairs is German, though members of the family have lived in the South since colonial times. The late Judson E. Hair was born in Barnwell County June 30, 1847, and died June 16, 1919. He was a student in the University of Georgia at Athens when the war between the states broke out, and he and the other members of his class volunteered and went to Charleston to enter the Confederate service. He was with Lee's army for eleven months, and was a musician in the band. His mature years were spent as a farmer and merchant in and around Blackville. He was one of the prominent Baptist laymen, being one of the founders and leaders of the church at Blackville and a deacon. Judson E. Hair married Maggie Capres Felder, who was born near Branchville, South Carolina, in 1850, and is still living at Blackville. When she was a small girl her father died as a result of hardship and exposure endured while a Confederate soldier. The family of Judson E. Hair and wife comprised twelve children, seven of whom are living: Lorena Blanch, who was married to Thomas J. Martin, of Anderson, in 1886; Dr. George F.; Arthur B., a hardware merchant and farmer at Blackville; John Pinckney, deceased; Joseph Koger, deceased; Dr. Isaac Murray Hair, a dentist at Spartanburg; Dr. Harry B., also a dentist practicing at Columbia; Mary E., deceased; Mrs. D. D. Walters, of Columbia; Mrs. Maggie E. Still and Mrs. Abigail Sanders, of Blackville; and Dr. Judson E., deceased. Of the younger generation some mention should be made of the two sons of Mrs. Lorena Blanch Martin, of Anderson. These sons, Haskell Hair and Rhett Felder Martin, are both married, but when the war came on and they were called in the draft they claimed no exemption. The older went overseas as a lieutenant, and saw much of the front line service with the Expeditionary Forces. He was at Chateau Thierry and other historic points on the French front. He is now practicing as an architect at Greenville. The other, Rhett Felder Martin, who is in the coal and wood business at Anderson, was on a transport bound for France when the armistice was signed, and the boat was then turned about and landed him in America. Earl Walters, a son of Mrs. D. D. Walters, of Columbia, was a volunteer at the age of eighteen in the World war and was overseas with the first forces sent to France and remained throughout the war. He was a sergeant and participated in all the important engagements of the Expeditionary Forces. Like all the others he had many narrow escapes from death, but he escaped without a mark.

George Felder Hair, who was born at Blackville October 31, 1870, was liberally educated, attending the common and high schools of his native town, graduated in a business course at Newark, New Jersey, in 1888, and during the following year was employed by the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company at Staten Island, New York. This experience aroused his interest in the dental profession and he entered the oldest dental college in the

world, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated with the class of 1892. Doctor Hair practiced at Anderson for ten years, and since 1901 has been busy in his profession at Bamberg. He has filled all the important offices in the State Dental Society, including the office of president, and is now a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. He is also affiliated with the National Dental Society. Doctor Hair is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Improved Order of Red Men. He has never been active in politics, and is a leader in the Baptist Church at Bamberg, being a deacon and a teacher in its Sunday school. On May 5, 1892, he married Miss Leila E. Boylston, of Blackville. Her father is a veteran ex-Confederate soldier, George W. Boylston, for many years a prominent citizen of Blackville. Doctor and Mrs. Hair have two children. Blanche, the daughter, is the wife of J. J. Cudd, a financier and farmer at Spartanburg. The son, P. Belton Hair, received his A. B. degree from Furman University at Greenville, and while there served as a volunteer for three months in the Students Army Corps until the signing of the armistice. He is now in his third year of the Atlanta Dental College of Georgia, preparing for the profession in which his father and some of his uncles have done such distinguished work.

**ARTHUR BYRON HAIR.** A Blackville business man and planter of long standing and successful and influential connections, Arthur Byron Hair is a member of the old and prominent Hair family in that section of South Carolina, being a son of Judson E. Hair.

He was born near Blackville June 22, 1872, and acquired a liberal education. After common and private school instruction he entered Furman University at Greenville, and in 1893 graduated from Sullivan & Crichton's Business College at Atlanta, Georgia. While there he became proficient in shorthand, and when soon afterward he entered Clemson College, in addition to his regular studies he acted as secretary to the president, E. B. Craighead. Mr. Hair left Clemson in 1895, and for a year was bookkeeper for a mercantile house at Pelzer.

In 1896, nearly a quarter of a century ago, he engaged in the hardware business at Blackville, and has been in that line ever since, his time being divided between his store and his extensive farming interests. Mr. Hair owns and supervises a twenty-horse farm near Blackville. He does farming on a diversified scale, dividing his fields among cotton, peanuts, corn, and small grains, with some asparagus and garden truck.

So far as his business duties would permit, Mr. Hair has accepted those community responsibilities thrust upon him by his fellow citizens. For ten years he was an alderman of Blackville and has been mayor of the town two terms. He has served as school trustee for ten years and for the past four years has been president of the board. He is a deacon in the Baptist church and for twenty







*R. L. Robinson*

years has been secretary and treasurer of its Sunday school. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order.

In 1898 Mr. Hair married Cornelia Ada Rush, daughter of C. C. Rush of Blackville. By this union he is the father of six children, Arthur Byron, Jr., and David Harold, both students of Clemson College, James, John Pinckney, Charles and Elizabeth. Mr. Hair married for his second wife Dot Hamel, of Kershaw, on June 24, 1915. They have one son, George Hamel Hair.

RICHARD LEE ROBINSON, D.D., entered upon his duties as president of the Woman's College of Due West July 1, 1910, just after the college had fitly celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary. Doctor Robinson is now in the tenth year of his presidency, and has guided the affairs of the institution with wisdom and energy to a record of results and achievement that justify the institution in the modern life of South Carolina as fully as at any time in the previous history of the college.

This college, one of the oldest for the higher education of women in South Carolina, has an interesting history. Two ministers of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. John I. Bonner and Rev. Jonathan Galloway, conceived the idea of a school in which young women should have equal educational advantages with young men. In a conference between these two ministers and Rev. R. C. Grier in 1859 the first plans were proposed, and in the same year a board of trustees was elected. This board took over a girl's academy, previously directed by Miss Elizabeth McQuerns, and the college was opened in the academy building January 8, 1860, with Rev. J. I. Bonner as the first president of the school. The cornerstone of the first college building was laid August 7, 1860, and the first class, five in number, graduated in 1861. Doctor Bonner was president of the Due West Female College, which it was originally called, until his death April 29, 1881. "He lived and worked for it with all the energy of his nature. It was the center of all his plans and the unfailing stimulus to his ceaseless toil. He was one of that noble group of educators who rendered such splendid service to the South after the terrible Civil war, a group containing such names as Robert Calvin Grier, James H. Carlisle, John Maurice Webb, John Bunyan Shearer and William Moffatt Grier." Succeeding Doctor Bonner in the presidency came John P. Kennedy, who had been a professor in the college since 1866 and who remained as president until April, 1887, and faithfully carried on the ideals and plans of his predecessor. For eight years Mrs. L. M. Bonner was principal, and in June, 1895, Rev. C. E. Todd was elected president, to be succeeded by Rev. James Boyce in 1899. Doctor Boyce was president for ten years, and during his administration the ownership and control of the college was transferred from a joint stock company to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Doctor Boyce died January 27, 1910, and was then succeeded by Dr. Richard Lee Robinson.

"During the first half century of its history the college enrolled over 4,000 students and sent out 1,030 graduates. They are to be found in every

Southern state and in some of the Western and Northern states. Some have gone to the mission fields of Egypt, Mexico, Japan, China and India. Wherever they have gone their hands and heads and hearts have been freely given for every good work."

Richard Lee Robinson was born at Lancaster, South Carolina, October 31, 1872, a son of Nathaniel Pressly and Agnes Elizabeth (Lathan) Robinson. He is of Scotch ancestry on both sides. His paternal grandmother was a Craig. The Craigs, Robinsons and Lathans are all well known families of South Carolina. Doctor Robinson received his A. B. degree from Erskine College at Due West in 1892, and was awarded the degree Doctor of Divinity in 1912. For four years after leaving college he was teacher and principal of high schools and in 1899 he graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. In the same year he was ordained a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and for the next ten years served as pastor of the church at Camden, Alabama. During 1909-10 he was pastor at his home town of Lancaster, and from that post was called to the presidency of the Woman's College.

December 22, 1903, Doctor Robinson married Miss Anna Marshall, of Millersburg, Kentucky. She is a graduate of the Millersburg College and Dean of the Woman's College of Due West.

JOHN CART from the age of fifteen has been identified with the cotton business and for nearly thirty years has been located at Orangeburg.

Mr. Cart was born at Charleston May 5, 1866, a son of Francis G. and Annie M. (Gray) Cart. His father was both a cotton planter and factor. The son, who was educated in the public schools of Charleston and Porter Military Academy, at the age of fifteen entered business and since 1891 has been a resident of Orangeburg, where he established himself in the cotton buying business. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1891 he married Pauline Gervais Prentiss, daughter of Dr. Christopher J. and Pauline Gervais (Miller) Prentiss. Her father was a prominent Charleston physician. Mr. and Mrs. Cart have three children: Pauline Gervais, wife of Charles Matthews Lindsay, a graduate of The Citadel, who served as a major during the World war; John, Jr., a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston and served in France as first lieutenant of the Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry; and Gladys, wife of William Clifton Wallace, who is also a graduate of The Citadel and is a lieutenant in the United States Navy.

RUDOLPH SIEGLING. When in 1919 the Siegling Music House of Charleston celebrated the centennial anniversary of its founding, emphasis was very properly placed upon the artistic quality as well as the commercial feature of the achievement. There are a number of strictly commercial establishments that have existed longer than the Siegling Music House, but this business, established in 1819 at Charleston, not only makes good its claim as the oldest music house in America but also as the center from which have radiated many of the choicest influences affecting the musical and artistic life of

the South. It would be a serious omission, indeed, not to include the Siegling Music House as one of the most potent factors in the history of South Carolina culture.

The founder of this business was John Siegling, who was born in Erfurt, Germany, in 1789. His father was an eminent mathematician, who included among his scholars the great scientist Humboldt. More remotely the family ancestry goes back to John Siegling, a Saxon knight, who was one of the six knights chosen to protect Luther in his retirement in the Wartburg.

John Siegling decided at the early age of seventeen to leave his home for another land where he could support himself and relieve his parents. His first experience in the business world was in Paris in 1809. With no assistance save his sterling character and abilities he entered the services of Messrs. Erard Brothers, manufacturers of musical instruments, in their large factory where they employed several hundred workmen. Possessing great mechanical skill and proficiency and having a passion for music, he was soon promoted to a prominent position, and equally as soon acquired the trust and confidence of the Erards, his employers. In 1780 the Erards constructed the first piano, the first instrument of the kind manufactured in France. Later they produced their first double movement harp, and in 1823 crowned their work by producing their model grand piano forte.

John Siegling remained with the Erards for ten years, first in Paris and then in London and Dublin to establish and manage branches of this firm. He always felt that he owed much to the Erards for his success in business life.

It was a choice between two alternatives that led John Siegling to America. When he was in readiness to start for foreign lands he found two vessels sailing, one for St. Petersburg, Russia, and the other for Charleston, South Carolina. The latter obtained his decision as being more promising in its destination. He embarked for Charleston in September, 1819. At that time Charleston was one of the largest cities in commercial importance in the United States. On his arrival he decided to locate and quickly took out papers of naturalization and became an American citizen.

In November, 1819, his first place of business was located on the south side of Broad Street, nearly opposite the Court House—a large brick building which was demolished for postoffice grounds and park. It was next moved to the southeast corner of Broad and King streets, where he established a house for the importation of musical instruments. In 1828 his establishment was moved from King and Broad streets to the southwest corner of Meeting and Horlbecks Alley. From there it was moved in 1830 to the southwest corner of King and Beaufain streets, where the present Siegling Music House stands. At the same time a branch house was established in Havana, Cuba. The original store at that location was destroyed by fire April 27, 1838, but a new and the present building was completed in the fall of 1839.

For nearly half a century John Siegling was the business genius who guided this establishment and

not only extended its trade but inspired it with the ideals which have been so carefully cherished by his successors. Hundreds of the grand pianos and other musical instruments that contributed to the culture and gaiety of many of the best homes in the Carolinas in ante-bellum days were bought directly from the Siegling Music House at Charleston.

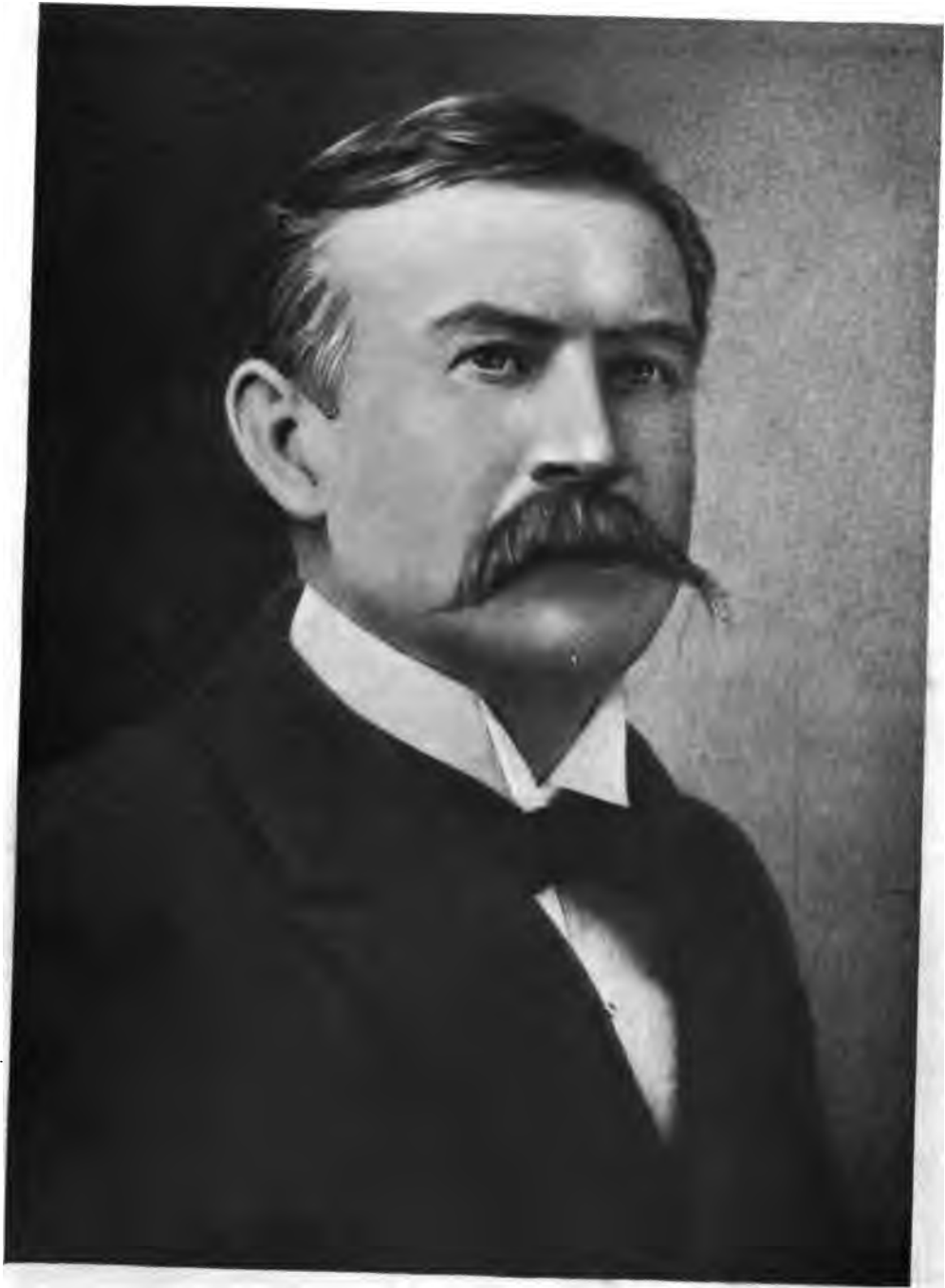
John Siegling died in 1867, at the age of seventy-eight. He married after coming to Charleston Mary Schneli, whose brother was a mayor of Charleston in the early part of the last century.

Many South Carolinians will recall the fame that attended the career of a daughter of John Siegling, Mary Regina Siegling, who was born in Charleston in 1824 and died at London in December, 1919, just a few days before her ninety-fifth anniversary. She became the wife of Edward Schuman-Leclercq. Mrs. Leclercq had a long and distinguished career as a musician. She sang as a soloist in Ole Bull's concerts when that great musician was a young man, and appeared in concert in New York, Havana and most of the European capitals. She was intellectually gifted as well as a wonderful musician and enjoyed delightful associations and friendships with notable personages over a period of three-quarters of a century both in Europe and America. Her reminiscences in the volume "Memoirs of a Dowager," written by her in later years, is a fascinating account of an artistic career, and has had a host of readers both in America and abroad. The volume is naturally greatly prized by members of the Siegling family.

The successor of John Siegling as head of the Siegling Music House was his second son, Henry Siegling, who was born February 13, 1829. While he never served such a long technical apprenticeship as did his father, he was in every other respect as well qualified as his father to conduct the growing business. He was a man of excellent taste and judgment on artistic matters, and was true to the best mercantile ideals, placing all the resources of his house behind its merchandise, and making the name Siegling synonymous with reliability, confidence, sincerity and honesty. Henry Siegling died May 28, 1905, at the age of seventy-six, and it was his good fortune that the great business conducted by him for nearly forty years be left in the capable hands of his sons. When fourteen years later the centennial of the business was celebrated the management of the Siegling Music House was in the hands of the following executives: Rudolph Siegling, president and treasurer; Henry Siegling, vice president; John A. Siegling, secretary; and J. Forrest Greer, who for over forty years had been with the firm as manager.

To describe the wares that have been handled and sold by the Siegling House during a century would be in the nature of an inventory of musical merchandise and tastes with the striking contrast presented by the historic spinets and harpsichords and the modern talking machines. During this period the Siegling House has figured not only as importers but also as manufacturers of musical instruments and music publishers. John Siegling began importing pianofortes from London as early as 1820, and he personally brought over the first harp





*F. G. Presely*

ever imported to America, and he was also the first importer of band instruments to the United States. During the war between the states under stress of patriotic necessity John Siegling diverted his artisans from their regular duties to the manufacture of drums for the Confederate forces.

A happily worded tribute to this firm is found in an editorial in the columns of the News and Courier of November 19, 1919: "The celebration tonight by the Siegling Music House of the one hundredth anniversary of its establishment in Charleston is an event of general interest. In this new country there are not many business establishments which have survived the vicissitudes of so long a time. The Siegling Music House is the oldest music store in America.

"A history of the Siegling Music House would make entertaining reading, we are sure, and would go far toward reflecting the musical atmosphere and musical development of Charleston and of South Carolina throughout the period of its existence. Its founder, John Siegling, had had his training with Sebastian Erard, the celebrated French manufacturer of musical instruments who was distinguished especially for the improvements he made upon the harp and the pianoforte, and whose reputation was world-wide. The importations which John Siegling made of fine musical instruments of all kinds from Europe, as illustrated in the advertisements which he published in the newspapers of that day, are an index to the wealth and culture that existed in Charleston in 1819 and the years following.

"The Siegling Music House has never been content with the selling of musical instruments. From the time of its establishment it has contributed always to the maintenance and development of sound musical ideals in Charleston, and it has always been one of the city's musical centers. The business methods of its founder won for it the confidence of the community and his successors have so conducted its affairs as to retain that confidence in a worthy manner. The News and Courier joins with music lovers and the public generally in extending its congratulations on the celebration which it holds today and in wishing for it a long career of ever widening usefulness and prosperity."

The late Henry Siegling married Miss Kate Patrick, whose father was Doctor Patrick, a prominent dentist of Charleston, and who had several sons also eminent in that profession.

Mr. Rudolph Siegling, now president and treasurer of the Siegling Music House, was born in Charleston in 1878 and was educated at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He was only sixteen years of age when he became an employe of the music house, and at first was assigned such duties as carrying bundles. His association has now been continuous for a quarter of a century and since the death of his father in 1905 he has been the active executive head.

Rudolph Siegling married Fannie Odell DeMars, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. Their two children are Rudolph Siegling, Jr., and Charles Casimir Siegling.

Mr. Siegling is a member of the Charleston

Vol. V—9

Chamber of Commerce, and is also vice president of the Retail Merchants Association. He is secretary and treasurer of St. John's Lutheran Sunday School and, as a member of the Masonic fraternity, has served as senior warden of Union Kilwinning Lodge No. 4.

FRANK YOUNG PRESSLY, D. D. Quite recently Doctor Pressly, president of the Erskine Theological Seminary, rounded out forty-five years of continuous and efficient work as a minister, educator and leader in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. In educational and religious circles he is one of the distinguished men of the state.

He was born at Due West in Abbeville County January 18, 1853, son of James Patterson and Mary (Young) Pressly. His grandfather was David Pressly. David Pressly was an uncle of Dr. Ebenezer E. Pressly, first president of Erskine College. James Patterson Pressly was also an educator and a clergyman of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was connected in an official and teaching capacity with Erskine College and Erskine Theological Seminary from 1842 until his death in 1877.

Frank Young Pressly grew up from childhood in the atmosphere of the old college town of Due West, was graduated from Erskine College in 1871, following which he took the Seminary course and was licensed by the Second Presbytery September 20, 1873. The following winter he spent in the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, following which he did preaching in the Ohio A. R. P. Presbytery, and in October, 1874, was ordained by the Second Presbytery. From October, 1874, to September, 1876, he was stated supply at Mount Zion Church, Auburn, Missouri, for four years did missionary work in Louisville, Kentucky, and from 1880 to 1886 was pastor of Mount Zion Church. He was pastor at Starkville, Mississippi, from 1886 to 1890 and while there taught in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Returning to his native state he was stated supply of Abbeville from 1890 to 1894. In 1893 the Synod elected him Professor of Creek and German in Erskine College, and he entered upon the duties of that office a year later. In November, 1899, he accepted the presidency of Erskine College, and filled that office until 1907, since which date he has been president of the Erskine Theological Seminary.

He has held many other offices and performed numerous duties for the advancement of his church, college and home community and people. He was moderator of the Synod in 1893 and at Due West has served as member of the Board of Trustees of the local school district, as intendant of the town, and has handled a heavy burden of administrative and civic duties. The Doctor of Divinity degree was conferred upon him by Westminster College in Pennsylvania in 1896, and the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of South Carolina in 1903.

CAPT. LIONEL K. LEGGE. While Captain Legge was qualified for and began practice as a lawyer at Charleston six years ago, nearly three years of that time were devoted more or less actively to military

duties. Captain Legge went overseas with one of the units of South Carolina troops in 1918, and did not return to this country and resume his practice until the middle of 1919.

Captain Legge was born in Charleston in 1889, son of Claude L. and Elizabeth J. (Hutchinson) Legge, the former a native of Spartanburg County and the latter of Summerville, South Carolina. His father, who was an educator, died at Charleston in 1913.

A younger brother of Captain Legge is Lieut.-Col. Barnwell Rhett Legge, a graduate of The Citadel, and received a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army before the beginning of the war with Germany. He was promoted through successive ranks as first lieutenant, captain, major to lieutenant-colonel and with that rank is still in the army. He was with the Expeditionary Forces in France and for his services overseas won both American and French decorations, and was one of the first southern men to be given the French Legion of Honor.

Lionel K. Legge received his education in Charleston, graduating from Charleston College with the class of 1909. The next three years he taught school in Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina, after which he studied law in the office of Smythe & Visanka, and was admitted to the bar in 1913. He received his preliminary military training as a member of the old National Guard in Troop 6, later Troop A of the South Carolina Cavalry. Soon after America entered the war with Germany he went to the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, receiving a commission as captain. Following that he was on duty at Camp Jackson and Camp Sevier, and in the summer of 1918 went overseas with the Eighty-first or Wildcat Division. He served as regimental adjutant and operations officer on the staff of the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, and saw active duty during the last phase of the great Meuse-Argonne campaign. For gallantry and bravery under fire he received his citation and after the armistice remained abroad until the spring of 1919.

Prior to his war service Captain Legge was a member of the successful law firm of Legge & Allan at Charleston, and returned home to resume his relations with the same firm and find his prestige as a lawyer undiminished by his absence. Captain Legge is post commander of Charleston Post of the American Legion. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

**MILLEDGE LORENZO BONHAM STURKEY.** A great deal of interesting local history might be told incidental to the career of Mr. Sturkey, the pioneer merchant and leading citizen of the town of McCormick. He and his brothers were the first merchants in that town, and for over thirty-five years his influence has been one of the chief factors in molding the commercial, civic and social standards of the community.

Mr. Sturkey, who recently retired from active business as a merchant, was born only a mile from the present town of McCormick, then in Edgefield County, in 1861, son of Jefferson and Lucy (Self) Sturkey. His great-grandfather Sturkey was a

native of Alsace Lorraine, France, and with three brothers came to America in 1766. A number of the descendants of these brothers are still found in Lexington and Orangeburg counties. The family was established in Edgefield County by Jefferson Sturkey.

Mr. M. L. B. Sturkey grew up on a farm, and he owns the land today on which he was born. When he was six years of age the family moved to Lincoln County, Georgia, where he attended school and where he lived until 1882.

The town of McCormick was established in 1882. In that year Mr. Sturkey returned to his native community and the following year established his permanent home at McCormick. Associated with his brothers he engaged in business. They were the pioneer merchants, and now after more than a third of a century has passed it is especially interesting to note that they were the dominant influence whereby McCormick was incorporated as a "dry" town, being the first village incorporation to prohibit the sale of liquor in South Carolina. It was through the influence of the same men that Edgefield County was freed from the evils of the old dispensary saloons.

In 1887 M. L. B. Sturkey engaged in business for himself, and until 1918 he had a large trade over an extensive territory in hardware, groceries, farm implements, wagons and buggies and other supplies. Though he has not been a merchant since August, 1918, he is still a planter and cotton buyer.

Mr. Sturkey, as this record faintly indicates, is a man of progressive character, of advanced and modern thought, and wherever possible has lent his influence to securing practical results in behalf of national and local welfare. His prohibition aim and attitude is a matter of record, and he has long been an advocate of woman's suffrage. He reared and educated his children for practical and serious purposes of life.

Mr. Sturkey is one of the few citizens of the present McCormick County who can claim an active share in the first agitation for the creation of that new county. He was allied with the movement nearly a quarter of a century ago. He was one of the two delegates that went to the Constitutional Convention at Columbia in 1895 to present the wisdom of creating a new county from portions of old Edgefield, Abbeville and Greenwood counties. Nothing came of the movement at that time, but Mr. Sturkey did not neglect opportunities to keep the subject alive during the twenty years that followed until the new county was finally created in 1916.

Mr. Sturkey has been four times married. There were no children by his first two wives, who were sisters, Fannie and Mary Willingham, of Lincoln County, Georgia. His third wife was Miss Annie Martin, and she was the mother of four daughters: Mary F., Marian E., Bertha C. and Wessie. By his present wife, Miss Lucy Anderson, daughter of P. H. Anderson, of Waterloo, South Carolina, Mr. Sturkey has three children: Lucy Harriet, M. L. B., Jr., and Annie Laurie. Mr. Sturkey would never consent to accept office, although tendered him many times.





*Willedge L. B. Sturkey*







*S. A. J. Bell M.D.*

**JULIAN BOOTH SALLEY.** A lawyer at Aiken and a citizen whose career has been attended both with material prosperity and dignified service, Julian Booth Salley is a member of the old and prominent Salley family which has been in South Carolina for upwards of two centuries.

He was born in Orangeburg County March 23, 1878, near the Town of Salley in Aiken County. His ancestor Henry Salley settled in South Carolina in 1735. A son of this pioneer was John Salley, who commanded a company in the Revolutionary war. Other members of the family have been prominent in the professions, as planters and public officials.

The father of Julian Booth Salley was Capt. Henry H. Salley, who was born near the Town of Salley, and served all through the war between the states as captain of Company I of the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry. He was wounded seven times, and for many years suffered from these wounds, but lived until 1893. He also took a prominent part in the campaign for the restoration of white rule in the reconstruction era. His life was spent as a planter. Captain Salley married Margaret Elizabeth Corley, who is still living at the old homestead at Salley, near which place she was born. Her people were of English descent and of Revolutionary stock.

Julian Booth Salley was educated in The Citadel at Charleston, took his law course in the University of South Carolina in 1903, and soon afterward had achieved his first successes as a young lawyer at Aiken. He has built up a large general law practice, which he still carries on. He is also a director of the Bank of Western Carolina and a director of the Real Estate Fidelity Company.

Mr. Salley served as mayor of Aiken from 1904 to 1910, for three successive terms, and has been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions of the democratic party.

His professional and other interests were completely subordinated during the period of the World war to the various services imposed upon him in his community. He was county chairman of the registrars, registering men under the draft and organizing the country districts, was also county chairman of the Exemption Board, was county chairman for the Thrift Stamp campaign and a leader in all the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. The governor also appointed him an examiner of county boards of exemption. Just before the armistice Mr. Salley registered for the draft, and waived exemption on any ground.

December 20, 1906, Mr. Salley married Eulalie Chafee, a native of Aiken and a daughter of the late G. K. Chafee. She is of English and French ancestry and of colonial and revolutionary stock. They have two children, Eulalie and Julian, Jr., both attending school at Aiken.

**DANIEL ALFRED JACKSON BELL, M. D.** Doctor Bell has a record of thirty years of honest, self-denying and skilful professional work, divided between two communities, Parksville, where he had his home for nearly a quarter of a century, and for the past

six years at McCormick, county seat of McCormick County.

Doctor Bell has been a valuable man outside of his profession to his present community. He was one of the men who worked earnestly to bring about the establishment of the present county of McCormick. He employed his ability as a writer to promote publicity work through various newspapers of the state in behalf of the organization of the new county. He is author of a number of articles on the history of those sections of Edgefield, Abbeville and Greenwood counties that are now comprised in the new county of McCormick.

Doctor Bell was born at Pleasant Lane in Edgefield County in 1860, a son of J. Milton and Martha (Faulkner) Bell. His great-grandfather, John Bell, a native of Scotland, on coming to America settled in Pennsylvania and died there. The doctor's grandfather, Isaac Bell, subsequently moved to Edgefield County.

Doctor Bell spent his early life on a farm. His youth coincided with the period in which South Carolina and the entire South were suffering from the effects of the war, and the resources of his family did not avail him beyond the meager opportunities of the common country schools. He spent several years teaching in order to earn money for his medical education. He was twenty-nine years of age and had married when he completed his medical course. He graduated from the University of Georgia at Augusta in 1889, and the same year began practice at Parksville, where he lived for twenty-four years. In 1913 he moved to McCormick, and three years later had the satisfaction of seeing that town established as the county seat of McCormick County. While at Parksville he served as intendant or mayor and was a member of the town council for eighteen years. Doctor Bell has also been in the drug business at McCormick. During the war he was county food administrator and member of the Volunteer Medical Reserve Corps.

Doctor Bell is a Baptist, having joined the old Mountain Creek Baptist Church when seventeen years old. He was soon elected superintendent of its Sunday school, since which time he has been continuously in the work either as superintendent or teacher. His family were religiously inclined, his grandfather, Isaac Bell, having only four grandsons by the name of Bell, three of whom were deacons in the Baptist Church and the fourth a distinguished Baptist preacher. Doctor Bell was made a deacon in his twenty-eighth year, and has served in the several communities in which he has lived, always moving his membership to the nearest Baptist Church. He is now a leader in the McCormick Baptist Church, having contributed liberally to the new fifty thousand dollar church building in process of erection.

Doctor Bell married Miss Mamie Middleton, of Edgefield County. They have an interesting family of six children: John Milton; Nettie, wife of T. R. Cartledge; Addie, wife of Lieut. James Parks; Sergt. Dan A. Bell, who was in the Medical Reserve Corps; Eddie Bell, who was also with the Expeditionary Forces for several months; and Miss Martha Bell, who graduated from the Woman's College at Due West in 1920. Doctor Bell

has been a strong prohibitionist all his life, and worked for the success of its becoming a law.

**WILLIAM MARION STEINMEYER.** The County of Beaufort numbers among its citizens many skillful physicians, lawyers of state repute, well-known manufacturers and business men of more than local reputation. While proud of them, she is not lacking in others who have achieved distinction in callings requiring intellectual abilities of a high order. Among the latter William M. Steinmeyer, of Beaufort, the popular and efficient superintendent of education, occupies a deservedly conspicuous place. No one is more entitled to the thoughtful consideration of a free and enlightened people than he who shapes and directs the minds of the young, adds to the value of their intellectual treasures and moulds their characters. This is pre-eminently the mission of the faithful and conscientious teacher, and to such noble work is the life of the subject of this review devoted.

William Marion Steinmeyer was born in Berkeley (now Dorchester) County, South Carolina, on February 16, 1870, and is the fifth in order of birth of the eleven children born to John Henry and Matilda (Evans) Steinmeyer. The father was born in Charleston and spent his life there, being prominently identified with large business interests. He was president of the Steinmeyer Lumber Company of Charleston, and his father, who bore the same name, had also been identified with the lumber trade in Charleston, his native place. His father, George W. Steinmeyer, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and who on immigrating to the United States made his first location in Pennsylvania, afterwards locating in Charleston, South Carolina, with which city the family has been identified ever since. The subject's mother was a daughter of J. W. Evans, who moved from Baltimore, Maryland, to Charleston, where the daughter was born, her birth occurring in the Marine Hospital, of which her father was at that time superintendent. John H. Steinmeyer was in the Confederate army during the Civil war, being captain of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, and his death occurred at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife died when fifty-nine years old. Of their eleven children, seven grew to maturity.

William H. Steinmeyer secured his education in his native city, attending the common schools, the high school and The Citadel. He then went to Baltimore, where he took a thorough course in dentistry, after which he located at Beaufort, where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a most excellent workman, careful and honest, and enjoys a high reputation as a professional man, nearly twenty years of successful practice having established him in the esteem of the people. Mr. Steinmeyer has always evinced the highest interest in educational matters, giving hearty support to everything calculated to benefit the schools in any way. His interest and ability were recognized when, in 1914, he was made superintendent of education, which position he is still filling

to the entire satisfaction of the people of his county.

In 1903 Mr. Steinmeyer was married to Alma Devereaux Gantt, the daughter of Richard P. and Ella (Mackay) Gantt, of Barnwell County, and they have become the parents of six children, namely: Ella Rachel, John Henry, Maud Douglas, William Marion, Jr., Alma G. and Marie Therese.

Fraternally Mr. Steinmeyer is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has been honored by being elected six times as master of the lodge in Beaufort. He is also high priest of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. Owing to his probity of character, his genuine worth and genial disposition, he has gained a position in his community as one of the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle has called forth the admiration of his contemporaries.

**HON. FRANK COOK ROBINSON** was the first state senator representing the new County of McCormick, and was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature and had charge of the bill providing for the organization of that county from old Abbeville. Mr. Robinson for many years has been a prominent business man and banker at the town of McCormick.

He was born October 2, 1870, at the old Robinson homestead three miles from McCormick, in what was then Abbeville, now McCormick, County. His parents were Captain R. J. and Frances (Cook) Robinson. His grandfather was John Robinson, and his great-grandfather was of Scotch ancestry and came from the north of Ireland and settled on Long Cane in Abbeville County about 1800. Capt. R. J. Robinson was born and lived practically all his life at the plantation three miles from McCormick. He went from Abbeville County in the army and rose to the rank of captain in the Confederate forces. His wife, Frances Cook, lived on an adjoining plantation.

Frank Cook Robinson grew up on the home farm, graduated from Furman University in 1902, and for two years was principal of the graded schools at McCormick. For ten years he was in the railway mail service, toward the end being on the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway.

Mr. Robinson organized the Farmers Bank at McCormick in 1907. This institution has had a remarkable growth and enjoys great prosperity in keeping with the fortunate district in which it is located. Its progress has been especially rapid since the organization of McCormick County in 1916. The bank has a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, surplus and undivided profits of twenty-five thousand dollars, deposits of three hundred fifty thousand dollars, and aggregate resources of approximately half a million dollars. Its resources are adequate to meet the financial demands and needs of the community, and its officers and directors are men of standing in the business community and have carefully safeguarded and promoted all legitimate enterprises in McCormick County. The



*J. C. Robinson*









*J. C. Smith.*

president of the bank is J. B. Harmon, and Mr. Robinson has held the post of cashier for a number of years.

Mr. Robinson was a member of the House of Representatives from Abbeville County in 1913-16, and worked in close co-operation with other citizens from his community in bringing about the organization of McCormick County. He was elected the first senator from the new county in 1916, serving during the sessions of 1917-18. Mr. Robinson was a 1920 delegate to the National Democratic Convention in San Francisco, and in that year was re-elected to the State Senate. He was chairman of the committee on railroads and internal improvements and a member of the finance committee.

During the war Mr. Robinson gave much of his time to war work. He was chairman of the local draft board, county chairman for the War Savings Stamps campaign, and was chairman for the town of McCormick in all of the five Liberty Loan Campaigns.

Mr. Robinson married Miss Annie P. Talbert, member of an old and honored family of Abbeville and McCormick counties. They have a daughter, Margaret, born in September, 1918.

**HENRY GRIGGS BURCKMYER.** That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate end realized, if such be possible, apathy must follow. Effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies in inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satisfaction lies ever in the future, who have labored continuously, always finding in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. Henry G. Burckmyer, merchant and farmer of Port Royal and Beaufort, is one whose well directed efforts have gained for him a position of desired prominence in the various circles in which he moves, and his energy and enterprise have been crowned with success, and, having ever had the interests of his county at heart and sought to promote them in every way possible, he has well earned a place along with his enterprising fellow citizens in a permanent history of his locality.

Henry G. Burckmyer was born in Blackville, South Carolina, on February 9, 1870, and is the second in the order of birth of nine children born to John A. and Anna (Hagood) Burckmyer. The family is originally German, but has been established in America for several generations. John A. Burckmyer was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, where he was reared and where he engaged in mercantile business. During the Civil war he was in the custom house and then, after the conclusion of that struggle, he again engaged in business. Eventually he moved to Blackville, this state, where he spent the rest of his days. He was twice married, first to a Miss Davant, to which union seven children were born. His second union, which was with Anna Hagood, was blessed with nine children.

Henry G. Burckmyer was reared in Blackville

and secured his education in the common schools. He remained in his native town until 1902, when he came to Port Royal and engaged in the mercantile business, which has occupied his attention continuously since that time. He has a well stocked store and commands a very satisfactory trade from the representative people of his community. In addition to his mercantile interests he also gives considerable attention to truck farming, being the owner of two plantations, with an aggregate acreage of about five hundred acres. In all his enterprises he has been very successful and enjoys an excellent reputation as an enterprising and progressive man. He maintains his home in Beaufort, where he has a comfortable and attractive residence.

In 1902 Mr. Burckmyer was married to Virginia Grimsley, the daughter of Judge D. A. Grimsley, of Culpeper, Virginia. To this union have been born three children, namely: Margaret Sloyd, Virginia Grimsley and Henry Griggs, the latter dying in infancy.

Fraternally Mr. Burckmyer is a member of the Ancient Free Masons. He is a man of splendid personal qualities, and is proud of the fact that his forefathers fought on the side of the colonies in the Revolutionary war, and some of them afterward became early settlers of South Carolina, bearing their full share of the burden of the new community.

**JAMES EDWARD BRITT** is the recognized dean and veteran in the business life of the town of McCormick, which gained increased distinction as the county seat of the newly organized McCormick County. Mr. Britt has been an influential man there for over a quarter of a century and is active vice president of the oldest bank in the town and the first banking organization in what is now McCormick County.

He also belongs to a prominent and old time family of this section of South Carolina. He was born in 1872, six miles from the present town of McCormick, in what was then Abbeville, but now McCormick County. His parents were Charles and Mary (Foster) Britt. His great-grandfather was Charles Britt, a noted character in the early days of Abbeville district. When a child in 1760 he came with his mother and other members of the family from England and settled in Abbeville district in the Buffalo neighborhood on Long Cane Creek. Charles Britt at the age of sixteen ran away from home and joined the Continental forces in fighting the British in South Carolina. After the Revolution he married a Miss Longelle, who represented a strain of French Huguenot ancestry, her people having settled at Bordeaux in Abbeville County.

James Edward Britt is a grandson of Jacob Britt. His father, Charles Britt, like his ancestor of Revolutionary fame, was also sixteen years of age when he went to war, joining the Confederate army. James E. Britt grew up in the country, attending local schools and Furman University, and in 1892 engaged in merchandising at McCormick. In 1901 he became one of the founders of the Bank of McCormick, served for a number of years as its cashier and is now its active vice president. The oldest bank in the town, it is also one of unsur-

passed record as to integrity and ability of management and resources. The bank has a capital stock of sixty-eight thousand dollars, surplus and undivided profits of fifty-seven thousand dollars, and has been the bulwark of nearly every commercial and many of the individual careers in and around McCormick.

Mr. Britt was one of the leading members of the local committee promoting the movement for the organization of the new county of McCormick, and was especially influential in securing the location of the county seat at the town of McCormick. Mr. Britt owns a large amount of land and is busily engaged in planting. He married Janie Belle Kennedy. Their four children are named Edward, Frances, Mary Elizabeth and William Lewis.

JAMES B. HEYWARD entered upon his career as a Charleston lawyer in 1912, and as a member of the firm McMillan & Heyward is busied with the interests of a large clientele and already has secured a position as a skillful and effective counselor.

Mr. Heyward was born in McPhersonville, South Carolina, May 29, 1891, a son of Robert B. and Florida M. (Hutson) Heyward. His father was a native of South Carolina, for many years was a rice planter and died December 16, 1918. The Heyward family is of English descent and has been located in and about Charleston since about 1680. In the maternal line Mr. Heyward is a grandson of Dr. Thomas W. Hutson, and the Hutson family came from England to South Carolina about 1720. Robert B. Heyward was twice married. His first wife was Laura Porcher, who left him one daughter, Caroline H., now the widow of E. E. Douglas and living at Greenville, South Carolina. By his second marriage there were two children, Augusta H., wife of Edward B. Sinkler, of Savannah, Georgia, and James B. Heyward.

James B. Heyward was educated in Porter's Military School at Charleston, graduating in 1907, and received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of South Carolina in 1911. He read law in the office of Joseph B. Barnwell, was admitted to the bar in December, 1912, and for two years did law work in the office of William Henry Parker. On January 1, 1915, he formed his present partnership with Mr. Thomas S. McMillan.

Mr. Heyward is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor, is also a Mason, belongs to the Kappa Alpha fraternity of the University of South Carolina, and is a member of the St. Cecilia Club.

GIOVANNI SOTTILE came from Italy to Charleston, South Carolina, as a young man of sterling character, excellent scholastic attainments and purposeful ambition. He encountered a full quota of adverse conditions and proved himself a master of the situation which confronted him in the land of his adoption. He achieved eventually the material success and the high personal standing which the United States ever offers to energy, ability and determination, and he became not only a representative business man of Charleston but also served with distinction as Italian consular agent in this city, a position to which he was appointed by the Italian government, May 31,

1899, and of which he continued the incumbent until his death, which occurred June 28, 1913. Of his service in this office the following estimate has been given: "He did much to strengthen the cordial relations between the two governments and to aid those of his countrymen who, like himself, had sought the opportunities afforded in America. In just appreciation and recognition of his services the Italian government conferred upon him an order of knighthood, with the title of chevalier."

Giovanni Sottile was born at Gangi, Italy, June 29, 1866, and was a son of Salvatore and Rosina (Albergamo) Sottile, the family of which he was a scion having been one of special distinction in connection with educational affairs in Italy for many years. Salvatore Sottile was numbered among the patriotic sons of Italy who served with Garibaldi in the historic struggle for liberty in 1870. Giovanni Sottile was a studious youth, and his early educational discipline was largely supervised and directed by one of his aunts, a talented woman who held the position of superintendent of the schools of Gangi. Later he continued his studies in the college at Palermo, where he became specially proficient in mathematics. After leaving school he served four years in the Italian army, in which, by reason of his ability and superior education, he was promoted and assigned to responsible service in the accounting department. After leaving military service Mr. Sottile, moved by worthy ambition, determined to seek the superior advantages which he believed were to be found in the United States. He arrived in New York City in the autumn of 1889, and forthwith sought employment. At that time there was an insistent demand for workmen in the phosphate mines in South Carolina, and groups of men were being sent almost daily from the national metropolis to engage in this work. A stranger in a strange land, with only a superficial knowledge of actual conditions, it is not strange that the young Italian immigrant soon found himself en route to South Carolina, after having accepted a seemingly attractive offer to take the position of accountant in one of the phosphate camps, not far distant from Charleston. Of the deplorable conditions, the brutal treatment of the laborers, most of whom, like Mr. Sottile, had been imposed upon by the crafty "padrones," it is not necessary to enlarge, but it may be stated that the actual experience and the knowledge gained during his period of service in the phosphate camp formed the basis of the great service which he was later enabled to render his countrymen in America.

After a short sojourn, Mr. Sottile left the uncongenial phosphate camp and made his way, on foot, to Charleston. His personality gained him staunch friends in the city, and among those who manifested kindly interest in the young stranger was the wife of Commander Hitchcock, who was in charge of the lighthouse service in this district. Mrs. Hitchcock, recognizing his talent and sterling character, aided him in securing employment as an instructor in the Latin and Italian languages. He soon became established in Charleston, and it was not long before he was joined by his four brothers, of whom more specific mention will be made in a later paragraph and who came to America upon his ad-





*Asst M. C. Lee*

vice. It is not necessary in this brief review to enter into details concerning the achievement and rise of Mr. Sottile as one of the valued citizens and representative business men of Charleston, where the Giovanni Sottile & Brothers Company became an important factor in connection with commercial progress.

In 1896 Mr. Sottile returned to Italy, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Carmela Restivo, a friend of his childhood days in Gangi, where she likewise was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Sottile became the parents of four children, Salvatore, Rosina, Giovanni and Carmelina, all of whom were born in Charleston, where they remained with their widowed mother.

Of the four brothers mentioned above, Nicholas Sottile came to Charleston in 1890. He is president of the company conducting a leading china and glass emporium on King Street, and is actively associated with other business activities, especially in the handling of real estate and the incidental furtherance of the development of Charleston. Santo Sottile, who arrived in Charleston in 1895, is president of the Sottile Cadillac Company of Charleston, where he also has other important interests. Albert Sottile was but fourteen years old when he came to this city in 1891, and he is now president and treasurer of the Pastime Amusement Company. He is one of the prominent theater owners and managers of the south, and he built and now operates the Victory, the Princess and the Garden theaters in Charleston. James Sottile came to Charleston in 1900, and, like his brothers, has here achieved marked success. He is president of the Charleston-Isle of Palms Traction Company; is vice-president and general manager of the Charleston Hotel Company, and is interested in other representative enterprises in his home city.

PAUL M. MACMILLAN had practiced law only four years when he was elevated to the bench as judge of the Civil and Criminal Court of Charleston, and has been doing such effective work in that position that his services have been retained by the urgent voice of opinion, though probably at the sacrifice of his personal and financial interests.

Judge Macmillan, who was born in Charleston, March 5, 1884, a son of Oswald and Emily Mary (Smith) Macmillan. His father was a native of Scotland, coming to South Carolina direct from his native land. For many years he has been an active business man of Charleston. Emily Mary Smith was a native of this city and a daughter of Thomas Henry Smith. The parents had four children, two sons and two daughters, Judge Macmillan being the youngest.

He graduated from high school in 1900 and finished his literary education in the College of Charleston, where he graduated A. B. in 1903 and with the Master of Arts degree in 1904. He studied law in the University of the South, receiving his legal diploma in 1906. He forthwith engaged in practice at Charleston, and in 1910 was elected to his present office.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the First Presbyterian Church and in 1918 was the commodore of the Carolina Yacht Club. In 1917 he

married St. Clair Walker, a daughter of B. Wilson Walker.

HON. SAMUEL HODGES MCGHEE. A lawyer and banker, Mr. McGhee has been one of the honored and useful residents of Greenwood all of his life and enjoys a well earned and justified leadership in local affairs.

He was born in Cokesbury, Abbeville County, in 1873, son of W. Z. and Sophronia R. (Hodges) McGhee. His paternal ancestor Michael McGhee came from Ireland, and was a North Carolina soldier in the war for American independence, after which he settled in Abbeville County, South Carolina. The Hodges family has also lived in Abbeville County for a number of generations.

Samuel McGhee was the son of a merchant, and reverses which overtook his father a short time before his death made the matter of securing a liberal education one of great difficulty to the son. But in intervals of other employment he received all those advantages that are an index to a man of sound culture. He attended the Cokesbury Conference School, the Greenwood High School, and in 1895 graduated with the A. B. degree from Wofford College and in 1896 received his Master of Arts degree from the same institution. He taught school in Marion County from 1895 until 1899. The following three years he was editor of the Greenwood Index. In the meantime, in 1898, he had been admitted to the bar, and has been in active and regular practice since 1902, though his professional work has been varied with many other business duties. He was elected president of the First National Bank of Greenwood in 1903 upon its organization. He is also president of the Panola Cotton Mills and the Bauna Mills.

His father was a delegate to the National Convention of the democratic party in 1884 when Cleveland was first nominated. The son also served as a delegate to the National Conventions of 1900 and 1904, and Mr. McGhee is a member of the State Senate, having been elected to that office in 1917. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a Knight of Pythias, and in former years was affiliated with the gold standard wing of the democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. McGhee married in 1906 Miss Laurie Harrall, of Bennettsville, South Carolina.

SIMEON HYDE is a Charleston lawyer whose name has been identified prominently with various law partnerships and with much of the important litigation in the courts of the city and state for forty years.

He was born at Charleston October 11, 1856. His father, Simeon Hyde, was of an old Connecticut family, but came to South Carolina when a young man. His mother was Ann Eliza Tupper, daughter of Tristram Tupper, for many years a prominent Charleston business man.

Simeon Hyde received his preparatory education in Charleston, and entered Charleston College in 1871, graduating in 1875. He studied law in the office of Pressley, Lord & Inglesby, a law firm of the highest standing, and that early association Mr.

Hyde has always regarded as a chief contributing cause to his success. He was admitted to practice in November, 1877, and was busy building up an individual clientage until 1883, when he became junior partner of the firm of Lord & Hyde. After several years he again resumed individual practice. In 1906 he became a member of the firm Mordecai, Gadsden, Rutledge & Hagood, which after the retirement of Mr. Hagood became Mordecai, Gadsden & Rutledge. He was with this firm until August 1, 1917, when he retired. The firm of Mordecai, Gadsden & Rutledge was dissolved in October, 1918, and at that time Mr. Hyde became associated with Mr. Benjamin H. Rutledge in the firm of Rutledge & Hyde. In January, 1920, Mr. G. N. Mann was admitted to partnership and the firm name changed to Rutledge, Hyde & Mann. They handle a general law practice and are also Division Counsel in Charleston of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and represent a number of other corporations and extensive business interests.

Mr. Hyde is also known to the profession as one of the authors of "Chisolm and Hyde Index—Digest of South Carolina Reports," published in 1882. He was a member of the Charleston Delegation in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1886 to 1888. For many years he was prominent in the State Militia, serving as a commissioned officer, and retiring with the rank of captain in 1888. In 1917, when United States entered the European war, he was commissioned captain of Company B, First Regiment, South Carolina Reserve Militia, established by the Legislature as a military force within the state while the National Guard and other state troops were enrolled in the National Army. Mr. Hyde was for many years in charge of the Mission work of The Citadel Square Baptist Church in Charleston and is a deacon of that church.

THOMAS EMMETTE THROWER was born at Summerville, Georgia, in 1880, and was reared and educated in Atlanta schools, growing up in the magnetic atmosphere of that great and rich southern metropolis. This environment did much to improve his native talents as a commercial salesman. He was on the road selling goods at the age of seventeen. Few young men in the South have a finer record in their profession than Mr. Thrower.

Mr. Thrower, whose parents were O. A. and Fannie (McDaniel) Thrower of Atlanta, enlisted his talents, enthusiasm and service in behalf of the automobile industry about the time motor cars achieved real popularity and recognition in the South. He has been one of the most prominent factors in extending the industry over the southeastern states. Several years ago he located at Columbia, where he owns and manages the Thrower Automotive Company. This company distributes the Premier car in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with a branch at Atlanta, Georgia and Jacksonville, Florida, and also are southern distributors for the Allen and Skelton cars.

He has been one of the most prominent and active members of the Columbia Automotive Trade Association and one of the leaders in the forma-

tion of the South Carolina Automotive Trades Association. As chairman of the Show Committee of this association he has charge of, and was responsible for those special features of the Automobile Show in Columbia in March, 1918, that caused competent critics to pronounce that the best exposition of its kind ever held in the capital city.

Having been so successful in his venture, he was selected in 1920 as general chairman of all committees of the Great Spring Exposition which was held in Columbia in March, the greatest exposition of its kind ever attempted in the United States.

Mr. Thrower has enlisted his enthusiasm and support for many other movements in his home city and state, being the originator of the Minute Men of Columbia, a unique organization having for its members the leaders of all organizations in the city. This movement rejuvenated Columbia and brought about such a spirit of co-operation and civic activity as had never been experienced before resulting in a greater Columbia. He is an advocate of good roads and has exerted a very helpful influence in retaining Columbia's prestige as one of the leading automobile centers in the South.

Mr. Thrower married Miss Luta Beard of Troy, Alabama. They have three children: Frances, Emmett and Nell.

J. WATIES WARING. A lawyer with a large practice, many influential social and civic connections, J. Waties Waring has gained his professional success in the same city where he was born.

A native of Charleston, born July 27, 1880, he is a son of Edward P. and Anna (Waties) Waring, who were also natives of Charleston. His father spent his life at Charleston, and was a railroad man. The grandfather, Thomas R. Waring, was a native of the same city and for a number of years was cashier of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The Warings came to South Carolina direct from England.

J. Waties Waring was the youngest in a family of three sons and one daughter. The other sons are Thomas R. and E. P., while the daughter is Margaret, wife of Wilson G. Harvey.

Mr. Waring graduated in 1900 from the College of Charleston, and prepared for the bar in the office of Bryan & Bryan. He was admitted to practice in 1901, and since that time his name has been connected with an increasing volume of the legal business of the city. For about five years he was a member of the firm Von Kolnitz & Waring. The firm now is Waring & Brockinton.

Mr. Waring is the present assistant United States district attorney for South Carolina, appointed to that office in 1914. He is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club, South Carolina Society, was for several years a member and captain of the Charleston Light Dragoons, is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity, is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to various other social organizations. He has been quite active in democratic politics, though never as an aspirant for honors on his own account.

October 30, 1913, Mr. Waring married Anne S.





*E. H. Shover*







L. H. David

Gammell, a daughter of William Gammell. They have one daughter, Anne Gammell Waring.

JOHN HODGES DAVID, M.D. In the present day of keen competition in all lines of industry, success calls for the possession of superlative ability. Whether in the professions, in productive lines, in work of a promotive character, or in the great markets of the world, keen strife is invariably found; and when the fight is made with vigor, nerve and discernment, when success is acquired, half the compensation other than financial independence is derived from the satisfaction of having come a victor from a conflict worthy of one's steel. Of the men of Dillon County who have fought a worthy fight and who have been led to but further achievements by the keenness of the fray, is Dr. John Hodges David, formerly a leading and successful medical practitioner, but of more recent years largely engaged in business as a planter in the vicinity of Dillon.

Doctor David was born at Bennettsville, South Carolina, July 23, 1856, a son of Dr. William J. and Rebecca (Spears) David. The original ancestor of the David family in America was one Owen David, who emigrated from Wales to this country about 1776 and settled in South Carolina, where, in Marlboro County, John Hodges David, the grandfather of Doctor David, was born and passed his entire life as a farmer and planter. In that county also was born Dr. William J. David, who was engaged in the practice of medicine at Bennettsville at the time of the outbreak of the war between the states, in which he served four years as a surgeon in the army of the Confederacy. Following the close of that struggle, he established himself to practice at Bennettsville, Marlboro County, and there passed the remaining years of his life. He was a man who was highly respected and esteemed both in his profession and in social circles, and was a man of influence and worth in his community. He married Rebecca Spears, daughter of James Spears of Marlboro County, South Carolina, and of their eight children, Dr. John H. was the first born.

John Hodges David attended the public school at Bennettsville and further prepared himself at Ansonville, North Carolina, following which he enrolled as a student at the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston. He was graduated from that institution with the class of 1879 and his cherished medical degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once embarked in practice at Little Rock, where he remained ten years. Although he had built up a large and lucrative practice and was a successful physician and surgeon, his various business interests had become so heavy and important as to need his undivided attention, and he accordingly gave up his practice and came to Dillon, where he established himself in the midst of business affairs and began to be at once an influencing factor in the enterprises that were rapidly moving this community toward prestige. He was the main actor in the building of a cotton seed oil mill at Dillon and was president of the company which operated it, and subsequently became manager for the company when it was sold to the Southern Cotton Oil Company. After a number of years of successful connection with this and other enter-

prises, in 1916 he moved from Dillon to a farm two miles south of the city, where he has over 1,000 acres under cultivation, this land being devoted to cotton, tobacco and corn. He is known as one of the successful and thoroughly informed planters of his community, and his business affairs are in a decidedly prosperous condition owing to his excellent management, while his standing in business circles is of the highest, due to the recognition by his associates of his sterling integrity and honesty of purpose.

Doctor David was married in 1879 to Miss Arletta Ione Manning, a sister of Senator J. H. Manning, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work, and to this union there have been born five daughters and one son: Anna, Edna, Mrs. H. E. Dixon, whose husband is in partnership with her father, Helen and Alice, and Lieut. John H., who met a hero's death on a battlefield in Flanders, as the first officer from South Carolina killed in action, and who now lies buried at Theaucourt, St. Mihiel, American Cemetery, in France. Doctor David is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and has numerous business, social and civic connections. He was elected from the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco which he attended.

WILLIAM CAPERS MILLER. It is nearly forty years since W. C. Miller was admitted to the bar and began practice at Charleston. During that time his name has been associated with some of the most eminent lawyers of South Carolina and the largest law firms, and the firm of which he is senior member today has a standing and clientage probably not exceeded by any other organization of legal talent in the state.

Mr. Miller was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, February 25, 1858. His great-grandfather, John Miller, was of Pennsylvania Dutch origin and came from Pennsylvania to South Carolina in pioneer days. His grandfather, John C. Miller, was a native of Charleston. Mr. Miller's father, Dr. William C. Miller, was a native of Charleston but practiced medicine in Georgetown, South Carolina, for a number of years and died at the early age of thirty-seven. His mother was Elizabeth M. Cuttino, of a French Huguenot family that came to South Carolina in colonial times. He has one sister, Mary C., unmarried and living in Charleston.

He was reared and educated in Charleston and as a boy attended the Sachtleben School, one of the most noted preparatory schools of the South forty or fifty years ago. After graduating there he entered Furman University at Greenville, later the University of Virginia, and leaving college in 1879 applied himself to the study of law at Charleston until admitted to the bar in the fall of 1881. He was first associated in practice with Mr. Charles Inglesby. Later he was associated with George M. Trenholm and R. G. Rhett, under the name Trenholm, Rhett & Miller. Subsequently he became senior member of the firm Miller & Whaley, which by subsequent changes became Miller, Whaley, Bissell & Miller then Miller & Miller, and the present partnership is Miller, Huger, Wilber & Miller.

Mr. Miller is attorney for many prominent busi-

ness firms and corporations, including banks, fertilizer companies and general commercial concerns.

Mr. Miller is a past master of Orange Lodge No. 14, Accepted Free Masons, and was at one time district grand master of the Grand Lodge. He is an ex-president of St. Andrews Society, which was organized in 1729, being the oldest St. Andrews organization in America, and among the very first societies of any kind to become established in South Carolina. There is still preserved an unbroken roll of the signatures of the members of this society, from the date of its organization to the present. He is vice president of the Huguenot Society of Charleston, treasurer of the Carolina Art Association, and a trustee of the Charleston Library Society. He was a member of the first Board of Law Examiners of the state, holding office about six years. He has been a working member of the democratic party, though never a candidate for office. He has always attended worship with the Baptist faith.

In 1887 he married Georgia H. Gordon, daughter of James Gordon of Abbeville, South Carolina. They have two children, Gordon and Margaret. The son is junior member of his father's law firm.

HON. EDGAR CLIFTON RIDGELL whose name is a subject of frequent mention in the press of the state as one of the leading members of the State Senate, has many interests and distinctions to his credit in his home community of Batesburg in Lexington County. He was at one time a practicing dentist and president of the South Carolina Dental Association. He has not been active in his profession for more than twenty years and has given his time to planting and fruit growing. He is one of the leading laymen of the Baptist Church and as a man of large means and great influence has worked untiringly in behalf of many forward movements in his home county and state.

Mr. Ridgell was born in Lexington County where the town of Batesburg is now located, November 6, 1850, a son of Joel and Susannah (Fox) Ridgell. The Ridgell family is of English origin and first settled at Charleston. Joel Ridgell spent all his life in Lexington County. He owned the land on which the Town of Batesburg was built, and was a highly honored character there for many years. The Fox family is likewise one of long residence in the county.

The birthplace of Edgar C. Ridgell was part of the original plantation now in the City of Batesburg. The old home was burned some years ago and Senator Ridgell replaced it with his present residence. He was educated in the public schools at Prosperity in Newberry County and attended the sessions of 1880-81, in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He began practice in 1881 at Prosperity, and in 1885 returned to his old home at Batesburg, where for twelve years until 1897 he gave his chief time to his professional work. Since then he has devoted his attention to his property interests and agriculture.

The farm where he does his planting and fruit growing is a portion of the old plantation and is in Batesburg. Mr. Ridgell is president of the Lexington County Corn Growers Association and was one of the organizers and president and treasurer of

the cotton mill at Batesburg, which was built in 1885.

While his own affairs have demanded so much of his time he has apparently made one of the ruling principles of his life an ambition for service in behalf of his civic community, church and every worthy movement. While practicing dentistry he was honored with the office of president of the State Dental Association. He has served as town councilman, was president of the Batesburg Board of Trade, and for seven years was honored with the position of moderator of the Ridge Baptist Association. This is one of the largest and most prosperous associations in the state, having a membership of nearly four thousand. He was also president of the Ridge Baptist Sunday School Convention for many years. Mr. Ridgell at present has charge with others of the campaign in this association's jurisdiction to raise its apportionment of the \$5,000,000 fund now being acquired by the Southern Baptist Church for general educational and religious purposes. He was president of the Interdenominational Sunday School Convention of Lexington County for a term. Mr. Ridgell is a deacon in the Batesburg Church, has been superintendent of its Sunday school for twenty years, and was for several years a member of the board of trustees of the Baptist Hospital at Columbia. He served as chairman of trustees of public schools in Batesburg, also president of Tri-County Fair Association.

He was first sent to the Legislature from Lexington County in 1909-10. He served in the House and in 1916 was elected to the Senate for a term of four years. During the 1919 session he was a member of the important Finance Committee and chairman of the Police Regulation Committee. He was author of the bill in the Legislature, appropriating \$500,000 to build an office building for the various state departments which passed the Senate at the 1920 session but failed in the House.

For more than twenty years, Doctor Ridgell has taken a leading part in the prohibition movement, both in his county and the state, serving much of the time as county chairman of the party in Lexington County. He was also active in the various drives made in the interest of the Liberty Loans. He was appointed chairman for Lexington County, in the campaign for funds for the American Red Cross, organized the county work and raised more than the apportionment asked for. He has had prominent part in advancing the cause of education, serving as school trustee for a number of years. He is also a director in the First National Bank, of Batesburg.

December 20, 1881, Doctor Ridgell married Miss Ella McFall of Prosperity. Their six children are Daniel Effingham; Lottie, wife of G. F. Norris of Greenville; J. McFall Ridgell; Miss Rosa; Grace, wife of Ira C. Carson; and Miss Louise.

HON. JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAMS. During a continuous service of over ten years as a member of the Lower House and the State Senate of Aiken County. Mr. Williams has rendered services that have brought him wide recognition as one of the state's most useful leaders in public affairs.



*E. C. Ridgell*









*Col Robert C. Emanuel*

Amongst the bills he advocated were compulsory school attendance, medical and dental examination of school children and better pay for teachers, all of which were enacted. In his home city he has been a successful lawyer since 1905.

Mr. Williams was born near Salley in Aiken County, February 26, 1884, son of W. S. and Mary (Williamson) Williams, both deceased. His great-grandfather Williams was born in England. W. S. Williams was born in that section of Aiken, formerly a part of Lexington County. Senator Williams' maternal grandfather was Thomas Williamson, and the Williamsons are one of the oldest families of Lexington County.

John Frederick Williams grew up on his father's plantation, attended the Smythe Academy near Salley and took his literary and law courses in South Carolina College. He pursued special academic courses and the law course three years, graduating in law in 1905. He was prominent in student activities at the University and was chiefly responsible for organizing the Criminal Moot Court of the law school. In college he was a leader in oratory, being once monthly orator of the Claraosophic Literary Society, and his talents in that direction have improved with his service as a lawyer and legislator. He has practiced steadily at Aiken, first as a law partner of C. E. Sawyer, under the name Sawyer & Williams, and since then has been in individual practice. He has a large interest in both State and Federal Courts.

Mr. Williams was elected to represent Aiken County in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1908, serving in the sessions beginning in 1909 and including 1912. In the latter year he was elected to the State Senate and was reelected for a second term of four years in 1916. He is one of the Senate leaders, being chairman of the committee on education, ex-officio trustee of Winthrop College and University of South Carolina, and a member of the judiciary and other committees. In May, 1920, he attended the National Conference on Education at Washington, D. C., under appointment from the governor.

Mr. Williams was one of the organizers and is a director of the Bank of Windsor in Aiken County. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Etta Turner, of Graniteville, South Carolina, in 1908. Their two children are Mary and Sargent Pickens Williams.

**COL. ROBERT COCHRAN EMANUEL.** This name serves to recall not only a very useful and highly dignified figure in the old regime of South Carolina, but also by the manner of his death, at the hands of assassins, the peculiar horrors of the early reconstruction period. Some of his family are still living in old Marlboro County, including his daughter, Mrs. P. L. Breeden, of Bennettsville.

The family trace descent from Michael and Flora Emanuel, a young married couple with children who came from London to Charleston, South Carolina, in the late 1780's. Simeon Emanuel, their youngest child and the father of Col. Robert C. Emanuel, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1800. He came to the Marlboro District, South Carolina, when quite a young man, and was successful in

business. He married Miss Maria Cochran, a granddaughter of Thomas Cochran, who was a brother of Dr. John Cochran, Gen. George Washington's surgeon-general, also a brother of Maj. Robert Cochran, who was in command of Fort Edward with 500 men when Burgoyne crossed the St. Lawrence River from Canada into the United States, and immediately retreated. Thomas Cochran came to Marlboro District on the Big Pee Dee River in 1736. This was the Welsh settlement on the Great Pee Dee. He married Miss Lucrecia Council, the daughter of Capt. Henry Council, who served in the Rangers under Gen. Francis Marion, Marion's Brigade. Thomas Cochran's chart from George III for 200 acres of land has been preserved and is now in the possession of Mrs. Breeden. Strange to say, this 200 acres of land lies in a large body and was owned by her husband at his death on October 10, 1919.

Maria Cochran Emanuel was a woman of no ordinary mental ability. Simeon Emanuel was a chaste, peaceful and refined business man. He and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist Church, and both died in full fellowship with the church. Both Simeon Emanuel and his son Robert Cochran Emanuel belonged to the Masonic Lodge.

Col. Robert Cochran Emanuel was born in Marlboro County, August 16, 1825, son of Simeon Emanuel, who was born, as stated above, in Charleston in 1800. Simeon Emanuel became a very prominent and wealthy merchant at Brownsville in Marlboro County, and operated several stores and also conducted a line of steamboats on the Pee Dee River. In managing his extensive plantation and in business affairs he employed the service of a large number of slaves. He was one of the progressive men of his day.

Concerning the life and character of Colonel Emanuel, who lost his life near his residence in Marlboro District, June 16, 1866, the best account is a contemporaneous one, written by a friend a few weeks after he was murdered, showing the esteem in which he was held and some of the emotions his assassination caused in a community then suffering from the waste and devastation of war and anticipating the heavier burdens of reconstruction rule. The chief portions of this "In Memoriam" follows: "In the prime of manhood and in the midst of a career of prosperity and usefulness, he was cut short in a manner revolting to all feelings of humanity. He began life early, having married in his minority, and to the end battled with obstacles with a steadiness and success rarely to be seen. Deprived of the benefits of a finished education, he labored under the disadvantages consequent therefrom. By relying on his own resources and strong native sense, he conquered where others more favored have failed, and won for himself a name for intelligence and successful industry which challenges comparison and is worthy of emulation. By prudent management and untiring effort, he elevated himself from poverty to wealth, and made himself admired by all who have a proper appreciation of the energetic man. Kind in disposition, gentle in deportment, and lavish in hospitality, he had drawn around him a large number of admiring friends, and even those with whom he

had unwittingly excited prejudice were glad to have the benefit of his prudent counsel and advice in the hour of trouble and need. Few men in the district, if any, wielded more influence than the deceased, certainly none in his own immediate neighborhood. Though possessed of a large and dependent family, he did not hesitate to leave all in response to his country's call in our recent struggle for liberty. He was among the first to raise and carry into service a company from Marlboro, and with them cheerfully endured the privations of a soldier's life; and doubtless to his training may be ascribed the effective service and noble conduct of these men throughout the war. To the soldier in the field he was stern, but ever just and kind, to the soldier's family at home he was ever benevolent. At any time his loss would have been felt in this community; but especially is it serious at the present juncture, when the example of just such men is needed to teach our oppressed people never to despair, as all losses may be repaired and all difficulties surmounted by determined resolution. As a neighbor he was obliging, as a citizen public spirited and patriotic, as a friend, steadfast, and as a son, husband and parent, gentle, kind and affectionate. It is seldom we see more devotion and attachment to one's family than ruled his breast; it was in the family circle he most closely evinced his striking and lofty traits of character. Here his good qualities were brightly revealed through the intensity of his love and devotion to his own.

"The deceased was not a professed Christian, but admired the beauties of religion, and but a short time preceding his death he expressed to his most intimate friends his resolution to identify himself with the church.

"Our sympathy and condolence for the bereaved wife and family are sincere. To them his loss is irreparable; and while the present generation lasts, many will be the regrets in the community of Brownsville at the untimely death of its most useful member."

Colonel Emanuel received his title colonel while serving with a militia regiment during the '50s. This was State Regiment No. 37.

Colonel Emanuel married Sarah Johnson DuPre, daughter of Thomas Johnson James DuPre and granddaughter of James DuPre, who was one of the original Huguenot settlers coming to South Carolina from France. James DuPre was a noted planter and slave owner in colonial times. A list of the children of Colonel Emanuel is as follows: Margaret Elizabeth; James Simeon and Henry C., both deceased; Alice M., wife of J. G. W. Cobb of Bennettsville; Eleanor, who died in young womanhood; Francis M., deceased; Sarah Della, wife of H. P. Johnson, of Bennettsville; Theodosia, deceased wife of Enos Watson; Bulah, deceased wife of Isham Watson; Sarah, wife of John Watson; and Thomas Johnson James, married and father of a family.

Margaret Elizabeth Emanuel was born in the Brownsville settlement of Marlboro County, August 18, 1843, and was liberally educated in the South Carolina Female College at Columbia. She married Capt. P. L. Breeden and became the mother of six children. Alma Estelle, the oldest, is the

widow of John H. Burkhalter, living at Columbia. Julius A. lives in Bennettsville. Alice is the deceased wife of Frank P. Siegnious. Mary Bristow died at the age of four years, and the fifth child died in infancy. Margaret Elizabeth is the wife of J. E. B. Holladay, lawyer of Suffolk, Virginia. Mrs. Breeden is an active member of the Baptist Church.

COL. JAMES SIMONS, of Charleston, a South Carolinian of national distinction who died at the age of nearly fourscore years, was a link connecting the modern present with a period of the state that is becoming more and more a matter of historical record.

James Simons, whose death occurred on July 4, 1919, a day whose associations were always deeply significant to him, was born at Charleston, November 30, 1839, of French Huguenot ancestry with a strong admixture of Scotch and English blood. Just a century before his death another member of the family, Col. Keating Simons, was taken away from the community of Charleston, and at that time an orator said: "The name of Simons is with the people of Charleston clarum et venerabile nomen, great in science, great in medicine, great in the law, great in divinity and amiable in all the duties and charities of life." The same significance has attached to the name during the last century. Colonel Simons was the third to bear the name James. His grandfather was a distinguished officer in the Continental Army, serving under Col. William Washington at Cowpens. His father was a man of very striking appearance and distinguished scholarship and was speaker of the House of Representatives at Columbia at the time of the beginning of the war between the states, holding that post for a longer period than any other man in the history of South Carolina. Colonel Simons was a son of James and Sarah L. (Wragg) Simons.

He grew up and had associations from early boyhood with distinguished men in his state. He served as a page in the Legislature while his father was speaker. He was educated in the South Carolina College when Judge Longstreet was its president. Later he attended the University of Leipzig, Germany, and studied law with his father. Hobart College and the University of South Carolina both bestowed upon him the honorary degree LL. D. He returned from abroad just before the war and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He went with his state when South Carolina voted for secession and became first lieutenant in Bachman's Battery and later was made its captain. Members of this company had all enlisted for five years and the circumstances of the organization were such that Mr. Simons refused any other promotion and was with the battery throughout the war, participating in such battles as Seven Pines, Seven Days' Battle around Richmond, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg and many of the operations between Savannah and Charleston. He never surrendered his company, disbanding it when the news of the capitulation of Johnston's Army reached him. After recovering from the effects of this service he and his father returned to Charleston, where he began the heavy task of rehabilitat-





*P. E. Monroe 18.48.*

ing his fortunes and establishing himself in his profession. He and his father were together in practice until the latter's death in 1879, and later he was associated with Gen. Rudolph Siegling and John D. Cappelmann under the name Simons, Siegling & Cappelmann. Though he announced his intention to retire from his profession he was never able to do so completely and his name remains as one of the most distinguished in the annals of the bar of South Carolina during the last half century.

For a quarter of a century also Colonel Simons was prominent in affairs at Charleston as president of the News and Courier Company. For many years he kept his resolution to abstain from politics, but was finally drawn into the struggle for the restoration in the state of white rule, and was a member of the House of Representatives from 1878 to 1891 and speaker of the House from 1882 to 1890. As a member of the rules committee he revised the rules of the House after the radical regime, and those rules today bear the impress of his services. He was a distinguished parliamentarian, and his services in that position were consistent with those rendered by his honored father many years previously.

Much has been said and is a matter of current knowledge concerning his work as chairman of the Board of Public School Commissioners at Charleston during the last twelve years of his life. It was his aim to keep the schools out of debt and at the same time to enlarge and advance their standards to meet the growing needs of the community. The school system of Charleston at the time of his death was unburdened with debt or incumbrances, and a record of constructive work includes the building of the Mitchell School and the Colored Industrial School.

For many years Colonel Simons was devoted to the patriotic organization the Sons of Cincinnati, and it is said he was present at every meeting of that order in Charleston for half a century, attending one of the meetings during the war while in the uniform of a Confederate soldier. Many of his friends felt that his death on the 4th of July was particularly significant. He was president of the State Society of the Order from 1898 and since 1902 had been vice president general of the National Society. He was also president of the Carolina Arts Association.

The following comments on his personal life and character found in a Charleston paper will be of interest: "Mr. Simons was one of the most charming of men in his personality and a man of much scholarship and varied accomplishments. He not only kept up his interest in classical learning but all his life was a student of music. He slept very little, generally working or reading until after midnight, and rising by or before six in the morning, when he usually played the violin until breakfast. On the streets of the city his has been one of the best known and most familiar figures and his passing will be looked upon as removing one who was not only a type of all that was best in the Old South but an example of that sort of citizenship which feels that useful public service comes ahead of everything else.

Colonel Simons married, October 16, 1890, Miss

Elizabeth Potter Schott, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She survives him. Colonel Simons was a brother of Dr. Manning Simons, a physician and surgeon of Charleston who died in 1911.

REV. PLEASANT EDGAR MONROE is the president of an increasingly well known institution for the higher education and training of young women, Summerland College at Summerland, founded and maintained under the auspices of the Joint Conference of the South Carolina Conference of the South Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church.

The first plans for the founding of this institution for the education of young women within South Carolina were made in April, 1909, and in the winter of 1911-12 the Summerland Inn property was secured and in this building the college was opened October 1, 1912. The college has a wonderful location in the Piedmont region of South Carolina, and its facilities are now availed of by an average of 100 students, and there is a corps of nine teachers on the staff, headed by Rev. Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Monroe was born in Salsbury, North Carolina, December 18, 1875, son of Thomas B. and Victoria (Cress) Monroe. He grew up on his father's farm, attended local schools and Episcopal schools and was a student in the North Carolina College, where he was graduated in 1898, A. B., and in the Chicago Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1901. Then followed an active career as a pastor, being in charge of the Lutheran Church at Pulaski, Virginia, two years, six years at Ehrhard, South Carolina, five years at Johnston in this state, and in 1913 was called to his duties as president of Summerland College. He is looked upon as one of the leaders in the Lutheran Church in South Carolina. In 1919 he received the degree of D. D. from Newberry College.

April 2, 1902, he married Julia Houseal Hentz of Newberry. They have a daughter Mary Catherine.

**COOPER FAMILY.** The Cooper family, represented at Denmark and some other localities of South Carolina, is one of the first families of the state in point of lineage, prominence and patriotism. The first Coopers came from England as Quaker followers of Sir William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. About two generations ago the Coopers began breaking away from their faith as Quakers, and most of them became Baptists.

Jeremiah Cooper, grandfather of the branch of the family in South Carolina, came from Pennsylvania to upper South Carolina in 1774. An Indian trader, he married Miss Charity Clark. They often made the journey back to Philadelphia to visit relatives. Members of this generation all figured prominently in the Revolutionary war. Letters and documents tell of the journey of Jeremiah Clark Cooper to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1824, when Atlanta was simply a small trading post for Indians. These facts and many others are all substantiated in Landrum's History of Upper South Carolina.

The father of those Coopers still found near Graham (now Denmark) was Clark Columbus Cooper. In 1818 he was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, and in 1837, before he was twenty-

one, moved to Denmark. He was the youngest of eleven children. From Denmark he soon removed to Augusta, Georgia, but soon returned. February 16, 1847, he married Miss Alice Reed, granddaughter of the well known Malcolm Clark, justice of the peace in Orangeburg District in 1775-76. They were married on the plantation granted by King George to Malcolm Clark, who had served as a crown surveyor under appointment by that king. This plantation remains in the possession of the family today. A brother of Clark Columbus Cooper, Micajah, served in the Mexican war, and another brother, Sam, in the Florida Indian war. Clark Columbus Cooper was the father of: Samuel Powell, deceased; Marion Reed Cooper, a noted figure in South Carolina politics living in Port Royal; Georgie, who married Robert Gibbs Center and both are deceased; Jerome, deceased; William Sumpter, living on the old plantation; Elizabeth, who married William Clark; Perry H., deceased; James Clark, deceased; Julia D., at home; Alice, deceased; and Lillie, still at the old home. William Sumpter Cooper married Augustus Faust and has two sons, Perry and Angus. He lives on Cooper Street, on the old plantation opposite his sisters, Julia and Lillie, who occupy the old home to which their father brought his bride in 1847, and where all the children were born and where the children died. This property is entailed and some of the two hundred acres are within the city limits.

When the war of the states broke out Clark Columbus Cooper was too old for active service and became a member of the Reserves, Barnwell District, Eighth Battalion, as a first lieutenant and afterward as captain. All the members of this organization were either too old or too young for regular army service. One of those too youthful was James H. Bush, who was in Captain Cooper's Company. One precious relic of the war period is a book in which the Northern prisoners in Captain Cooper's care wrote their names and rank. In exquisite pen and ink the first page is embellished with the inscription "Autographs of Federal Officers, Prisoners of War of Charleston, South Carolina, presented to First Lieut. C. C. Cooper." A letter signed by Capt. H. J. McDonald, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, and William C. Locke, first lieutenant Connecticut Volunteers, describes how Captain Cooper did everything to alleviate their sufferings compatible with his duty as a Confederate officer, even using his own money. It asked all Northerners to treat him as a gentleman and Mason. Among names in the autograph book are many known to fame. In the book of autographs of southern men are those of G. T. Beauregard, general of the Confederate States Army; R. S. Ripley, brigadier-general; John H. Winder, brigadier-general; M. C. Butler, the famous South Carolinian; Gen. J. B. Hood, Wade Hampton, Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Wallace, Brigadier-General Hagood and many others of fame.

After the war Captain Cooper came back home and heroically gathered up the little left by Sherman's army, and after the war, as during it, lived a hero and a patriot and died at the homestead in 1894.

Mrs. Clark Columbus Cooper died in March, 1920, when nearly ninety years of age. She was an object of love and reverence, and old and young made pilgrimages to her home just to see her even at the last when she could not talk to them. Teachers and pupils alike came to her for first hand information and dates of the Civil war and to listen to thrilling accounts of Sherman's march, when it required four full days for the army, four abreast each side of the Cooper home, to pass it. In her home Wheeler's Scouts ate dinner, a few hours later Brigadier-General Williams occupied the opposite end of the house, eating and sleeping there while tents filled the spacious yard, and one day later General Sherman arrived, riding his famous black horse, and ate his dinner in the lovely parlor today filled with invaluable mementoes of the Cooper family and of the war between the states. In front of the house still stands the black jack oak to which Sherman's horse was tied. In the parlor are the tables and chairs used by the northern officers, and also a child's chair of mahogany and rosewood, looted from some home near and which the soldiers placed on the fire and the Coopers recovered. Their silver spoons in anticipation of the raid had been buried in soft mud, and though the soldiers poked about with their bayonets they were not discovered. A large sum of money and a quantity of handsome silver sent to Orangeburg for safety were all carried away by the enemy. At the beginning of the war Clark Columbus Cooper had in a safe (still standing in the home) a large sum of money to erect a magnificent mansion. The bricks had been hauled, but he gave the money to his beloved South for uniforms and food for its army, and the brick he sold for the same purpose. Thus the wonderful historical old home still stands, a rambling white cottage enclosed with a fence made of the pickets placed there by an English workman and which cost what was then a fabulous sum, twelve dollars per panel to make.

Clark Columbus Cooper was also a member of the Ku Klux Klan. His sword and uniform of gray are cherished possessions of Miss Lillie Cooper. He had feared the worst for his family when Sherman marched through. However, beyond the incidents above noted, they were safe from Sherman and his men, though two stragglers lingered when the enemy marched off, and demanding Mrs. Cooper's gold watch, were just setting the house on fire when an orderly galloped up and scared them off.

This house is now an objective for many visitors from all over the United States. They are always welcomed and Miss Lillie and her sister Julia open the house with its priceless treasures for inspection. Many articles eventually will be given to the various museums, and others distributed among the family.

MISS LILLIE COOPER, youngest child of Clark Columbus Cooper and Alice (Reed) Cooper, was born in the historic Cooper home, whose location many years ago was known as Graham's Turnout, then Graham, and now as Old Denmark, the newer town of Denmark being about a mile away. Old Denmark is a flag station. Miss Cooper recently







*Samuel L. Swearing*

delivered a talk on this subject to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, telling them that Mr. Graham made the deed with the proviso that the moment the railroad ceased to use it as a station it reverted to his heirs. His son is living and a grandson, Winchester Graham, lives at New Denmark. The flag station thus must always be in use.

Miss Lillie Cooper is a true daughter of the South, a gentlewoman whose influence is felt not only in her home and town but throughout her beloved state. She lives in the old home with her sister Julia. It is a peaceful, beautiful spot, surrounded by stately trees, with about two hundred acres in the estate. The columns of the wide old gates were demolished by Sherman's raiders, a portion of one still standing.

Miss Julia and Miss Lillie Cooper intend to bequeath many of their heirlooms to state institutions. Both were educated near their home, which both love above the ordinary love for a home. Their mother came here as a bride, the children were all born here, the father and mother died here, and it is a hallowed spot. They have heard their parents tell of the thrilling events which took place in this home while it was used successively as headquarters for Wheeler's Scouts of the Confederate army and for General Sherman and Brigadier-General Williams of the Northern army. From memory the sisters have an impressive testimony as to the destructive effect of Sherman's raiding army. No family of South Carolina or the entire South gave more or suffered more than the Cooper family.

In their home is a piece of the iron rail used in building the first railroad in South Carolina. They have counterpanes over a hundred years old, grandmothers caps from one to two hundred years old, and other articles of clothing of similar age. One is a dressing sacque worn by their great-grandmother, Alice Cloud, and one of the grandmother caps was worn by Mary Reed, daughter of Malcolm Clark. In every room are priceless treasures—the huge glass shades placed over candles, a spinning wheel, a mirror that has hung in one place over seventy years, miniatures, silver, china—these and others that might be noted in an inventory are still retained, while many treasures were stolen in the war. General Wheeler was expected, his rooms were supplied with the best of the house, but instead General (Federal) Williams occupied it and when he left the soldiers despoiled all that could be carried away. Many think the Cooper home should be the property of the state, but Captain Cooper strictly entailed it, Miss Lillie Cooper has a fortune for herself and her sister in Confederate bonds which their father bought and in Confederate money, if these could be redeemed. They also have South Carolina money of the issue of 1779.

Miss Lillie Cooper organized the first Daughters of the Confederacy in Denmark, was its first president and has always been its most valued speaker and historian. She is now in great demand as a speaker and writer. Constant study and research have made her an authority on history, but she is also widely versed on other subjects of the day.

She was a member of the Arlington committee and a leader in all work for the World war, and is recorder of crosses of the South Carolina Division and a director of World war records. She has now taken the place of her mother, and the pupils and teachers of the schools come out to the old home for information on historical subjects. She and her sister, Miss Julia, are gracious hostesses to the visitors from all over the United States and even from England and other countries.

Their's is a wonderful home, presided over by two Southern ladies, than which there is no higher title in the world.

**SAM L. SWEENEY.** Farmers and stock men all over the State of South Carolina are familiar with the name and business of Sam L. Sweeney of Columbia. He has handled livestock, especially horses and mules, for over thirty years, and he knows domestic animals and the business of handling them as only a man can with the benefit of thirty years of practical and intimate experience. His success in business has meant more than mere money making, and has stood firmly from the beginning on the bedrock of integrity and character. He has earned a good name and his associates in Columbia and over the state vouch for the fact that his word is as good as his bond and that the latter is gilt edged.

Mr. Sweeney is entirely a self-made man, and educated himself by contact with the world of business and men. He was born in Columbia, August 25, 1874, a son of John C. and Mary (Hill) Sweeney. He has been in the livestock business since he was thirteen years of age, and from that time has depended upon his own efforts to advance him in the world. For several years he was located at the Columbia stock yards, later bought the Rhea livestock business, and since January, 1919, has been located at 1413 Assembly Street. He has been a hard worker, and the disposition of his means indicates a thorough faith in Columbia as a coming commercial metropolis. He owns over thirty houses and lots in Columbia. For four years he was a member of the city council and is now serving on the Civil Service Commission. He is also a director in the National State Bank, and the Homestead Bank, both of Columbia.

Doubtless the greatest inspiration to his business career has been his happy family life. He married Miss Catharine Koneman of Columbia, and his greatest misfortune was her death in 1912. She was a young woman of true nobility of character and in the few years of her association with her children impressed her characteristics upon them so that even in the eight years since she died her influence has been a constant one in their growth and development. Mr. Sweeney now has two grown daughters, both educated in good schools and college, and have shown splendid preparation and equipment for life's serious work. The daughters are Georgia F. and Hilda S. Sweeney. The latter made an especially notable record as a student at St. Genevieve's School in Asheville, North Carolina. The only son is Sam Louis Sweeney, born in 1909. At the age of ten he is already a willing and cheerful assistant to his father in business, and shows

every promise of a fine young manhood. While the children have had every advantage at home and at school, they have never shown the slightest inclination to idleness, and voluntarily have chosen means and accepted opportunities to do useful work and assist their father.

OSCAR E. JOHNSON, president of the Southern Home Insurance Company, is one of the most aggressive business men of Charleston, where his operations have made him a well known man. He was born at Charleston, December 25, 1853, a son of Oscar E. Johnson, also a native of Charleston, of English extraction. His mother was prior to her marriage Miss Gabriella A. Strobel, one of the best known instructors in languages in the city, and she came of German ancestry. The Johnson family was founded in South Carolina at a very early day in its history, the descendants of the original settler taking part in the constructive work of developing the country from colonies of England. Daniel Strobel, the maternal great-grandfather of Oscar E. Johnson, came to South Carolina from Germany in 1752, when he was nineteen years of age, and located at Charleston, becoming active in the life of the city, and lieutenant of a company of home guards. His death occurred in 1786 after a residence at Charleston of fifty-four years. Oscar E. Johnson, Sr., and his wife were the parents of six children, of whom Oscar E. Johnson, Jr., is the eldest, and four of the six are still living.

Oscar E. Johnson attended the grammar and high schools of his native city and the College of Charleston, of which he is now a trustee. Upon leaving school Mr. Johnson engaged in the insurance business, with offices on Broad Street, and has been in it for fifty years, during which time he has represented some of the most prominent and trustworthy companies in the world, and selling a vast amount of insurance. He has served as president of the Charleston Board of Underwriters, the oldest board of underwriters continuously in existence in the United States. He was president of the State Association of Fire Insurance Agents, and is therefore one of the best known insurance men in South Carolina. In 1911 Mr. Johnson organized the Southern Home Insurance Company, of which he was elected president, and which he is conducting upon lines which have made it a success, and firmly established it in the confidence of the people. He also represents a number of marine insurance companies and the Department of Insurance for United States shippers, including the fleet corps. Always interested in Charleston, he has been active in civic matters and for two terms of four years each has been a member of the City Council, and has served on many of the important committees of the Council. His offices, which are the finest in the Peoples Building, are occupied by his force of fourteen assistants. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he has always given that organization generous and faithful support.

In 1879 Mr. Johnson was married first to Lila Boozer, who died in 1887, leaving three children, namely: Maud, Lila and Lewis. In 1889 Mr. Johnson was married to Maud Boozer, a sister of his first wife, and they have had one child, Louise,

who married Robert S. Small of Charleston. Lila is the wife of A. P. Steele, of Statesville, North Carolina.

Lewis Johnson, the son, was educated at Clemson College, South Carolina, after which he studied the insurance business and now occupies a fine position in the Alabama insurance field. He married Kathleen Dunn, a daughter of Judge Norvell Dunn, of Jasper, Alabama, and they have two children.

ALBERT HORACE NINESTEIN. The community of Blackville in Barnwell County recognizes Mr. Ninestein as one of its ablest lawyers and best citizens. Mr. Ninestein has come up to his present position after many hard struggles and against adversities.

He was born at Palmyra, New York, February 13, 1875, eighth among a family of twelve children born to Edward and Augusta (Naskow) Ninestein. The parents were both born in the old country and were brought to America as children. Albert Horace Ninestein was thirteen years of age when his father died, and the next year he left home to earn his own way in the world. In succeeding years he did a great many things. One time his salary was three dollars and a half a week and he paid three dollars for board. He not only made a living, but also supplied the deficiencies in his early education, and earned the money to equip himself for better and broader things. He studied law in a lawyer's office, and on December 5, 1907, was admitted to the bar at Columbia, South Carolina. The same year he located at Blackville. He reached Blackville with his wife and two children, and his entire capital consisted of \$142.00. While he did not know a person in town he had the training and ability to make his talents appreciated, and was soon enjoying a living practice. Since then he has handled some of the most important cases in Barnwell County. He has also been honored with the office of mayor of Blackville, and is now president of its Chamber of Commerce. He is also city attorney. For the past two years he has been chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

In October, 1900, he married Miss Florence Jarret, a native of Archdale, North Carolina. They have a family of six children, Dorothy, Florence, Edward, Albert, Jr., Theodore and Eleanor.

EDWARD WALTER HUGHES. The steady and faithful devotion he has given to the profession of law for over thirty years has been accompanied with many honors that have made Mr. Hughes prominent in the public life of his home city of Charleston and in the state.

He was born at Summerville, South Carolina, April 21, 1864, son of Edward T. and Anna Gillard (White) Hughes, his ancestors coming from England and France and some of them serving in the Revolutionary army. His father was a banker of Charleston.

Mr. Hughes attended preparatory schools at Charleston, was graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and in 1885 completed his law course in the University of Virginia. The following year he took up the work of his profession at Charleston and has risen to real distinction as a lawyer. He



*A. H. Pinestien*







*W. M. Smith*



was a member of the Legislature from 1888 to 1894. From 1894 to 1898 he was assistant United States attorney, and in 1898 was appointed referee in bankruptcy, which position he still occupies. He was a candidate in 1903 for mayor of Charleston, and was one of two candidates to run in the second primary, 1913, for Congress. His name was prominently considered in connection with the federal judgeship at the time of the appointment of Judge Ham Smith. He is prominent in club life and has been commodore of the Yacht Club, president of the Country Club and president of the Charleston Club.

February 20, 1890, Mr. Hughes married Miss Virginia Randolph Pinckney.

**PERRY MCQUEEN SMOAK.** While he began his business career modestly as a clerk in local stores, Mr. Smoak for twenty years has been one of the most influential figures in the commercial affairs of Orangeburg.

He was born in Orangeburg County August 21, 1869, son of Andrew James and Ann A. (Bair) Smoak. The Smoak family are of old South Carolina Revolutionary stock. His father was a Confederate soldier and a farmer, and he was the son of a soldier, the grandfather having spent four years in the service and was wounded through the thigh by a minie ball at the Battle of Gettysburg. Five of his sons were also soldiers. At one time he held a reunion in Orangeburg County,—at which 108 members of the family were present. Perry McQueen Smoak received a common school education, and in early life, began his business career as clerk in a general store. For four years he managed the shoe department of the store of George H. Cornelison at Orangeburg. He engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Jennings & Smoak in November, 1898. He was active in that concern until 1910, when he organized the Orangeburg Fertilizer Works, and thus gave the city one of its important industries. He is still president of the Fertilizer Works. His talents and ability as an organizer have resulted in several other substantial local enterprises. He organized the Orangeburg Coca Cola Bottling Company, the Newberry Coca Cola Company, and the Orangeburg Packing Company. He is a director of the Edisto National Bank, and owns and directs the management of 2,000 acres of farm land.

December 29, 1902, he married Miss Gertrude Boliver, of Orangeburg. They have two children, Dorothy McQueen and Perry McQueen, Jr. Mr. Smoak is a Royal Arch Mason, an Elk, and is a senior deacon in the First Baptist Church of Orangeburg.

**W. HUGER FITZ SIMONS** began the practice of law in his native state of South Carolina thirty-five years ago, and the success and reputation for ability now associated with his name are in proportion to the length of years spent in close and conscientious devotion to his profession.

Mr. Fitz Simons was born in Charleston January 8, 1861, and most of the years of his lifetime have been spent in his native city. He is a son of Christopher and Susan Milliken (Barker) Fitz Simons,

also natives of Charleston, where his father was a well known medical practitioner for many years. The grandfather, Christopher Fitz Simons, was also a native of South Carolina, descended from an Irish ancestor who came to the Carolinas soon after the close of the Revolution. The Charleston lawyer's mother was born at Charleston, a daughter of Samuel Gaillard Barker, a native of the city and for many years a lawyer of prominence.

W. Huger Fitz Simons is the fifth of seven children, all still living. He graduated from Charleston College in 1881 and spent about a year in a law office on Wall Street, New York City. Returning to Charleston in 1882, he continued his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1883, soon after taking up practice for himself and in 1886 forming the partnership of Barker, Gilliland & Fitz Simons. In 1892 he joined George H. Moffett in practice, their association continuing until about 1900. During the following fifteen or sixteen years Mr. Fitz Simons looked after his law business alone and since 1916 has had as an associate his son Samuel G.

In January, 1887, Mr. Fitz Simons married Anne Palmer Cain, a daughter of Maj. William Henry Cain, of Pinopolis, South Carolina. Their five children are James C., W. H., Jr., Samuel G., Margaret and R. C. Three of the sons were soldiers in the World war. James C. was a first lieutenant with the One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers in the Forty-second or Rainbow Division, and was on active duty in France for fourteen months. Samuel G., now his father's law partner, also served with the rank of first lieutenant, was an aviator, and was on duty in France about twenty months. W. H., Jr., was a first lieutenant of artillery and later transferred to the Aviation Corps and received his "wings" three days after the signing of the armistice. The senior Mr. Fitz Simons is a member of the South Carolina Society and of the Charleston Ancient Artillery Company.

**HON. JOSEPH WALKER BARNWELL** is one of the oldest members of the Charleston bar, having recently rounded out a half century since his admission to practice. He has enjoyed many honors both in and out of his profession and his life has been one of signal usefulness and service.

He was born at Charleston October 31, 1846, a son of Rev. William H. and Catherine Osborn Barnwell. He attended private school at Charleston, Beaufort College in 1861, also private schools at Columbia and The Citadel at Charleston in 1864. There he was a member of the corps of Cadets and as such rendered active service to the Confederacy and was wounded in the leg in a skirmish along the Charleston and Savannah Railroad December 7, 1864. After the war he entered South Carolina University, and during 1869 studied abroad at the University of Goettingen, Germany.

Mr. Barnwell was admitted to the bar in 1869, and along with a large law practice has many times been called to duty in public offices. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Charleston County from 1874 to 1876, and took an active part in the Hampton campaign. He was chief of staff to Governor Hagood in 1880 and

1882, was senator from Charleston County from 1894 to 1896, and again from 1898 to 1902, declining further election and was candidate for attorney general on the Haskell ticket in 1890. In 1895 he was, together with J. C. Hemphill, William G. McGowan, John T. Sloan and others, a member of the committee which met in conference with Governor Tillman, former Governor Evans, Judge Ira B. Jones, and Hon. C. M. Efrid, representing the Tillman faction, the object of the conference being to bring about an agreement between the opposing factions, whereby the Constitutional Convention, which was about to meet, might be conducted upon a non-partisan basis and in the broader interests of the public welfare, and while such an agreement was easily arrived at, it was not carried out by the faction then in power. Mr. Barnwell took a prominent part in the restoration of Charleston after the earthquake of 1886, serving as chairman of the relief committee. He was chairman of the democratic party of his county in 1880, and has been an official of the Charleston Library Society, the South Carolina Historical Society, and the Charleston Club. He has spent many years of earnest and successful effort in promoting and sustaining the Charleston Library Society. While not the author of any history of the state, he has contributed many interesting and valuable articles to the magazine published by the South Carolina Historical Society, and has delivered many notable addresses before literary, patriotic, and educational associations of the state.

January 17, 1900, occurred the death of his wife, whose name was Harriott Kinloch Cheves, daughter of Dr. Charles M. Cheves. The surviving children of Colonel and Mrs. Barnwell are: Capt. Joseph W. Barnwell, Jr., now with the State Highway Department at Columbia; Charles Edmund Barnwell, of New Orleans; and a daughter, Harriott Kinloch, wife of Esmond Phelps, Esq., of the New Orleans bar.

THOMAS HILLER DREHER, A. M., M. D. To speak of him merely in the terms of nearly thirty years of steady medical practice, the greater part of the time at St. Matthews, would be doing an injustice to the broad usefulness and influence of Doctor Dreher in that community. A skillful man in his profession, he has also turned his versatile talents into other avenues presenting means of doing good to his community and the people of his home state.

Many people outside of Calhoun County who know nothing of him as a physician have read and been influenced by his published views and writings. Doctor Dreher has the gift of literary skill and a splendid facility in translating his experiences and well matured judgment into concise and entertaining language. Recently he contributed to a number of the American Lutheran Survey an article entitled "Experiences of an Exemption Board Chairman," in which he describes a number of the incidents that came under his observation and which indicate both the weak and the strong qualities of a community engaged in war. Doctor Dreher as a "rock-bottom democrat" is a man of decided independence of opinion and an original thinker, as is well indicated in the views he expressed in pages

of the Manufacturers Record in opposition to the ratification of the League of Nations treaty. Introductory to the article which he contributed to the Record the editor gave a concise description of the author in the following words: "Dr. T. H. Dreher is a prominent physician of South Carolina. He was County Democratic Chairman for many years in his county and chairman of the board of trustees of St. Matthews School for a long time. He was also chairman of the Local Exemption Board during the entire war. Doctor Dreher has always taken a prominent part in public affairs."

He was born near Irmo in Lexington County, South Carolina, November 11th, 1861, a son of Jacob W. and Anne A. (Hiller) Dreher. His Dreher ancestors came out of Germany and settled in Lexington County in the colonial period, some years before the Revolutionary war. Their home was in the vicinity of the present town of Irmo.

Doctor Dreher acquired his early training at home, and on January 1, 1880, matriculated in Newberry College, where he was graduated with first honors in 1885. The following four years he remained as principal of the preparatory department of Newberry College.

He studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1891. After a brief practice at Lexington he established his home in St. Matthews Parish, then in Orangeburg, now the county seat of Calhoun County. Doctor Dreher took a leading part in the campaign for the organization of the County of Calhoun, was president of the new county association and when the new county was organized was made county chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, serving as such until 1916. He held for several years the position of chairman of the Board of Trustees of St. Matthews Grade and High schools, and has been vice-president of The Home Bank of St. Matthews since its organization. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations and is an ex-president of the District Medical Society. He was reared a Lutheran but for many years past has been active in the Methodist Church.

Doctor Dreher married Miss Frances Wannamaker, daughter of the late Captain Francis Wannamaker of St. Matthews. Articles on other pages give in detail the career of her father and other members of this noted family of Calhoun County.

AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE is a lawyer and well known business man of Charleston and bears the same name as his honored father, with whom he was associated in practice for a time. Considering their career together the name has been a distinctive one in the legal, civic and business life of Charleston for over half a century.

The late Augustine T. Smythe, who died in 1914, was born at Charleston October 5, 1842, son of Rev. Thomas and Margaret M. (Adger) Smyth. Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1830 and for over forty years was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston. He was also a gifted speaker and writer. Margaret M. Adger was a daughter of James Adger, who came from County Antrim, Ire-



*Thomas Hiller Dreher,*







W. E. Lee

land, in 1790. The names Smythe and Adger have for a century been conspicuous in the business, professional and all the varied interests of the City of Charleston.

Augustine Thomas Smythe always acknowledged a great debt to his parents and next to them to Professor Sachtleben, whose excellent private school he attended as a boy. In 1860 he entered South Carolina College, and remained a student until he entered the army. As a member of the College Cadets he assisted in the defense of Charleston Harbor at the first attack on Fort Sumter. In 1862 he was mustered into the regular Confederate army as a member of the Washington Light Infantry, which became Company A of the Twenty-Fifth South Carolina Volunteers. He was with that organization until the close of the war, doing duty in the Charleston defenses and at the end of the war was a member of a Cavalry Brigade. After the war he accepted his own poverty as the common lot of the South and endured a time of stress and struggle until he could become established in his profession. He studied law in the office of Simonton & Barker at Charleston and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He at once began practice and continued active in the profession for nearly half a century. For a number of years he was senior partner in the well known firm of Smythe, Lee & Frost.

From 1880 to 1894 he was member of the State Senate, and during a large part of that time was chairman of the judiciary committee. In earlier years he was the president of the Pioneer Fire Company, one of the volunteer fire companies of his city, and always kept up an interest in the local militia, serving for a number of years as major of the Washington Light Infantry. He was also prominent in Masonry, being grand master of the Grand Lodge and grand high priest of the Grand Chapter and commander of South Carolina Commandery No. 1. He was also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. From 1890 to 1896 he served as a trustee of South Carolina College and was a trustee of Clemson Agricultural College from 1900 to 1906. He was the first commodore and one of the organizers of the Carolina Yacht Club, and at one time was president of the Hibernian Society. For many years and until his death he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. On June 27, 1865, he married Miss Louisa McCord, of Columbia. She was a daughter of Col. D. J. McCord, prominent as a lawyer, and the granddaughter of Judge Langdon Cheves.

Augustine T. Smythe, Sr., left surviving him three daughters and two sons. The eldest of his surviving sons is the Rev. L. Cheves McC. Smythe, who has been a missionary of the Presbyterian Church for several years in Japan, and who was during the World war with the Red Cross in Russia. Mr. Smythe is a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he received an M. A. degree, and of Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1916 he married Miss Mary Fletcher, daughter of Judge James H. Fletcher, of Accomac, Virginia. The daughters are Louisa C., wife of Samuel G. Stoney, of Charleston; Hannah McC., wife of

Anton P. Wright, of Savannah, Georgia; and Susan S., wife of John Bennett, of Charleston.

Augustine T. Smythe, Jr., the younger son, was born at Charleston, January 25, 1885, and was graduated in 1903 from the University School of Charleston. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Virginia in 1907 and in 1909 completed his preparation for law in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar the same year and began practice at Charleston with his father's firm, Smythe, Lee & Frost. He is now a member of the firm Smythe & Visanska. Mr. Smythe is a director of the Southern Home Insurance Company, Charleston Savings Institution, Dime Bank and Trust Company, and has many other business connections. He is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club and is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

He married Harriott Ravenel Buist, a daughter of the well known Charleston citizen and lawyer, Henry Buist. They have two children, Frances R. and Augustine, Jr.

WILLIAM ELIJAH FREE began the practice of law at Bamberg in 1908, and has a substantial general practice and also a good business in real estate at Bamberg.

He was born in Bamberg County July 31, 1876. His people have lived in that section of the old Barnwell District, now Bamberg County for several generations. His grandfather, Jacob E. Free, was a native of Barnwell County, served as a Confederate soldier, and before the war was a planter and slave holder. His wife, Elizabeth (Dowling) Free, was a daughter of William B. Dowling, who was the son of Elijah Dowling, the grandfather of Ellen E. (Dowling) Cox so that Mr. W. E. Free's great-great-grandfather on both his father's and mother's side was both one and the same man. Both the Free and the Dowling branches of the family are of Revolutionary stock, the former being of Irish descent and the latter of Scotch descent. A brother of Elijah Dowling settled in the pre-Revolutionary period in what is now Darlington County. Elijah Dowling was a lieutenant in the Continental army.

The late Charles Benjamin Free, father of the Bamberg lawyer, was owner of extensive planting interests, employing many people. He was born July 6, 1852, and died December 24, 1914. He was the first clerk of court of Bamberg County, beginning his official duties in 1897 and holding the office uninterruptedly until his death. He never had opposition in election after the first time. His wife was Sallie Dowling, a native of Barnwell County, and a daughter of A. J. and Ellen E. (Dowling) Cox. She was born in 1856 and died in 1896, the mother of four sons and two daughters. Charles B. Free was three times married. His second wife was Amanda R. Stephens, who became the mother of two children, while his third marriage was to Lizzie M. Jenkins. To the third union were born two daughters. Of these ten children in all nine reached mature years and are still living.

William Elijah Free was educated in the high school at Bamberg, attended Furman University at Greenville for three years and studied law in the office of the late John R. Bellinger. He was ad-

mitted to the bar in January, 1908, and since then has been busily engaged at Bamberg. For seven years he was a member of the law firm of Mayfield & Free, since which time he has practiced alone. He also operates in real estate and loans and is a stockholder, director and counsel for the First National Bank of Bamberg, and a stockholder in the Bamberg Banking Company.

June 17, 1909, he married Miss Birdie Gill, daughter of W. T. and Senie (Brown) Gill of Bamberg, one of the old and original South Carolina families. He has two sons, William E., Jr., born July 17, 1911, and Joseph D., born July 13, 1915. Mr. Free is a trustee and treasurer of the Baptist Church, and a member of the Executive Board of the Barnwell Baptist Association.

**PETER LOWRY LEA.** The most elaborate history is perforce a merciless abridgment, the historian being obliged to select his facts and materials from manifold details and to marshal them in concise and logical order. In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of interesting situations and incidents, and yet in summing up such a career as that of Mr. Lea, the writer must needs touch only on the more salient facts, giving the keynote of the character and eliminating all that is superfluous to the continuity of the narrative. The gentleman whose name appears above has led an active and useful life, not entirely void of exciting events, but the more prominent have been so identified with the useful and practical that it is to them almost entirely that the writer refers in the following paragraphs.

Peter Lowry Lea, a well known and successful merchant at Burton, South Carolina, was born in Sumter (now Lee) County, South Carolina, on April 9, 1863, and is the son of William P. and Saphronia (Carter) Lea. William P. Lea was a native of North Carolina, who later became a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, but who followed the sea for many years. His father, William Lea, was a native of Virginia. The subject's mother was a native of Charleston, of which city her father was an early settler. He was a contractor, and among the many early structures erected by him there was the historic Bank of Charleston. The subject of this sketch is the third in order of birth of the five children who were born to his parents.

Peter L. Lea attended the public schools of Charleston, and was a student in the old St. Phillips Street School. At the age of fourteen years he began a seafaring career, and after spending four years before the mast he, at the age of eighteen years, entered an apprenticeship at Port Royal as pilot. During the following twenty years he followed the sea as pilot, and gained a reputation as a man of unusually high qualifications in that line. However, in 1899 Mr. Lea decided to spend the remainder of his life on solid land and engaged in the mercantile business at Burton, Beaufort County, where he is still engaged. He has by strict attention to business and catering to the wants of his patrons built up a large and representative patronage, and has been successful even beyond his anticipations. He carries a general line of

goods of well selected grades and his evident desire to please his customers and his uniformly courteous treatment of them has gained for him an enviable reputation. In addition to his mercantile interests Mr. Lea is also the owner of about 150 acres of excellent truck land, on which he raises all the crops of vegetables common to this locality. He is also a stockholder in the Southern Furniture Company of Charleston, of which he is the vice president.

Mr. Lea has been married twice, first in 1887, to Sarah Hay, to which union was born a daughter, Lilla, who is now the wife of R. A. Long, Jr., of Beaufort, South Carolina. Mr. Lea's second marriage was with Eva Fink and they are the parents of two children, Peter L., Jr., and Eva Hampton. Fraternally Mr. Lea is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the degrees of the Royal Arch, and to the Knights of Pythias. He has taken a commendable interest in local public affairs, though without ambition for public office, but he gives his support to every movement having for its object the betterment of the community in any way. Because of his fine personal qualities and business success he enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

**THOMAS FREDERICK BRANTLEY** has practiced law in his native city of Orangeburg since 1896. He has also been a member of both branches of the Legislature, and as a political leader and speaker has been an important aid in several democratic national campaigns.

He was born at Orangeburg January 28, 1867, a son of Ellison W. and Angelina (Ulmer) Brantley. His mother's ancestry included men who were soldiers in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Ellison W. Brantley was a farmer. The son grew up on his father's farm and early learned the toil of the fields. He was two years old when his mother died, and many of the influences that shaped his early life were supplied by his grandmother. As a boy he looked beyond the farm to a career, and as a preliminary step in his progress he borrowed the money that enabled him to attend the famous Bingham Preparatory School in North Carolina. In 1892 he graduated A. B. from the South Carolina University. He was prominent as a debater in the university, won the debater's medal from his society, and was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. He next entered the law department of Georgetown University at Washington, and graduated LL. B. in 1905. He was one of the Georgetown Debating Team which carried off the honors in contest with Columbian University. While at Washington he was appointed chief of division of the Treasury Department, winning that appointment after examination. He was dismissed from this office because of his activity in behalf of the election of W. J. Bryan in 1896. On leaving Washington he returned to Orangeburg and has since been busy in a general practice. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Legislature and re-elected the following year, and in 1902 was chosen a member of the State Senate. He resigned that office to become a candidate for Congress. He was





*John H. Cravely*







*J. B. Cash M.D.*

a delegate to the democratic convention at Denver in 1908, where he again warmly supported Bryan as a candidate for the presidency, and was a member of the Notification Committee. Mr. Brantley is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Brantley still owns the original home settlement, which was acquired prior to the Revolutionary war by Mr. Brantley's great-great-grandfather and which has been handed down to successive generations until the present time. It is still one of the old landmarks of this section of the county and is located about seven miles east of the Orangeburg courthouse. It is in the famous "Four Holes" section referred to frequently in Simm's historical novels of South Carolina. Mr. Brantley's father, Ellison W. Brantley, was one of the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan which did so much toward the restoration of South Carolina to white rule. Going back in the genealogical tree, Mr. Brantley dates his ancestry to Swiss-German origin, this ancestry settling in this immediate section about 1740.

April 26, 1905, Thomas F. Brantley married Miss Estelle Fairey, daughter of John W. Fairey of Orangeburg. They have four children: Mary Ellison Brantley, Henrietta Estelle Brantley, Thomas F. Brantley and John W. Brantley.

Mr. Brantley is a Mason; a member of Orangeburg Lodge of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler; and a member of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander.

He is at present engaged in the practice of law in Orangeburg County, and is the head member of the firm of Brantley and Zeigler, which is one of the leading firms in that part of the state.

**CAPT. THOMAS S. SINKLER.** A capacity for sticking to a purpose and confining one's efforts to a single line of endeavor brings about very desirable results in most instances, and especially is this true in the case of Capt. Thomas S. Sinkler, who, beginning his business career in his present concern, has risen from office boy to be part owner of the wholesale coal company of Johnson, Sinkler & Stone, one of the leading firms of its kind at Charleston. Captain Sinkler was born in Berkeley County, South Carolina, January 7, 1861, a son of William Sinkler, and grandson of James Sinkler, who was born in Scotland, but came to the United States and located in Berkeley County, South Carolina. William Sinkler was born at St. Johns, South Carolina, and he was married to Mary Simons, born at Charleston, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Y. Simons, one of the skilled physicians of a past generation, and a native of Charleston, his family having been founded in this city in the very earliest days of its history. There were ten children in the family born to William Sinkler and his wife, all of whom are living.

When he was a lad Thomas S. Sinkler was brought to Charleston by his parents and was educated in Porter's Military Academy. Entering upon a commercial career, he has been in the employ of but one concern, and his persistence and faithfulness have been rewarded by his steady advancement, and he now owns a half interest in the business. This concern does a very large foreign

business, and also handles coal at retail, and the annual sales are enormous.

In 1887 Mr. Sinkler was united in marriage with Caroline Finley, a daughter of W. W. and Carrie (Glover) Finley, members of one of the prominent families of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Sinkler have three children, namely: Thomas S., who is a graduate of West Point and a captain in the regular United States Army; Caroline, who is the widow of Watson C. Finger, lives at Charleston; and Allen, who lives at home. Mr. Sinkler is a director of the Security Bank, his connection with it being of long standing. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. His social connections, which are very pleasant, are with the Charleston, the Charleston Country, and the Charleston Yacht clubs. For many years he has been a consistent member of St. Philip's Church of Charleston.

During the great war Mr. Sinkler rendered signal service to his country in the Charleston Reserve Corps, Charleston Light Dragoons, of which he is still captain. Not only did he assist in organizing this company, but through his personal example and enthusiasm brought his men into a high state of efficiency, and won from them and the community generally a respect which will not be forgotten. In days which tried men's souls and brought out their real selves, Mr. Sinkler proved his metal, and earned the right to be accounted one of the true-blue American citizens and patriots, whose deeds are as worthy of perpetuation on the pages of history as are those of the ones who had the privilege of going to the front.

**JOSEPH BLAIN CASH, M.D.** The community in and around Chesnee, in both Spartanburg and Cherokee counties, has many reminders of the business enterprise and public spirit of the Cash family. Dr. Joseph Blain Cash has recently undertaken to give Chesnee a model private hospital, affording increased facilities for his own extended practice as a physician and surgeon and an institution which would do credit to a large city.

Doctor Cash is a son of Columbus Cash, who has long been one of the leading business men and property owners in the Chesnee community. He was born two miles east of Chesnee, in what is now Cherokee County. He came to manhood in very humble circumstances. He had no regular schooling, and by plowing for small wages and by many severe struggles he finally got started, and the struggling years have given place to prosperity until he is now one of the largest and wealthiest land owners in Spartanburg and Cherokee counties. He operates several fine farms. Columbus Cash is owner of an historic spot in South Carolina, of interest not only to this state but to the nation. This is the Cowpens battle ground, not far from Chesnee, and included in a farm of about four hundred acres owned by Columbus Cash. Every American school child knows of the battle of Cowpens as one of the marks of progress by the American armies in their struggle for independence. Recently Columbus Cash set aside five acres of his land as a gift to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and thus the scene of the battle will become a permanent park, with a suitable monument erected there-

on. Columbus Cash owned all of the land on which the village of Chesnee is located, and still has much of the valuable property in that village.

Dr. Joseph Blain Cash, who is a son of Columbus and Susan (King) Cash, was born February 25, 1891, two miles southeast of Chesnee. He took several courses in the Wofford Fitting School at Spartanburg, and afterward continued the regular study of medicine in the Atlanta Medical College, now the Medical Department of Emory University. He was graduated in 1914. For four and a half months he did post-graduate work at Tulane University in New Orleans and also spent five months in the New York Polyclinic and three months in the Grady Hospital at Atlanta. He had begun the practice of his profession in the meantime at Chesnee in 1914. His abilities and experience have led him more and more to the practice of surgery. He has been ambitious not only to succeed but to excel in his profession. Pending the building and completing of his new private hospital, Doctor Cash in July, 1919, entered the New York Lying-in Hospital for a six months' course.

He began the construction work on his new hospital at Chesnee about the first of July, 1919. It is a modern new brick building, two stories and basement, the building and equipment costing about sixty thousand dollars. It exemplifies all the modern ideas of hospital construction and is on an ideal site, comprising nearly two acres on a gently sloping elevation in the east part of the town of Chesnee. It has the pure atmosphere of the upper Carolina region, pure water, and otherwise is an ideal place for treatment and convalescence. The hospital will be open to all classes of patients except those suffering from contagious diseases. Just recently Doctor Cash has incorporated the hospital with a capital stock of \$75,000.00, and it will be known as Mountain View Hospital. This will be completed and ready for patients on the 1st of July, 1920.

Doctor Cash, like his father, owns valuable business property in Chesnee and much farming land, and has ample financial resources for carrying out any enterprise in which he embarks.

CHARLES R. VALK, vice president and treasurer of the Charleston Dry Dock and Machine Company, is one of the substantial men of Charleston. He was born at Compo, Connecticut, on October 6, 1848, a son of Charles P. L. Valk, a native of Charleston who moved to Connecticut and there died. His widow returned to Charleston, bringing with her Charles R., then but one year old. He grew up at Charleston and attended the Octavius Porcher School at Abbeville, South Carolina. At the age of fifteen years he entered the Confederate army in the Third South Carolina State Troops, Colonel Goodwin's regiment, but after six months' service peace was declared between the states, and he returned to Charleston.

His military experience made him feel too old for school, so he began an apprenticeship in the foundry of William S. Henerey, and was there from 1866 to 1870, when he became superintendent for the Stono Phosphate Company. In 1871 he formed a partnership with J. Ralph Smith under the style of Smith & Valk, which continued until the name

of the Valk & Murdoch Iron Works was adopted, of which Mr. Valk was made president. The plant was moved to the foot of Calhoun Street, and later the business was reorganized as the Valk & Murdoch Company, and again as the Charleston Dry Dock and Machine Company. The company does a general marine business and gives employment to 400 people, its annual volume of product showing a healthy increase.

In 1889 Mr. Valk was united in marriage with Miss E. F. Weyman, of New York City, and they have three children, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of G. Lee Holmes; Martha Lawrence and Courtney.

Mr. Valk is chairman of the Hampton Park Association, vice president of the William Austin Home, and is identified with other organizations in the city. A man of wide outlook and unusual capabilities, he has risen to be a strong factor for good in his community. The same enthusiasm which sent him a youth of fifteen years into the army has carried him on in many a conflict with conditions which did not meet with his approval, and in most instances brought him through a victor, for right was always on his side. Deprived of a father's fostering care so early in life, he has had necessarily to make his own way in the world, but early hardships have but developed his character and strengthened his resistance, and he feels that he is all the better for having to earn his living by the "sweat of his brow."

HON. JAMES WILLARD RAGSDALE. A great loss to South Carolina and the nation was experienced in the death of James Willard Ragsdale, which occurred at Washington July 23, 1919, while he was in the midst of his duties as representative from the Sixth South Carolina District in Congress. He was in his fourth consecutive term in Congress, and his work and influence were greatly appreciated both by his fellow members in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Mr. Ragsdale for many years had been a prominent lawyer and banker at Florence, and in that city and in Eastern Carolina his friends and supporters were most numerous. Mr. Ragsdale was born at Timmonsville, South Carolina, December 14, 1872, son of Littleton Russell and Ellen Adelaide (Byrd) Ragsdale. His mother was a daughter of Doctor Byrd of Timmonsville, a greatly beloved physician and citizen. J. W. Ragsdale acquired his early education in the schools of Timmonsville and at Darlington. For several years he lived at Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was employed in the general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company. As a student in the University of South Carolina he studied law under the late Doctor Pope, and began practice at Florence. He was a law partner of Judge Shipp and later of R. E. Whiting and D. G. Baker, under the firm name Ragsdale, Baker & Whiting. Mr. Ragsdale was regarded as one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the state. As a banker he organized the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Florence, and was its president at the time of his death, and also was a director of the Citizens Bank of Timmonsville, and the People's Bank of Darlington. He owned and con-



*J. M. L.*





ducted several of the finest farms in Florence and Darlington counties.

Mr. Ragsdale early entered politics, and was elected to the Legislature from Florence County for two terms and afterwards served as a member of the State Senate. He resigned from the Senate to make the race for attorney general, but was defeated in that campaign. His first aspirations for a seat in Congress were also defeated by J. E. Ellerbe, whom he finally succeeded in 1913. Among other important committees he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ragsdale was a Methodist, was a trustee of the South Carolina Industrial School, and was a member of the Columbia Club of South Carolina and the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

November 15, 1900, he married Marie Louise Joynes, of Columbia, daughter of the late Dr. Edward Southey Joynes, the distinguished South Carolina educator whose career is briefly sketched elsewhere. Mr. Ragsdale was survived by two children: James, aged eighteen, and Marie, aged fourteen.

Besides the many tributes paid the life and work of Mr. Ragsdale by members of Congress and of his home community, the following interesting comments are found in an article by the Washington correspondent of the Columbia State:

"It is probable that from the time Mr. Ragsdale entered Congress as the successor to the late J. E. Ellerbe of Marion until the death of Mrs. Ragsdale's father, the late Dr. E. S. Joynes of Columbia, no one entertained official and social Washington more elegantly and lavishly than he and Mrs. Ragsdale. Their first home in the fashionable section of Washington, on Connecticut Avenue, was often the scene of magnificent functions, and later when they moved to the old William J. Bryan residence, Calumet Place, this entertainment was continued. About a year and a half ago, upon the death of Doctor Joynes, this public entertaining naturally ceased for a time and Mrs. Ragsdale since then has mostly remained at her home at Florence.

"Mr. Ragsdale's influence in certain departments of Washington was frequently commented upon. It was often stated that he could get more appointments for his constituents from the state department than almost any other member of the House. There are now many men from South Carolina in the diplomatic service due to his efforts. There was also a strong link between Mr. Ragsdale and the War Department, and during the momentous days of the war he landed many excellent assignments for men from South Carolina in various departments of the service. He was especially close to General Enoch Crowder, judge advocate general of the army and provost marshal general.

"It has frequently been noted in Washington that Mr. Ragsdale was always willing to do whatever he could for any man from South Carolina if it came to his knowledge that his services were needed, and during the early days of his official career he took the initiative in this matter and stamped himself as being always at the command of any South Carolinian with a worthy cause.

"Mr. Ragsdale was close to the late Senator Tillman, and last summer, just before Senator Tillman's

death, Mr. Ragsdale had under consideration for some time the question of entering the race for the United States Senate, but always said that he never would do so while Senator Tillman was a candidate. As events of last year turned out, the situation developed so that after Senator Tillman's death it was too late for Mr. Ragsdale to enter the race. He had many urgent suggestions from friends in different parts of the state offering their support in the event that he should become a candidate. His loyalty to Senator Tillman was unquestioned and remained so throughout his life and that of the Senator."

EDWARD SOUTHEY JOYNES, M. A., LL. D., who died in Columbia, South Carolina, June 18, 1917, was one of America's most distinguished educators.

He was born in Accomack County, Virginia, March 2, 1834. He was a son of Thomas R. and Anne Bell (Satchell) Joynes, a grandson of Maj. Levin Joynes of the Continental army, and a descendant of some of the earliest English settlers on the eastern shore of the Old Dominion. After receiving his preparatory training at the celebrated Concord Academy, Virginia, and at Delaware College, he entered the University of Virginia in 1850, and graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. in 1852 and M. A. the following year. On his graduation in 1853, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages, under the distinguished Dr. Gessner Harrison, and remained at the University of Virginia in this capacity until 1856. To prepare himself more completely for his life-work, he then went to the University of Berlin, 1856-1858, where he studied under the most famous professors then living. While still abroad, he was, in 1858, elected Professor of Greek and German in William and Mary College. Here, in Williamsburg, Virginia, long famed for its brilliant social life, he met, and married, December 14, 1859, Miss Eliza Waller Vest. To this union were born four children: Capt. Walker W. Joynes, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service; Mrs. Alex. G. Fite, of Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Robert Macfarlan of Darlington, South Carolina; and Mrs. J. Willard Ragsdale, of Florence, South Carolina.

In 1861 William and Mary College having closed, Professor Joynes was appointed chief clerk in the Confederate States War Department in Richmond, where he served until 1864. From 1864 to 1865 he taught Modern Languages in Hollins Institute, Virginia. In 1866 he became Professor of Modern Languages and English in Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) at Lexington, Virginia, and regarded his service under Gen. Robt. E. Lee, who was president of the college, as the greatest privilege of his life. In 1875 he was elected Professor of Modern Languages and English in Vanderbilt University, and in 1878 to the same chair in the University of Tennessee. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Delaware College in 1875, and by William and Mary in 1878. In 1882 he entered upon his duties as Professor of Modern Languages and English at the South Carolina College, and continued his work there until he was retired by the Carnegie Board

in 1908, after fifty-four years of educational work, for "unusual and distinguished services as Professor of Modern Languages." He was at once made Professor Emeritus of the University of South Carolina.

In addition to his long service as professor, Doctor Joynes was distinguished as a successful author of many well known text-books in German and French, which are now regarded as classics in the world of letters, and are used all over America. Of these, the most important are his well known grammars of German and French; his "Maria Stuart" in German, and his "La Mare au Diable" in French.

Doctor Joynes was always deeply interested in public school work in Virginia, Tennessee, and South Carolina. He assisted in founding and organizing the graded school system in South Carolina, and was one of the founders and trustees of Winthrop College. It was due to his untiring efforts that the University charter was secured for the South Carolina College. This fact is referred to in the dedication of the Year Book for 1907, as follows:

"To Dr. Edward Southey Joynes, Professor of Modern Languages, eminent as teacher and scholar, a distinguished author, patron of the Literary Societies, and 'Father of the University,' this volume is affectionately dedicated."

As a conversationalist Doctor Joynes was brilliant and fascinating, as a writer he was an acknowledged master of English prose; as a teacher he was scholarly and inspiring. His varied attainments and charming personality drew around him an admiring circle of devoted friends. A cultured gentleman of the Old South, he was imbued with the youthful zeal and progressive spirit of the New South. His long experience as an educator, the text-books which came from his pen, and the ripe scholarship which characterized his writings and addresses, made him more than a state figure,—he was known nationally. His is a name mentioned with reverence and affection wherever scholars are gathered together, a name that is a synonym for sound learning, pre-eminent ability, and scholarly production.

The New York Nation says of Doctor Joynes: "Probably few, if any American professors, have personally taught so many students in foreign tongues, and certainly no other American professor has so widely influenced the study of Modern Languages in America."

THOMAS CALVIN STEVENSON has been an engineer for a quarter of a century, and as president of the Charleston Engineering and Contracting Company has been identified with many important constructive enterprises, both private and public works, in Charleston and up and down the coast.

Mr. Stevenson was born in Chester County, South Carolina, September 3, 1873. His father was Daniel R. Stevenson. His mother, Nancy Beaty, was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, a daughter of James Beaty, a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Thomas C. Stevenson was the youngest in a family of seven children, five of whom are still living. He completed his education at The Citadel

at Charleston, graduating in 1894. He then took up engineering as a Government employe, and spent several years in fortification work. He then entered contract construction, and in 1910 organized the Charleston Engineering and Contracting Company, of which he has been president. Mr. J. A. McCormack is secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Stevenson married in 1904 Miss Nell Williams, of Alabama. They have five sons, Thomas C., Jr., Jere W., Dan R., Fred W. and Norman W. Mr. Stevenson is a Mason and member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN MASON ANDERSON was a son of the late Maj. Franklin L. Anderson. His father was distinguished as a Confederate soldier and officer, and one of the finest representatives of the chivalry and ideals of the South. Major Anderson during the greater part of his life lived at the beautiful ancestral estate of the Anderson family, Holly Hill, in Spartanburg County.

At Holly Hill, one of the beautiful landmarks of upper South Carolina, Benjamin Mason Anderson was born September 9, 1874. As noted in the sketch of Major Anderson, he was a child of his father's second marriage, his mother being Ada Eppes.

Though Benjamin Mason Anderson died September 13, 1918, at the age of forty-four, in a comparatively brief career he had emulated the high character of his honored father and left a record of good citizenship and practical achievement that gives his name a lasting affection in the hearts of Spartanburg County people. He was liberally educated, and became inspired with his responsibilities and opportunities for service to the agricultural development of his region. It was the part he played as a farmer that constitutes his best business achievement. He was long regarded as an authority on the subject of agriculture, and his extensive farms were and are today models of progressive culture and management in the Piedmont section. He always believed that farming was one of the highest vocations which can command the services of men, and he took pride in studying it from a scientific standpoint and adopting every progressive device to the handling of his own property and encouraging his neighbors in similar progressive systems. The country home where he lived with his family and where he died was in the Reidville section of Spartanburg County.

His work and influence were by no means confined to his immediate possessions. He regarded the interests of his home community as his own, and was always willing to perform service for the upbuilding of the county and state. He was reared in the old home church of the Anderson family, the Nazareth Church of the Presbyterian denomination. At the time of his death he was an elder in the Reidville Presbyterian Church, this organization having grown out of Nazareth. His funeral services were conducted in the church where he had worshiped in earliest childhood.

Mr. Anderson married Miss Mary Philson of Clinton, South Carolina. She and five children survive, the children being Kathryn, Sadie, Henrietta, Benjamin and Mary Agnes Anderson. Mrs. Ander-



*B. M. Anderson*







*J. Arthur Higgins*

son was well educated for the responsibilities she has carried since her marriage, and has radiated a wonderful influence in her home and has also shown the qualities of good business judgment. She has been a worker in many women's organizations in the county, both church and patriotic.

**CAPT. HARRY OGIER WITHINGTON**, a prominent young Charleston business man, was commander of the Motor Battalion of the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train practically the entire time this splendid body of Charleston soldiers were on active duty in France, from July, 1918, until after the signing of the armistice.

Captain Withington was born at Charleston in 1882, son of William A. and Julia M. (Thrower) Withington. The Withingtons are of English ancestry and on coming to America established their home in Massachusetts. William A. Withington was also born at Charleston, son of Perez Withington.

Captain Withington was reared in Charleston, had a public school education, and prior to the World war and since returning from abroad has been in active business life as secretary of the Lanneau Art Store and secretary and treasurer of Melcher's Studio.

Many years of training and discipline with the state troops gave Captain Withington preparation for the duties he performed as an officer in the American Expeditionary Forces. As a boy he joined the Washington Light Infantry. He was a member of that organization eighteen years, ten years of the time as captain. The Washington Light Infantry, whose history as a military unit has been continuous since 1807 and whose members have participated in all the wars of the nation since that date, was Company B of the Second South Carolina Infantry prior to the war with Germany.

Captain Withington gave nearly three years to the military service of the nation. He was in command of his company on the Mexican border from June, 1916, to March, 1917. He and the company were called into Federal service in July, 1917, and was on guard duty at Camp Jackson until September of that year and then in training at Camp Sevier until the spring of 1918. While at Sevier the company became the nucleus of the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train of the Thirtieth Division. As such it sailed from Montreal for France May 26, 1918. In France the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train was assigned for active front line duty in various divisions, being changed about according to the exigencies of the service. Captain Withington was on duty during the Somme-St. Mihiel drive, at the Argonne, in the defense of the Toul sector, and also on the Woivre Plains. There was seldom a lull to the service at and near the front lines beginning with the great offensives of July and ending with the armistice.

After reaching France Captain Withington was made battalion commander of the Motor Battalion of the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train. From the time his men received their final inspection at Le Mans until the embarkation for home Captain Withington was in command of the entire One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train, com-

prising seven companies and numerous detachments, a total of 1,300 men. Captain Withington left France March 13, 1919, reaching Charleston toward the end of the same month, and was discharged April 3, 1919.

Captain Withington is a member of Bethel Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Jennie Connor, of Branchville, South Carolina, daughter of David and Annie Connor and granddaughter of General Stokes, a distinguished Confederate officer. Mrs. Withington is deceased, and is survived by a daughter, Julia Elizabeth Withington.

**J. ARTHUR WIGGINS**, active vice president and manager of the Bank of Denmark, first identified himself with that community of Bamberg County in the capacity of an educator. For a number of years he was head of the Denmark schools, finally resigning to take up banking.

He was born at Holly Hill, South Carolina, July 26, 1871. He is of English ancestry, the family coming to America in the 1600's and taking part in the Revolution. His grandfather, James Wiggins, was a farmer, while his father, James B. Wiggins, is a successful physician and surgeon. Dr. J. B. Wiggins was a surgeon in the Confederate army, taking an active part throughout the struggle, and was prominently identified with the famous "red shirt" brigade during the period of reconstruction. He was active in the political world, in which he exercised a wide influence. He was called upon several times to serve in public office and filled the offices of county treasurer and county auditor. In addition to his professional and political duties he owned and operated about 4,000 acres in what is now Orangeburg County, cultivating what is known as a twenty-plow farm. He was prominent in the Methodist Church at Holly Hill, in which he was a steward. He died in 1910. Doctor Wiggins married Mary C. Brownlee, a native of Holly Hill. Both the Brownlee and Wiggins families were early settled in South Carolina.

J. Arthur Wiggins was reared and educated in his home community and received his A. B. degree in 1895 from Wofford College at Spartanburg. He spent ten years as superintendent of the high school at Denmark, and in 1906 accepted the post of cashier in the Bank of Denmark, and since 1915 has been its active vice president and manager. He exercises a wide influence in financial matters of the district. The bank is one of the strong ones of Bamberg County, and has a capital of \$50,000, and belongs to the State and National Banking Associations. D. N. Cox is president.

Mr. Wiggins takes an active part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being a steward and trustee. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1896 he married Miss Mattie Connor, a native of Holly Hill and a daughter of Fred Connor, a farmer of Holly Hill. The Connors are an old South Carolina family of Revolutionary stock. Fred Connor was a soldier in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. He was a man of sterling character and was an ardent supporter of

all measures looking toward the general welfare of the community. He became one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the Holly Hill section. He died in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins have four sons and four daughters: Reynold, Vera, Martha, James, Fred, Grace, Frances and Hugh.

Reynold C. Wiggins is auditor of the Edisto National Bank at Orangeburg. He married Ruth, a daughter of Capt. J. B. Guess of Denmark, one of the most prominent farmers in this section of the state. The Guess family is of Revolutionary stock.

EDWARD H. McIVER, who for twenty years has had an active business career at Charleston, where he is now secretary of the Leland Moore Paint & Oil Company, is a grandson of the distinguished Hon. Henry McIver and member of the historic family of that name in the old Cheraw District of South Carolina, frequently referred to in Bishop Gregg's notable work, the *History of the Cheraws*.

Hon. Henry McIver was born in Darlington County, South Carolina, in 1826, and graduated from South Carolina College in 1846. The following year, after studying law with his father, he was admitted to the bar, and three years later, when his father died, he was solicitor and continued to fill that office until the close of the Civil war. In 1877 he was elected an associate judge of the Supreme Court, and upon the death of Chief Justice Simpson was elected chief justice. He was a member of the Secession Convention of South Carolina and served as an officer in the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry under General Hampton, being successively promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant and finally to a captaincy. Judge McIver married Caroline Powe, daughter of Dr. Thomas Powe, of Cheraw.

Edward H. McIver was born at Cheraw, in Chesterfield County, a son of Thomas P. and Susan (Duvall) McIver, the father now deceased. When a boy he came to Charleston and finished his education in the Charleston High School and the College of Charleston. He then began his business career, and for a number of years has been associated with the Leland Moore Paint & Oil Company. In January, 1920, this corporation increased its charter from \$40,000 to \$150,000, to provide funds for the building of a new plant with greatly enlarged manufacturing facilities for the making of paints and oils. With this new plant it will become one of the larger industrial concerns of Charleston.

Mr. McIver is a member of the St. Cecelia Society, the Charleston Country Club, the Carolina Yacht Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order and St. Philip's Church. He married Miss Kate Bull, of Orangeburg.

**G. FRANK BAMBERG.** The Bambergs are one of the oldest families of South Carolina. They were transplanted from Germany to the Carolina colonies about 1700. For two centuries they have been prominent planters, business men and citizens in the southern part of the state.

G. Frank Bamberg of Bamberg is owner and director of some of the largest plantations in the southern part of the state and is also a leading

banker at Bamberg. He was born in that city October 8, 1873. His great-grandfather was John George Bamberg, a native of Lexington County, South Carolina, a minister of the Lutheran Church. He died in 1800. The grandfather, John Frederick Bamberg, was a native of that portion of Barnwell County now Bamberg. The father of the Bamberg banker was Francis Marion Bamberg, who was born in what is now Bamberg County and was a prominent banker, stock farmer and planter. He was a member of Hart's Battery, Hampton's Legion, during the Confederate struggle, and served throughout the war as a lieutenant. During the reconstruction period of 1876 he was a prominent figure among the "Red Shirts," and although a natural leader among men, he never aspired to political honors. The Town of Bamberg was named for his uncle, W. C. Bamberg, while the county was named in his honor. The United Daughters of the Confederacy also named their chapter in Bamberg in his honor. He was a rugged, fearless American whose unwavering kindness endeared him to all. He helped every one he could and would buy any honest man a farm to start him right. At the time of his death, which occurred in his sixty-seventh year, he left \$300,000 in mortgages with instructions to his son to never foreclose one of them, an order which the latter, G. Frank Bamberg, has never violated. Mr. F. M. Bamberg was affiliated with the Masons. He married Mary Ann Jennings, who was of English ancestry. The Jennings family was established in South Carolina in 1737. She was a daughter of George P. and Harriet Ann (Moody) Jennings and a granddaughter of John Jennings, a native of Orangeburg County.

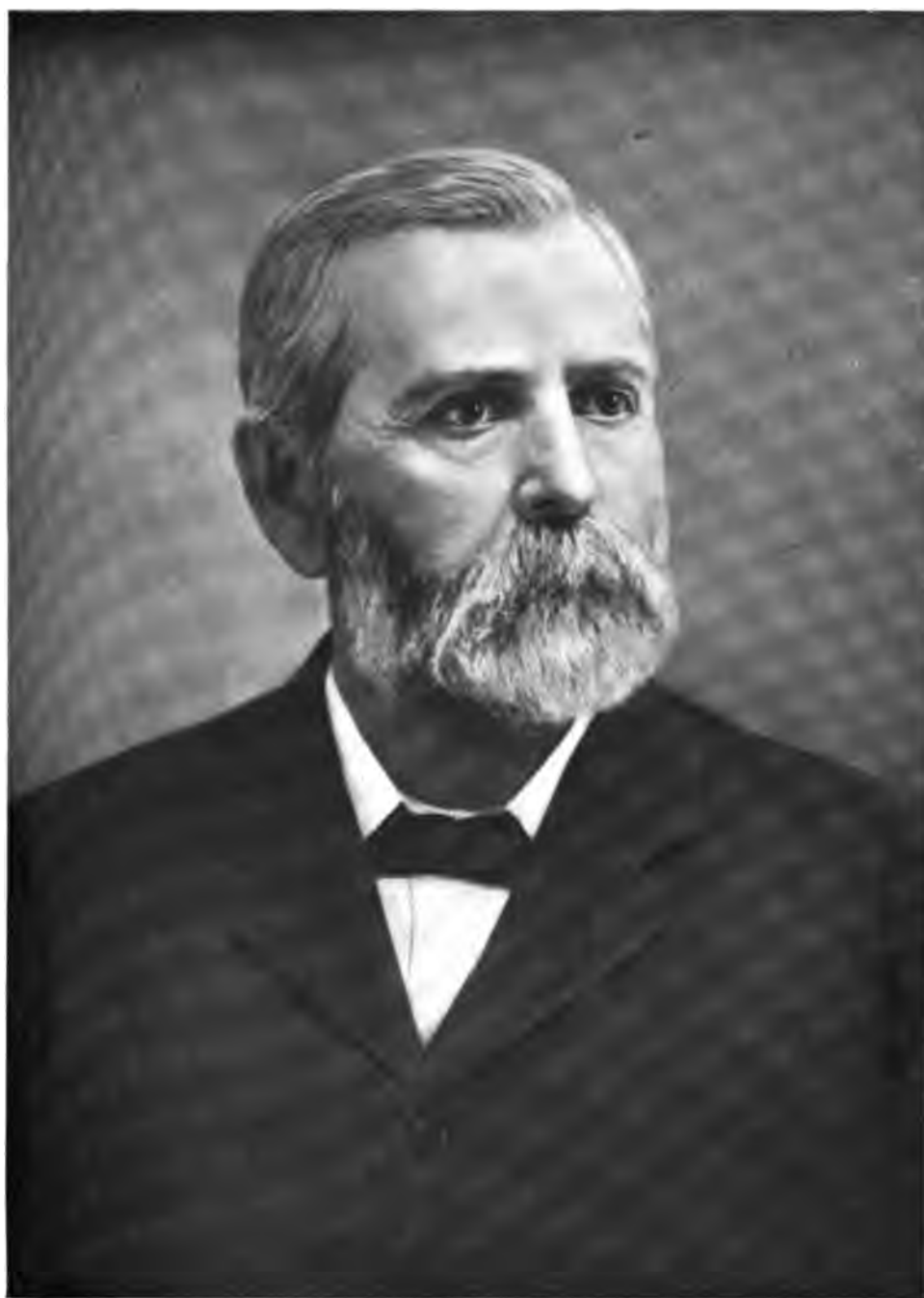
G. Frank Bamberg was the third in a family of eight children. He was educated at Wofford College in Spartanburg, and at the age of twenty began business for himself as a livestock dealer and planter. Today he owns 2,500 acres, with about 1,500 acres under cultivation, being one of the largest producers of cotton in the southern counties of the state. Mr. Bamberg is president of the Bamberg Auto Company, and of the Bamberg Banking Company, which operates on a capital of \$55,000. He is vice president of the B. E. & W. Railroad. Mr. Bamberg is a member of the Masonic order.

In 1896 he married Nell Elizabeth McGee, a daughter of J. B. and Mollie (Cobb) McGee. They have two sons and one daughter: Francis Marion, Joseph McGee and Nell Jennings.

C. M. BENEDICT has for a number of years been a factor in the public utilities business of South Carolina. He is vice president of the Charleston Consolidated Railway and Light Company.

He had a thorough training in the technical as well as the business departments of public utilities. He was born at Gloversville, New York, June 7, 1872, son of Joseph E. and A. (Morgan) Benedict. He is of English ancestry. He was the only son of his parents and had a high school education and also attended the Fort Edward Institute in his native state. Some of his younger years were spent in the lumber business, and at the age of twenty-one he gained his first experience in the gas industry, with the old Gloversville Gas Company. He





*J. M. Baugh*







*W. L. Carter*

began as a pipe fitter, and went through various grades of promotion until at the end of seven years he was made manager of the company. This plant was owned by a larger corporation having headquarters at Philadelphia, to which city Mr. Benedict was called. In the spring of 1910 he came to Charleston and was made assistant treasurer of the Charleston Consolidated Railway and Light Company. In November, 1917, he was promoted to his present office as vice president.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Charleston Club, Country Club, Otranto Club, also of the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia and of the Presbyterian Church. He married Marvie Rhodes, of Gloversville, New York. They have two sons, Joseph B. and Clarence M., Jr. Joseph B. was an ensign in the United States Navy and was engaged in transport duty during the war. He resigned from the service, effective June 21, 1920.

**JESSE FRANCIS CARTER.** After working his way through school, paying expenses of his living and of his education and with the aid of his versatile and brilliant talents, Jesse Francis Carter has won an enviable position as a lawyer at Bamberg.

He was born near the little town of Lodge in Colleton County, September 12, 1873. His father, Miles McMillin Carter, was a native of the same county and spent his active life as a farmer. He is of an old South Carolina family of English descent. He married Janie Irene Kinard, a native of Barnwell County, and daughter of Jacob Francis Kinnard, also an old South Carolina family of Scotch-Irish descent. Miles Carter after his marriage moved to a plantation in Colleton County where his six sons were born, all of whom are still living, named: Jesse Francis and Bert Dean Carter, attorneys at law in Bamberg under the firm name of Carter, Carter & Kears; Joseph Edgar Carter of Wilmington, North Carolina; Alonzo B. Carter of Maxton, North Carolina; Wilbur Lee Carter of Greensboro, North Carolina; and Miles J. Carter of Florence, Alabama, all of whom are engaged in some phase of insurance work, Wilbur Lee and Miles J. owning controlling interests in the business which they conduct.

Jesse Francis Carter as a small boy had opportunities to occasionally attend a log cabin school in Colleton County, a term of only a few weeks each year. He was thirteen when his father died, at which time he took charge of the farm and assisted his mother in rearing his infant brothers. His mother died when he was twenty years of age, after which he attended the graded schools at Bamberg, also a classical institute, and as a means of support taught a number of summer terms. He finally entered Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1900, and after teaching for a while, he graduated with the degree A. B. from the University of Nashville in 1903. In 1904 Mr. Carter entered the Law School of the University of South Carolina and took two years' work in one, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1905. He then located at Bamberg, and has rapidly made his way to the front as a lawyer. In 1908 he again took special post-graduate work in Chicago. He is engaged in general practice and is a member of the firm

Carter, Carter & Kears of Bamberg, South Carolina. Mr. Carter owns and as a means of recreation conducts some small farming interests in the neighborhood of Bamberg.

In college and university Mr. Carter gave all the time he could to literary and debating societies. He won several debates, including the debater's medal of his society at the University of South Carolina. He was also a winner in the oratorical contest, and was president of his literary society in the University of Nashville and was made permanent secretary of his class at graduation.

He is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and has held many of the offices in both orders. He is a member of the State Bar Association and was attorney for the local board of Bamberg County during the war, also government appeal agent, a member of the State Council of Defense, and a leader in the second Red Cross campaign and in many other war activities. He is a member and deacon of the Missionary Baptist Church and teacher of its Men's Bible Class. Mr. Carter has never been a seeker for political honors, but is one of the most influential men in his party in Bamberg County and is the present chairman of the democratic county committee, serving his second term in that office. Mr. Carter is president of the Home Building & Loan Association, which has an issued capital of \$200,000. This is a recently organized company, Mr. Carter being one of the organizers. The company starts off with bright prospects.

In 1911 Mr. Carter married Lydia Jenkins, a daughter of B. M. Jenkins of Kline, South Carolina. They have three daughters: Lydia Frances, Janie Elizabeth and Martha Jaudon Carter.

**JAMES HAYES ROBERTS, M. D.** The veteran physician and surgeon of Ehrhardt is Dr. James H. Roberts, who began practice there nearly thirty years ago. He has had much to do with the professional, business and civic life of this community.

Doctor Roberts was born at Allendale in old Barnwell County March 2, 1863. His grandfather, Richard Roberts, according to the best information obtainable, was a native of France. The father, Dr. Richard Creech Roberts, was a native of Barnwell County, was reared and educated there, and for fifty years practiced dentistry. He served as a lieutenant of cavalry in the Confederate army and was at one time a member of the Legislature and in other ways prominent in local affairs. He was a major in the State Militia. He died at the age of sixty-nine. His wife was Sarah Emily Dunn, of Barnwell County. Her father was born in Ireland and came to Barnwell County when a young man and was a contractor and built many of the early houses in that county.

Dr. James Hayes Roberts was the second in a family of six children, five of whom reached mature years and two are still living, the other being Boyce H.

Doctor Roberts was liberally educated, attending the Porter Military Academy and The Citadel at Charleston, and graduating from the South Carolina Medical College on March 4, 1887. For three years he practiced in his native town of Allendale,

and in 1890 located at Ehrhardt. During 1906-07 he was in practice at Great Falls, but then returned to Ehrhardt. He is a member of the Bamberg County Medical Society, the State Medical Association, is vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Ehrhardt, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

February 25, 1891, Doctor Roberts married Lottie O. Barber. She died July 18, 1895, the mother of two children: Sarah Elizabeth, wife of B. D. Carter, a Bamberg attorney, and Lottie, who died at the age of nine months. October 9, 1901, Doctor Roberts married Laura Dunbar, widow of James Dunbar. They have had seven children: James Heyward, Richard C., Furman, Catherine, Lucile, deceased, Louise and Carlisle.

JUNIUS T. LILES, lieutenant governor of South Carolina in 1919-20, has given a notably constructive service to the legislative and public affairs of South Carolina for eight years. He is a business man of Orangeburg and was born at Lilesville, Anson County, North Carolina, August 25, 1876, son of Col. Edward R. and Frances (Fladger) Liles.

His father, for many years prominent in North Carolina politics, died when the future lieutenant governor of South Carolina was but six years old. Later his mother, a daughter of Rev. Charles B. and Jane (Givve) Fladger of Marion County, South Carolina, became the wife of Capt. John H. Hamer of Little Rock, South Carolina.

Through industrious efforts and thrifty management of his meager opportunities and financial resources Junius T. Liles came to manhood with a good education. After attending private and public schools in Marion County he entered the University of North Carolina at the age of seventeen, but could only attend one year. He then became a bank clerk and salesman in Marion County, and after two and a half years of such work had saved enough to enter Wilmore College of Kentucky. His studies in that institution were interrupted by the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, during which he enlisted in the Second Kentucky Infantry.

In 1901 Mr. Liles engaged in the insurance business, and his success in that line has made him one of the most prominent figures in the insurance world in South Carolina. In 1908 he became general manager for this state for the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company. He is associated with his brother in the General Insurance Agency of Liles & Liles of Orangeburg.

All his enthusiasm was given to business until his success was assured, and his career in politics did not begin until 1912, when he was elected to the Legislature from Orangeburg County. He led the ticket in the first primary with fourteen in the race, and was re-elected in 1914 and 1916, winning out by a handsome majority each time in the first primary.

His business experience and other qualifications enabled him to take a leading part in legislative activities and in 1916 was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. His name was associated with some

of the most progressive and creditable legislation during the past eight years.

Among the most notable features of his legislative record, he was connected either as author or sponsor with some measures of far-reaching importance, including the acts creating the tax commission, laws of great benefit to the educational system of the state, the law that made it a chain-gang offense without the alternative of a fine to sell whiskey illegally, and also the act providing the necessary appropriation for eradicating from the state the Texas cattle fever, the enforcement of which has lifted the most serious obstacle to the development of the cattle industry in South Carolina.

Throughout his entire membership in the House of Representatives he was regarded as a leader and was selected by the governor as pilot for some of the most important measures that have been enacted into law in the state for many years. His political career was an open book to the public, and he demonstrated the value of honorable methods in dealing with the affairs of government, a policy which in itself is a permanent contribution to the betterment of state politics.

In 1918 he was elected lieutenant governor of South Carolina, and notwithstanding the fact that he had every assurance of re-election to that position in 1920 declined to run again and withdrew from politics, stating that while he desired no longer to hold office, he would yet hold himself in readiness to respond to the call of the people if at any time his services should be needed for the advancement of the welfare of his state.

In 1899 Mr. Liles married Miss Gertrude Jones, of Meridian, Mississippi. To their marriage have been born four children.

FRANCIS Q. O'NEILL. The name O'Neill has been a distinctive one in the commercial, financial and civic affairs in Charleston for more than half a century.

The father of Francis Q. O'Neill, long prominent as a merchant and banker, was Bernard O'Neill, who was born in Ireland and came to Charleston in 1840. He was a merchant and banker, built up a large wholesale house and at one time was president of the Hibernia Bank, Loan & Trust Company. He was a member of the Legislature of 1876 when white government was restored in the state. His ability as a banker was an important resource in restoring the state's credit. He was at one time acting mayor of the City of Charleston, and lived to be eighty-three years of age. His wife was Elizabeth Quale. They had five sons and three daughters, and two sons and two daughters are still living, all at Charleston.

Francis Q. O'Neill was born in Charleston July 13, 1857. He grew up in a good and comfortable home with every encouragement to develop his talents. He was graduated with the first honors of his class from the College of Charleston in 1878. In the following year he began his business career as a clerk and in 1884 became a member of his father's firm. For several years he was president of the Combahee Fertilizer Company. He was also president of the Hibernia Bank. He is now a director of the First National Bank, a director of the



James T. Riley









*R. Pearson*

Bank of Western Carolina, is vice president of the Equitable Insurance Company, president of the Jacksonboro Lumber Company and has long been interested in various business and industrial organizations.

In 1894 he was acting mayor of Charleston, and beginning in 1898 served as alderman for many years. He is a trustee of the College of Charleston, the Charleston Library Society and the Charleston Orphan House, and has been a member of various public boards. He is a member of the Charleston Club, the Charleston Yacht Club, Chamber of Commerce and is a prominent member of St. John's Cathedral of the Catholic Church. In 1905 he married Emma Fourgeaud McGahan. Their two children are Emma T. and Francis Q., Jr.

ROBINSON P. SEARSON has practiced law at Allendale since 1907. His reputation as a lawyer is by no means confined to one community of the state. For several years he represented Barnwell County in the State Legislature. As an Allendale man there was committed to him the responsibility of representing interests of his constituents in agitating for a new county organization. He discharged those responsibilities with his characteristic ability and influence, and it was largely through him that the program was carried to the Legislature for the creation of Allendale County. This is one of the smallest but one of the richest counties in the state, and with Allendale as the county seat the new civil unit, which came into existence in January, 1919, is justifying all the hopes and expectations of its zealous advocates.

Mr. Searson was born at Allendale, February 5, 1881, and most of his life interests have been in that community. His father was R. P. Searson, of South Carolina; his mother was Bonjta Arnold, a daughter of William Wynne Arnold, a prominent equity lawyer of Georgia, to whom the Georgia State Legislature erected a monument at Zebulon in 1854; and his great-great-grandfather, John Robinson Searson, who married a niece of Commodore Hull of the "Constitution," was of English ancestry and was an American soldier in the Revolution under General Marion.

The late R. P. Searson, who died in 1916, was one of the first settlers in the town of Allendale and for thirty years was its postmaster and a merchant and druggist of long standing. He was also a Confederate soldier serving in Butler's Cavalry. He personally assisted General Butler to the rear at the battle of Seven Pines, when this gallant Confederate officer had his leg shot off.

Robinson P. Searson was educated in the Johnston Institute, in Clemson College, and took both the literary and law courses in the University of South Carolina. He received his LL. B. degree in 1902. Following that he practiced at Hampton two years, three or four years at Barnesville, Georgia, then locating at Allendale. He enjoys a large general practice, and has exercised much influence both in local and state politics. In 1918 he was candidate for the democratic nomination for attorney general. He represented Barnwell County in the State Legislature for six years.

Mr. Searson was also identified with all the or-

ganizations in his home county and state for the better prosecution of the war. He was a member of the Legal Advisory Board for Barnwell County and chairman of the Victory Loan for the Second Congressional District. Mr. Searson is a Baptist and is affiliated with the Elks and Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Mattie Tea Turner, of Macon, Georgia, and they have one son, R. P. Searson III.

EDMUND B. JACKSON. A new chapter is being written in the history of southern banking and one that serves to obliterate the older picture of the banker as an obstacle to the progress of the southern farmer. One of South Carolina's bankers whose activities and influence are a constructive example in this new era is Edmund B. Jackson, of Wagener, Aiken County.

Mr. Jackson, who is president of the First National Bank of Wagener, and himself an extensive planter, was born in Aiken County, ten miles from the Town of Wagener, in 1881, son of W. Q. and Laura (Jeffords) Jackson. His early life was spent on a farm, and from boyhood he has had an experience that gives him a practical knowledge of cotton production. He was thoroughly educated, graduating from The Citadel at Charleston in 1901.

Several years later Mr. Jackson became one of the organizers of the Bank of Wagener, established in August, 1907. He was its cashier until 1912 and since has been president. However, on February 14, 1914, the bank took out a national charter as the First National Bank. Its capital stock is \$30,000 and the deposits now aggregate nearly half a million. The service of the bank has been much more than that of a routine banking institution. It has been one of the primary factors in the growth and development of the Town of Wagener and the surrounding rich agricultural territory, which is admittedly the best agricultural part of Aiken County. Within a few years Wagener has become the chief cotton market of the county, and is a town growing and prospering, with a number of important mercantile institutions.

Ever since he became a banker Mr. Jackson has devoted his best talents and energies to the welfare of cotton farmers, not as a philanthropist, but as a far-sighted business man who conceives the welfare of his patrons as inextricably bound up with that of himself and his bank. Having grown up in the community, he knows what the problems of the farmers are and their needs. His greatest satisfaction has been derived from the part his bank has had in the prosperity of his cotton growing customers. Mr. Jackson was the first banker in South Carolina to lend money to cotton farmers at six per cent. His was also the first bank to enlist the Federal Land Bank system for extending financial assistance to farmers. Between ninety and ninety-five per cent of the loans made by the First National Bank are to farmers. Contrary to a deep seated prejudice among some older bankers, the records show that this bank has never lost a cent of money on such loans. This record is due above all to Mr. Jackson's personal judgment. It is said that he knows every farmer in his section, also knows his land, his stock, and his character and

reputation, and stands in the relation of a personal adviser to everyone who comes into his bank requesting a loan. Much of his lending is on the "moral risk," but his faith has always been justified by the results.

Mr. Jackson owns several fine plantations, and for years has been one of the most extensive cotton growers in Aiken County. He has also carried on a large real estate business, and during the past two years had carried out a broad plan for the dividing up of large plantations and individual holdings and selling at auction to small owners. The result of this program has been to bring about an era of intensive production. Mr. Jackson as a banker and farmer has used his best efforts to rid his district of the old evils of the credit system, under which cotton farmers were usually bound in virtual slavery to merchants, being always in debt. He has encouraged farmers to borrow money for their necessities at a low rate of interest and then pay cash for all their goods.

Mr. Jackson is a prominent member of the Baptist Church of Wagener, being chairman of its Finance Committee and one of the leaders in the building of the beautiful new church. He is a teacher of the Bible class. In Masonry he is a Scottish Rite and member of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston.

He married Miss Fannie L. Lybrand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lybrand, of Wagener. Their two children are Lybrand and Hazel Jackson.

JOHN F. FICKEN, a Confederate veteran, former mayor of Charleston and a lawyer of over half a century's experience, has lived a life of practically uninterrupted service to his own city and state from early youth to old age.

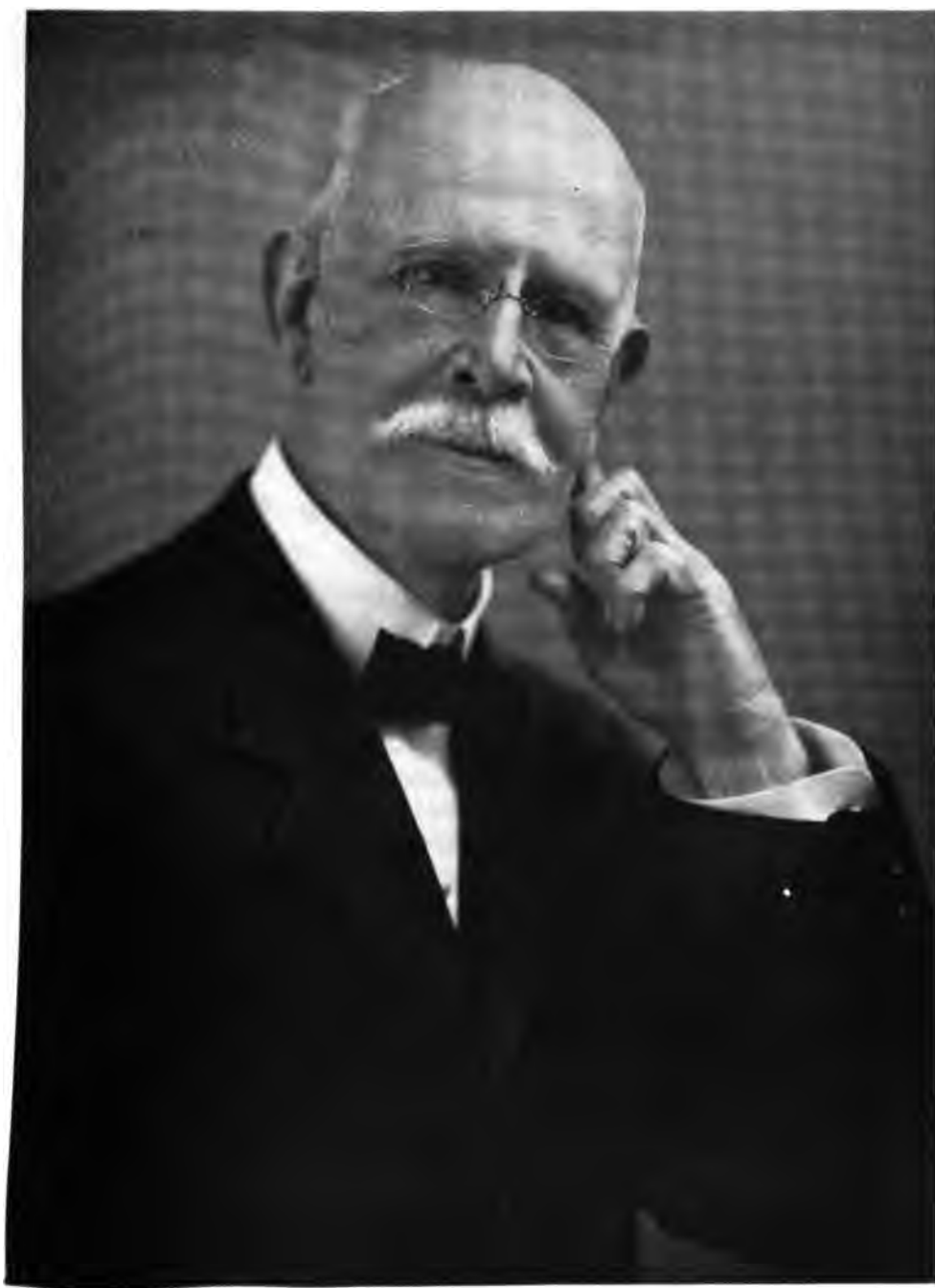
He was born at Charleston June 16, 1843, son of John F. Ficken, Sr., who was a merchant and factor. He was educated in private schools at Charleston and received his A. B. degree from the College of Charleston. He was a youthful soldier in the Confederate army, and at the close of the war began the study of law with Col. John Philips. Subsequently he was a student at the University of Berlin. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and for several years practiced in partnership with Col. Isaac Hayne, and later with Edward W. Hughes, Esq., and is still practicing in copartnership with his son, Henry H. Ficken, Esq., and H. L. Erckman, Esq. He was elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1877, and served seven consecutive terms, representing Charleston County until he resigned in 1891 to become mayor of Charleston. He filled that office four years and declined re-election. In 1876 he was elected as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which met at St. Louis, Missouri, which body nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President of the United States. In 1902 he was made president of the South Carolina Loan & Trust Company. He is also president of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, is president of Charleston Library, president of the Carolina Art Association, and president of the St. John's Lutheran Church. Among other services rendered to the public he was a member of the Board of Com-

missioners of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; trustee of Newberry College, and vice-president of the board of trustees of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. He was one of the directors and general counsel of the South Carolina Inter State and West Indian Exposition. Mr. Ficken is a thirty-third degree Mason. He also served as one of the District Deputy Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Masons of South Carolina.

He was twice married, first to Miss Margaret Buckingham Horlbeck, and some years after her death to Miss Emma Julia Blum, both of whom are descendants of John Horlbeck, a soldier of the American Revolution.

JOHN F. RILEY, proprietor of the John F. Riley Foundry and Machine Works of Charleston, is one of the sound business men and public-spirited citizens of this city, and a person whose word is regarded as good as another's bond. He was born at Charleston, July 20, 1859, a son of Patrick and Ann (Collins) Riley. Patrick Riley was born in the north of Ireland and came to the United States in young manhood. Locating at Charleston, he found it more profitable to manufacture gas than to work at his trade of weaving, and was so engaged when Charleston with other southern cities became involved in the war between the states, and he, naturally, gave his support to the Confederacy and enlisted in its army. The authorities, however, decided that he could do the cause more good by continuing the production of gas, so was returned to civilian life. His widow survived him many years, living until she was seventy-nine, but he passed away at the age of sixty-two years. They had five sons and four daughters, seven of whom are living and residents of Charleston.

Growing up at Charleston, John F. Riley attended its schools and then served his apprenticeship at the foundry and machine trades, which he learned with the Charleston Iron Works. In 1884 he began business for himself upon a very small scale, increasing his plant as his trade warranted until he has one of the largest iron works and machine shops in South Carolina, and is now, as he has been from the beginning, sole owner of the establishment. He was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from 1902 to 1904. A strong democrat, he succeeded his brother, Andrew J. Riley, in the City Council, and has represented his ward in that body for the past nine years, during that period being connected with some very important constructive work in behalf of the municipality. He is a director of the City Banking & Trust Company and the Hibernia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has other interests in the city. A Catholic, Mr. Riley is a member and official of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Charleston, and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus. A sound, practical and efficient man, Mr. Riley has steadily forged ahead until he is a leader in his line. Having had to practically make his own way in the world, he sympathizes with those less fortunate than he, and his benefactions are many, although the majority of them are never made public. The indigent of his ward have great reason to give him a grateful re-



*Mr. F. Ficklen*



*Gene L. Quinn*

spect, for he has proven himself their friend upon many occasions. For his native city Mr. Riley has much affection, and it is a source of pride to him that the recent improvements here have been the result of the efforts of him and his associates in the Council, backed by the best men of the community.

GEORGE L. BUIST. There have been five generations of the Buist family represented in the citizenship of Charleston. The first of the family in the city was a very able Presbyterian clergyman. One of his sons, a grandson, great-grandson and great-great-grandson have been lawyers. The name given at the beginning of this paragraph was his grandson.

Rev. George Buist, D. D., was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1770, and was educated at Edinburg University. In 1793 he was called to Charleston as minister of the First Presbyterian church, and served that congregation ably for a number of years. He died at Charleston in 1808. In that city he married Miss Somers, and he left six children.

His son George Buist was born at Charleston in 1805 and died there in 1877. He was educated at South Carolina College, and during the greater part of his active life practiced law. His wife was Mary Edwards Jones, and among their thirteen children one was the late Major George L. Buist.

Major George L. Buist, who filled so conspicuous a place in the affairs of Charleston for upwards of half a century, was born in that city in 1838 and died there in 1907. He also attended Charleston College. The best tribute to his life and character is found in an editorial in the *News and Courier* of June 1, 1907. It reads as follows: "Yesterday the mourners went about the streets and would not be comforted. There was not one who did not have a good word to say about the model citizen who had passed away without a moment's notice, after a busy day spent in the service of his people. The lawyers who had practiced with him at the Bar, the men who had served with him in the affairs of State, those who had been intimate with him in the management of large business concerns, his associates in the educational affairs of the city, his comrades who had stood with him in the shock of battle, his neighbors and friends, white and black, the people of the whole community, indeed, spoke of him and his good deeds, and sorrowed because they should see his face no more."

"It is rare, even in such a community as this, that the emotions of a people are so stirred by the death of any citizen as Charleston was touched to the heart by the news yesterday that the Honorable George Lamb Buist had ceased to exist here. Four months ago Major Julian Mitchell, for many years identified with the educational interests of Charleston, passed out of this life while in the very act of speaking to a brilliant assemblage upon the subject in which his heart was most deeply concerned; Thursday night after returning to his home from the Commencement exercises of an Academy in whose success he felt a deep interest, Mr. Buist, the successor of Mr. Mitchell as chairman of the City Board of School Commissioners, answered the same dread call which had come to his associate,

as it must come to all. In the church yard at Melrose Abbey an old time-worn gravestone arrests the attention of every passer-by. On it there is no name, but only this inscription: 'Be thou also ready; great and small are here.' None can stay the hand of the destroyer. The best that can be hoped for is that when our summons comes to join the innumerable caravan that is ever moving on, we shall be able with unfaltering trust to meet our friends who having lived uprightly here, have taught us how to live and how to die.

"Major Buist was nearly seventy years of age. He was born in Charleston and had lived here all his life. He was a splendid citizen. His conduct was never influenced by any but the best and highest motives, and no worthy cause was ever presented to him that did not enlist his support and sympathy. Possessing the thorough confidence of the public, he was trusted by the public in all questions affecting the public welfare. For forty-seven years a member of the Charleston Bar, he was never without clients, and during this long period in the midst of all the changes which have come to the profession he lived up to its best traditions. His advice to his clients was always sound, his appeals to the jury in his more active days were irresistible, and to the last he possessed the unbroken confidence of those who engaged his services.

"As representative and senator from Charleston County in the Legislature, he worked with untiring zeal for the good of his constituents and with never a thought of personal promotion and emolument. He did not seek any benefit for his people which he would not have cheerfully extended to the people in other parts of the State. While his disposition was entirely pacific he did not seek to escape any responsibility when the interests of his constituents required the exercise of the sterner qualities of statesmanship. He intentionally gave offense to none so it came to pass that none gave offense to him.

"Major Buist was the representative for many years of a number of the most important business and financial institutions in Charleston. He had excellent judgment, great business acumen, and was engaged in the settlement of many grave questions affecting large interests. His associates placed the most implicit confidence in his good faith and lofty personal character.

"With the educational concerns of Charleston Major Buist was closely allied for years, as trustee of the College of Charleston, as Commissioner of the City Public Schools, and for the last four months as Chairman of the Board. His heart was wholly enlisted in this work and his death is especially deplored by his associates.

"In the church Major Buist had been deeply interested nearly all his life. He was for years chairman of the Vestry of St. Paul's church, Radcliffeboro, and when he withdrew from this important post about a year ago his retirement was made the occasion of very flattering resolutions by those who knew what he had done to keep the light of a pure faith burning in this shrine.

"In his private and personal life Major Buist was above reproach. He was never false to any friend, or disloyal to any obligation as man or citizen.

Everybody liked him and everybody trusted him. Wise in counsel, strong in conviction, loyal in friendship, brave in battle and true in every trust, his death is a serious blow to the community in which he dwelt."

Major Buist married Martha Allston White. He was survived by seven children, one of whom is Henry Buist.

Henry Buist was born at Charleston March 3, 1863, and was graduated from Yale University in 1884. He has practiced law over thirty years, having read law in the office of Buist & Buist, and attended lectures under the celebrated John B. Minor of the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1885, and is now head of the firm of Buist & Buist, attorneys, at Charleston.

On October 20, 1887, he married Miss Frances Gualdo Ravenel. They have four children: George L. Buist, who was born in 1888 and is now practicing law at Charleston, having graduated from Yale University in 1910; Mrs. Harriott Ravenel Smythe, born in 1890; Henry Buist, Jr., born in 1895, a graduate of the class of 1919 in Yale University; and Frances Gualdo Ravenel Buist, born in 1897.

**FRANK BURBIDGE.** Fealty to facts in the analysis of the character of a citizen of the type of Frank Burbidge, president of the Etiwan Fertilizer Company of Charleston, is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs more than any other consideration that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or state revered at home and respected in other and distant localities. Mr. Burbidge is regarded as one of the leaders in business circles in his city, and thirty years of identification with the industrial and commercial life of this locality have but confirmed the high position he holds in the hearts of those who know him.

Frank Burbidge is a native of London, England, where he was born on February 4, 1857, and is the son of Enoch and Caroline (Green) Burbidge, also natives of that place. Five children were born to these parents, of which number the subject is the third in order of birth. He was reared in his native city and received a good practical education in the public schools of that locality. In 1873, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Burbidge came to the United States. During the subsequent seventeen years he was located at various places, but in 1890 he came to Charleston, being engaged to build the plant of the Chicora Fertilizer Company. He became thoroughly familiar with the business of manufacturing and preparing fertilizers for the market, and in 1900 he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Etiwan Fertilizer Company, of which he became president, and which took over the old Etiwan fertilizer plant which had first been started in 1868 and which is located on Cooper River. This concern, under the able management of Mr. Burbidge, has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth and is now numbered among the most important enterprises in its line in this section of the South, its products being shipped to practically every part

of the Union. In the promotion of modern methods in the manufacture of fertilizer Mr. Burbidge may be regarded as a pioneer, for it was he who first introduced the burning of pyrites, instead of the former method of using sulphur, an ingredient mostly imported from Italy. This newer process not only resulted in greatly reducing the cost of manufacture, but also increased both the quantity and the value of the output, and is now in universal use in all modern fertilizer plants. Mr. Burbidge takes a live interest in the general commercial advancement of his city and gives his support to every movement looking to the general public betterment. He is a director of the Atlantic Savings Bank of Charleston.

In October, 1875, Frank Burbidge was married to Matilda Mathison, a native of Sweden, the ceremony occurring in New York. To them have been born two sons, Frank A. and Theodore A. Mr. Burbidge is a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Burbidge is not only a progressive man of affairs, successful in material pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, a fine type of the reliable, self-made man who has ever stood ready to unite with his fellows in any good work.

**RT. REV. WILLIAM T. RUSSELL,** as Bishop of Charleston has brought to his diocese and the state of South Carolina singular abilities and a brilliant record of achievement in his church. Bishop Russell came to Charleston from one of the greatest churches in America, St. Patrick's Church at Washington, which he served as rector for nine years.

He was born at Baltimore October 20, 1863, a son of William T. and Rose Russell. As a boy he served at the altar of old St. Patrick's Church and attended parochial schools. At the age of fourteen he began his studies at St. Charles' College at Ellicott City, Maryland, where he remained five years, but on account of failing health he went to Loyola College, where he spent a year under the care of a physician. He then re-entered St. Charles' College and spent four years more. From St. Charles' College he went to Rome, Italy, where he finished his studies in philosophy, but his health again failing he returned to the United States and resumed his studies in theology at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, Maryland. He was ordained a priest June 21, 1889. His first appointment was at Hyattsville, Maryland, where he served as pastor of St. Jerome's Church from 1889 to 1894. It was a small church, and he had time to spend several days of each week in study at the Catholic University of America at Washington. At the end of two years he was given the degree of Licentiate of Sacred Theology. He has since been honored with the D. D. degree by St. Mary's Seminary, and that of LL. D. by Mount St. Mary's College.

It was his work in his first parish of Hyattsville which attracted the attention of Cardinal Gibbons, and he was assigned to duty in the Cathedral as secretary to his Eminence, serving from 1894 to 1908.

February 23, 1908, he was installed as pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Washington. His predecessor, the late Rev. D. J. Stafford, had earned a great fame for himself and his church through his





+ Hon. T. Russell,  
Bishop of Charleston.



eloquence, and Bishop Russell therefore was confronted with a most difficult task when he assumed the pastorate. What he lacked in eloquence he made up in initiative and constructive progress, and in ten years, it is the opinion of church authorities, he made St. Patrick's in many respects the first parish in the United States.

During this time he realized an important aim in making it a national parish, in keeping with the character of the city and community it serves. One of his notable achievements was founding the League of the Good Shepherd, which held its meetings in St. Patrick's, and was established November 1, 1908. This League has since grown until it is now a feature of many parishes throughout the country. In the year 1909 Bishop Russell inaugurated the Pan-American Thanksgiving Celebration at Washington, a celebration attended by President Taft and the representatives of twenty-one American Republics. Since then the Pan-American Mass has been an annual feature of St. Patrick's. Cardinal Gibbons at the Thanksgiving service of 1916, in referring to Bishop Russell's work in inaugurating the annual festival, said: "He has impressed it with a dignity and solemnity which has won nation-wide, yes, world-wide fame and which commands for him the highest respect and gratitude of the citizens of Washington and even of the nation. This celebration of Thanksgiving day has been going on now for some years and I am satisfied that it would be impossible to duplicate a festival of this kind with all its consequences and with all its surrounding circumstances."

Another achievement of Bishop Russell was "The Field Mass," celebrated at an altar erected on the Monument Grounds only a short distance from the Washington Monument. It was for these services and celebrations, in addition to a growing program of usefulness, dignity and beauty in St. Patrick's regular service that Bishop Russell achieved his great fame among the Catholic clergy of America. A leading Catholic publication said: "The imposing celebration held in St. Patrick's church made him known personally or by reputation to many people throughout the country. There were tasks of importance, however, concerning the general welfare of the church and its people, accomplished without any display, of which only the few knew and for which only the few could offer thanks. He now goes to a difficult field of labor, but those who know him are persuaded that he will go with a heart full of courage and a soul full of zeal and enter into his work with all that God has given him. We do not hesitate to say that when he has finished his task the name of Bishop Russell will be written large in the annals of the Charleston Diocese."

That prediction and hope have been well fulfilled. Bishop Russell was elected December 7, 1916, and consecrated bishop of Charleston, March 15, 1917, and March 19, 1917, was installed at the Cathedral of Charleston. He has handled the difficult task of diocesan administration with rare skill and ability and has assumed many additional burdens, especially those resulting from the great war. He was one of the four bishops of the National Catholic War Council of the Executive Committee directing all Catholic activities in the war.

Vol. V-11

In September, 1919, at a meeting in Washington of the old Catholic Hierarchy, Cardinal Gibbons presiding, was inaugurated "The National Catholic Welfare Council." An administrative committee was elected by the prelates present. The administrative committee is divided in four parts, viz., Education, Publicity, Social Welfare and Lay Societies. Bishop Russell was placed in charge of Publicity, Press and Literature.

Bishop Russell before coming to Charleston bore the title Monsignor Russell, having been created a Domestic Prelate through Pope Pius X on June 20, 1911. He has served as president of St. Vincent's and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylums at Washington and is a member of the American Historical Association, the Maryland Historical Society and among other results of his scholarship has achieved no small reputation as an historian. He is author of the History of Archdiocese of Baltimore in the Catholic Encyclopedia, and his most widely known work is "Maryland, the Land of Sanctuary," published in 1907.

JOHN L. SHEPPARD. Charleston has been especially honored in the character and career of her active men of industry and commerce—men who have been born to leadership in the various vocations, men who have dominated because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others. These reflections are suggested by the career of one who has forged his way to the front ranks of the favored few and who by a strong inherent force and superior business ability, directed and controlled by intelligence and judgment of a high order, has stood for many years one of the leading men of his city.

John L. Sheppard is a native son of the city now honored by his citizenship, having been born here on January 14, 1842. He is a son of Thomas Coates and Mary (Leefe) Sheppard, both also natives of Charleston. The subject's paternal grandfather was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Charleston and here spent the latter part of his life. To Thomas C. and Mary Sheppard were born five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Christianna, Anna W., John L., Benjamin Taylor and Thomas C. The two last named were soldiers in the army of the Confederacy during the Civil war and gave up their lives in that struggle.

John L. Sheppard received his education in the old B. R. Carroll private school of Charleston, which he attended until the age of fourteen years, when he entered the office of a cotton dealer, with whom he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was a member of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, and held the rank of sergeant. Toward the close of the war, by order of the medical board, he was compelled to accept an appointment in the transportation department. On the conclusion of his military service Mr. Sheppard again entered the cotton business under his former employer, though now he was stationed at Augusta, Georgia. Eventually, however, Mr. Sheppard, ambitious to engage in business on

his own account, returned to Charleston and began dealing in rice. From that time to the present he has remained identified with the handling and sale of that product and is distinguished as being one of the oldest rice dealers in the South in point of years of consecutive connection with the business. During these years not only has he enjoyed prosperity but, which is of far more importance, he has held the fullest confidence of the business world, standing among the commercial leaders of Charleston. He has been identified with many phases of the city's development and progress, being always counted on as a supporter of every laudable movement for the public good. He is president of the Charleston Merchants Exchange, whose membership, while not large, embraces the largest wholesale merchants of the city, and is of considerable importance in relation to the commercial life of the community.

Mr. Sheppard is a member and the present commander of Camp Sumter No. 250, United Confederate Veterans. He is also president of the Washington Light Infantry Veterans, the members of which are survivors of three companies, upwards of 440 young men, who in 1862 volunteered "for the war," and less than twenty-five now survive. The organization was instituted many years ago, with the specific object of preserving the roll of the old company and keeping in touch with old comrades. At that time there were about 100 members. He is also treasurer of the Washington Light Infantry Annuity Fund, a fund which since the close of the war has distributed nearly \$40,000 among widows and orphans.

On April 24, 1873, Mr. Sheppard was married to Margaret Henderson Gilliland, and to them have been born seven children, namely: John L., Jr., William G., Margaret H., Sarah Bryan, wife of Frank Martin; Katie, wife of Robert R. Pregall; Daniel G., who is now in the service of his country in France, and Thomas C.

Fraternally Mr. Sheppard is a member of the Masonic order and is a member of the Baptist Church. While he has through the years carried on a special line of business in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competence for himself, he has also belonged to that class of representative men of affairs who promote the public welfare while advancing individual success. His sterling traits of character have commanded uniform confidence and regard and he is honored by all who know him.

**ROBERT SPANN CATHCART, M. D.** This well known surgeon of Charleston has achieved real distinction in his profession, and his name is known for the abilities and attainments associated with it far beyond the borders of his home city and state.

Dr. Cathcart was born at Columbia, South Carolina, September 25, 1871, of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a son of Colonel William R. and Elizabeth (Kelley) Cathcart. The Cathcarts were English but came to America from Ireland. His grandfather, George Cathcart, was born in County Antrim, Ireland. Colonel William Richard Cathcart was a native of Columbia and lived there most of his life. During the war between the states he

was in the signal corps and was stationed nearly four years at Fort Sumter. Dr. Cathcart's mother was a daughter of William Aiken Kelley, who came to Charleston from Philadelphia. She was the mother of six children, and Colonel Cathcart after her death married Kate S. Kelley, by whom he had a daughter and son.

Dr. Cathcart acquired his primary education at Columbia, and in 1890 graduated from the School of Pharmacy of the University of South Carolina. Three years later, in 1893, he was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston. He served as interne in the Charleston Hospital one year, and then for fourteen years was engaged in the general practice of medicine. For the past twelve years his work has been limited to surgery. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, is professor of the Abdominal Surgery Medical College of South Carolina, is surgeon for the Charleston Consolidated Railway and Light Company, surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, surgeon to the Seaboard Air Line, surgeon to The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, surgeon-in-chief to the Roper Hospital at Charleston, and was medical aid to the governor in selective draft service and was a major in the Medical Reserve Corps. He also served as chief surgeon of the Base Hospital at Camp Woodworth, South Carolina, and chief of the surgical staff of General Hospital No. 24 at Pittsburg.

Dr. Cathcart is president of the Medical Society of South Carolina and is retiring president of the Tri-State Medical Association, comprising North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Dr. Cathcart is a Chapter and Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and an Elk.

January 5, 1898, he married Katherine J. Morrow, of Birmingham, Alabama. They have four children: Mary Frances, Katherine Morrow, Robert S., Jr., and Hugh.

As a boy from 1887 to 1889 Dr. Cathcart served as a page in the House of Representatives at Columbia.

**JAMES F. IZLAR** was born in Orangeburg County November 25, 1832, of Swiss and Scotch descent. Until his seventeenth year he attended local schools, when he entered Emory College of Georgia, graduating with first honors in 1854. He began the study of law in 1855, and was admitted to the bar and began practice at Orangeburg in 1858.

During the war he served for a year with the First South Carolina Regiment, then as third lieutenant of the Edisto Rifles, and finally was captain of that company, a part of the Twenty-fifth Regiment. He was a participant in some of the hardest fighting in Virginia from 1863 until made a prisoner, and at the close of the war was on Governor's Island in New York. He resumed practice at Orangeburg in 1866. He was elected judge of the First Circuit in 1880, and later was twice elected a member of the State Senate. He was mayor of Orangeburg, a trustee of South Carolina College, and in 1894 was elected to fill a vacancy from the First District in the Fifty-third Congress. Judge Izlar married Frances M. Lovell.





*Charles W. Hallock.*

CHARLES W. KOLLOCK, M. D., one of the eminent physicians and surgeons of South Carolina, has specialized for over thirty years in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is a recognized authority in ophthalmology.

Doctor Kollock was born at Cheraw in Chesterfield County, April 29, 1857, son of Dr. Cornelius and Mary Henrietta (Shaw) Kollock. His father was a native of Marlboro County and practiced his profession for about fifty years. His grandfather was Oliver Hawes Kollock, a native of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who came south when a young man. A lawyer by profession, he turned his energies to planting in South Carolina. The mother of Dr. C. W. Kollock was born at Boston, Massachusetts, and was educated there and abroad in Europe. Doctor Kollock is a great-nephew of John L. Wilson, who was governor of the State of South Carolina in 1822 and was author of the Duelling Code of the State.

Doctor Kollock was educated in the common schools of Cheraw and the Academy there, and at the age of sixteen entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, graduating in 1877. He took up the study of medicine in his father's office, and in 1878 entered the University of Pennsylvania in the Department of Medicine, graduating in March, 1881. For three years following his graduation he served as interne at the Philadelphia Hospital, Children's Hospital and the Wills Eye Hospital of that city. In 1884 he attended eye and ear clinics in London and Paris. He began private practice at Charleston in 1885 and has always confined his attention to the eye, ear, nose and throat.

With an extensive experience of a third of a century Doctor Kollock has contributed many reports and special papers to medical journals and to the transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association. For many years he made a special study of the "Eye of the Negro," and has contributed much to the original knowledge of that subject. He has served as ophthalmic and aural surgeon in the Charleston City and Roper hospitals and to the Shirras Dispensary, and for a number of years has been professor of diseases of the throat and nose in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, the Medical Society of South Carolina, American Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, the Otolaryngological Society, the Tri-State Medical Association of Virginia and Carolinas, and the Association of Air Surgeons, and he also belongs to the St. Cecilia Society, Charles Library Society, and the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. He was a lieutenant in the Charleston Light Dragoons from 1886 to 1895, and later became captain, in which capacity he served for four or five years.

Governor McSweeney appointed him special aide with the rank of colonel on the staff of President Roosevelt during Roosevelt's visit to the Exposition of Charleston in 1902. For four years Doctor Kollock was a member of the city council and on the board of health twenty years. During the war with Germany he was commissioned captain in 1917 and was put in charge of examination of men for

the aviation section of the Signal Corps. Later he was sent to Mineola, New York, and was in training as a flight surgeon, subsequently being ordered to Kelley Field, Texas, as flight surgeon. He was commissioned a major in the Medical Corps in August, 1918, and received his honorable discharge in December, 1918. His son William G. was a captain in the air service, and has been for a number of years a resident of Los Angeles, California.

November 10, 1885, Doctor Kollock married Miss Gertrude E. Gregg, of Charleston, granddaughter of William Gregg. They were the parents of two children: William Gregg and Henrietta Shaw. Mrs. Kollock died in 1904. In 1906 he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Irvin, of Washington, Georgia. The three children born to this union are Charles W., Jr., Sarah Irvin, Jr., and Nancy Hicks.

SIDNEY C. Snelgrove, who for over two years was in actual service with the United States Navy during the World war, and is still a reserve officer, is a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, and he and his wife have for a number of years been leading merchants in that city.

He was born January 23, 1880, at Mount Willing, now in Saluda County, formerly part of Edgefield County. His father, Eli Snelgrove, is still living, a prosperous farmer and substantial citizen of the Mount Willing community, member of the district school board and a man of standing and influence in that locality. The mother, Mary Miller Snelgrove, who died in 1896, was a daughter of Lydia Sawyer, a member of the well known Sawyer family of Lexington County. The Snelgroves, of English ancestry, have long been identified with the older generations of Edgefield County. The home at Mount Willing is nine miles from Batesburg, and became part of Saluda County when it was formed out of portions of Edgefield, Aiken and Lexington counties.

Sidney C. Snelgrove spent about two years as a student in Leesville College. He had the honor of being selected as the first beneficiary student of The Citadel from the then new county of Saluda, and entered that school in the fall of 1896. He was graduated with the class of 1900, and following that for two years taught school, being principal of Limestone School in Orangeburg County. After his marriage he located at Charleston, and they soon established the millinery business well known as the French Hat Shop at 258 King Street in the heart of the best retail district. Mr. Snelgrove is actively associated with his wife in the management of this shop, which enjoys a high class and exclusive patronage. The success and prestige of their business is due to the tireless energy, ability, and artistic sense of Mrs. Snelgrove, no less than to the assistance of her husband.

Mr. Snelgrove married December 16, 1903, Miss Blanche Caughman, of Columbia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Banks L. Caughman, of that city, the Caughmans being an old Edgefield County family. Banks L. Caughman was the first state senator from Saluda County, has served as state railroad commissioner, and has long been prominent in South Carolina public life. Mr. and Mrs. Snelgrove have

an adopted son, Sidney C., Jr., now a student in the Porter Military Academy.

Mr. Snelgrove is secretary and treasurer of Grace Episcopal Church Sunday School; a member of St. Andrews Society; the South Carolina Society; Carolina Yacht Club; the Rotary Club; and is a past master of Orange Lodge No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Partly due to his training at The Citadel and partly through natural inclination he has always had an active interest in military and patriotic affairs. He was a member of the South Carolina Naval Militia, a branch of the old National Guard establishment, and was commissioned lieutenant in the Naval Militia on May 10, 1915. At the same date he was appointed disbursing officer, and was with the Reserve Fleet in the summer cruises of 1915-16.

The detailed record of his service during the World war is as follows: Mobilized April 6, 1917, reporting to the commandant of the Sixth Naval District, United States Navy; ordered to duty as assistant to the supply officer of the Charleston Navy Yard April 8, 1917; detached from the Charleston Navy Yard February 19, 1918, and ordered to duty as disbursing officer, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, reporting to the commandant at that station February 21, 1918; remained in active service there until relieved and put on the inactive list July 23, 1919; confirmed lieutenant (Pay Corps) U. S. N. R. F., Class 2, for General Service by General Order No. 400 of July 1, 1918. Since relieved from active duty he has been retained as a reserve officer in the United States Navy.

THOMAS GRANGE SIMONS. No other profession during the last half century has accomplished the progress and development that have been made by the medical. This has not been the work of those who became learned by knowledge obtained from books, or the experiences of a past generation, but by those who rose to new occasions, who thought in new lines and did new things, for "New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth." The man of original thought and action, whose text-book forms but the basis for future work, has ever moved forward, taking his profession with him; he becomes a leader, and those that follow reap lasting benefit from his work. Such a man has been Dr. Thomas Grange Simons, for a period of nearly a half century one of the best known medical men of the South and a man who has distinctively honored the city of his residence. In considering the character and career of this eminent member of the medical fraternity, the impartial observer will be disposed to rank him among not only the most distinguished members of this important branch of science of this generation, in which he has few peers and no superiors, but also as one of those men of broad culture and genuine benevolence who have honored mankind in general. Through a long and busy life he has known none but the highest motives, and to the practice of his profession he has brought rare skill and resource, while his quick perception and almost intuitive judgment have ren-

dered him expert in diagnosis. As a citizen he has easily ranked with the most influential of his compeers in affairs looking toward the betterment of his city and state. His course has ever been above suspicion, and those who have been favored with an intimate acquaintance with him have been profuse in their praise of his virtues and upright character, that of the true gentleman.

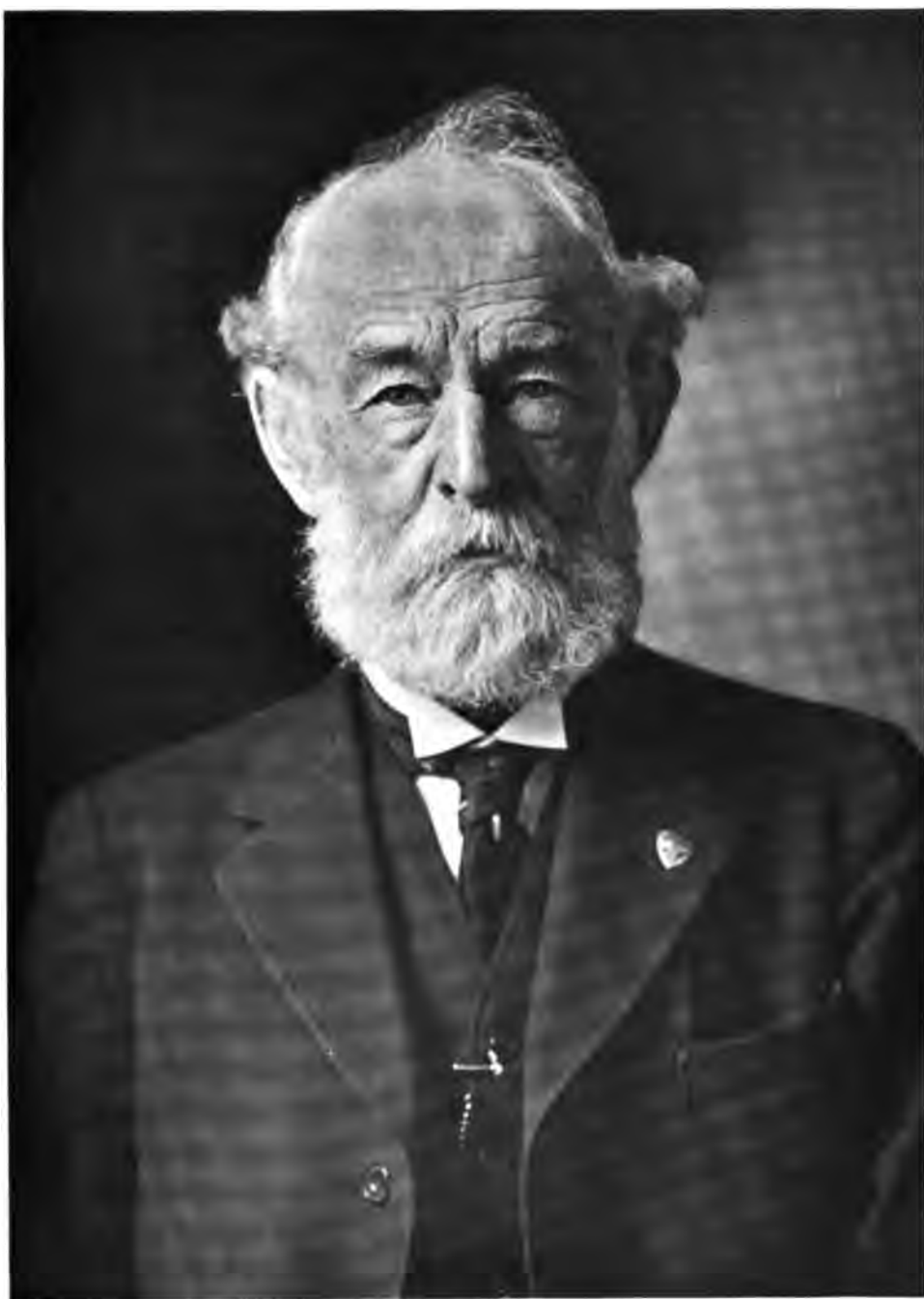
Thomas Grange Simons was born in Charleston on May 10, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Bentham) Simons. He has spent practically his entire life of more than three-quarters of a century in the city of his birth. His general education was received in W. M. Rivers' school and in Charleston College. He left the latter institution in his junior year and entered the Confederate army. He became first sergeant of the Washington Light Infantry, Twenty-fifth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, which became a part of Hagood's Brigade. He saw service along the South Carolina coast and was wounded at Secessionville on June 16, 1862, and again at Battery Wagner, Morris Island, on September 6, 1863. He served around Petersburg and Richmond in Virginia, and along the Carolina coast during 1864-5 and was captured by General Sherman's forces at Cheraw, South Carolina, in April, 1865.

Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Simons began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. William H. Huger, and then attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, where he was graduated in March, 1867. He was then appointed interne at the Charleston City Hospital, where he remained until 1869, when he entered upon the private practice of his profession, which he has continued to the present time.

Doctor Simons is a member of the Medical Association of the State of South Carolina, of which he was president in 1888-9, and during the two following years he was president of the Medical Society of South Carolina; a member of the Charleston County Medical Society; the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; the Medical Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; the Howard Medical Association, Memphis, Tennessee, in 1878; the American Public Health Association, and a member of its advisory council; formerly a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners; a member of the State Board of Health and chairman of its committee on quarantine; a member of the board of trustees of the Roper Hospital, Charleston; a member of the Conference of Yellow Fever Experts, Montgomery, Alabama, 1889. Doctor Simons was city dispensary physician during the yellow fever epidemic in Charleston in 1871-73; served at Fernandino, Florida, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1877 and at Memphis, Tennessee, during the epidemic of the following year; was medical director pro tem. of the Howard Medical Corps.

Of Doctor Simons' contributions to medical literature the following are specially noteworthy: "Yellow Fever," transactions of the Medical Association of South Carolina, 1877; "Atresia Vaginae," 1890; "Acute Infective Haemoglobinaemia" idem





*Thos. H. H. H. H.*







*Julius E. Cogswell*

1890; "Ante Partum (Accidental) Hemorrhage," idem, 1891; "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri as a Factor in Placenta Previa," transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, 1892. The Doctor has made some original researches in relation to the use of the tendons of rats and squirrel tails as surgical ligatures, and has also been deeply interested in the perfection of quarantine procedures and modern maritime sanitation, as well as land quarantine. He has been assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and now professor of materia medica; assistant professor of the practice of medicine and of clinical medicine at the same institution, 1883-6; was physician to the Charleston city dispensary, 1869-72; physician to Shirra's Dispensary, 1873-9, and to the City Hospital, 1873-4.

Along with the multitudinous professional interests which have enlisted his attention, Doctor Simons has found time to give intelligent attention to local public affairs and has always given his support to all worthy public movements. In 1873 he was a member of the city council, as alderman from the sixth ward, and served as chairman of the committee on sewerage.

Doctor Simons is a member of the Charleston Survivors Association, Confederate States Army, Camp Sumter No. 250, North Carolina Veterans, and surgeon of the Washington Light Infantry Veterans Association, Confederate States Army; and he is an appreciate member of Landmark Lodge No. 76, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Thomas G. Simons was married on November 11, 1879, to Serena D. Aiken, of Charleston, and they have become the parents of five children, namely: Joseph Aiken, Thomas Grange, Jr., Robert Bentham, William Lucas and Albert. All these sons served in the late war, three of them overseas. The wife and mother died in Charleston, January 4, 1917.

Doctor Simons' long and useful life as one of the world's workers has been one of devotion, almost consecration, to his calling, and so he has dignified and honored the profession by his able services in which, through long years of close application, he has attained notable distinction and unqualified success. He has been universally regarded as a splendid citizen, of lofty character, sturdy integrity and unswerving honesty. He has done his full share in all the relations of life and now is secure in the confidence and sincere regard of all who know him and his work.

He is now chairman of the board of sewer commissioners of the City of Charleston. He was an early advocate of the modern system when a member of the council. He has fought for it ever since until the point was won. Doctor Simons feels this to be one of his most important works and that will endure. The city is installing an extensive system and already the improvement in general health is noted. He is still in the general practice of medicine and is the physician of the Charleston Orphan House and lectures at the college. He is active and well preserved mentally and physically.

COL. JULIUS E. COGSWELL has played a notable part in the affairs of Charleston for over thirty years as a lawyer, public official, military man and citizen.

He was born in Columbia, May 13, 1865, a son of Harvey and Mary (Keller) Cogswell. His father was a native of Charleston and was a publisher and manufacturing stationer and during the war between states was Confederate Government printer and manufactured the Government bonds and money. His plant was originally in Charleston, but during the war, as a matter of protection, was moved to Columbia. When Sherman burned Columbia Mr. Cogswell's printing plant was destroyed and his business swept away. He had a foresight of the future and its development and saw that milling was going to have a great development through the South. With Mr. Benjamin F. Evans, his brother-in-law and former partner, he started in the milling business. They built a cotton mill near Augusta, Aitkin County, South Carolina. This mill is still running under the name of the Kalmia mill, one of the oldest cotton mills in the state. Thus Mr. Cogswell was one of the pioneer mill builders of South Carolina.

Having started the mill business under northern capital and with every prospect of a great success, when northern capital was withdrawn the little company was forced into failure, and the foundation that had been so well laid was absorbed by others and developed into a great business. It was then called the Langley Mills.

Before the Civil war broke out the printing firm was known as Walker, Evans & Cogswell, but Mr. Walker withdrew and went into the paper manufacturing business, and the firm became Evans & Cogswell, and this was the firm that did the printing of bonds and money for the Confederate Government. After the war had ruined the business of the old partners a reorganization was effected and the old firm of Walker, Evans & Cogswell was reorganized at Charleston and so still exists, although all the founders have died and the business is now carried on by their descendants. Mr. W. H. Cogswell is its president and in January, 1921, will be celebrated the centennial of its founding. A complete history of the firm for the occasion is being prepared by the present president.

Harvey Cogswell died in Charleston in 1901, at the age of ninety-four years. The widow, at the age of eighty-five (1920), still hale and strong, resides in Charleston with her son Col. J. E. Cogswell. Their home is one which for over fifty years they have occupied. This was the early home of the South Carolina Lee family of which Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Confederate fame was one.

The grandfather of Colonel Cogswell was Harvey Cogswell, a native of Massachusetts, and of an early English family. He came to South Carolina about 1820. His wife was E. Susan Mouzon, connected with one of the early French Huguenot families of Charleston. Mary Keller Cogswell, mother of Colonel Cogswell, was born in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, and represented one branch of the Palatinate Germans of that old district. Colonel Cogswell was one of a family of

four sons and one daughter, all still living: The others are William Harvey, of Charleston; Sumter of Alabama; F. J. P., a resident of Greenville, South Carolina; S. Julia, wife of Samuel E. Owen of Mathews, South Carolina.

Julius E. Cogswell was the fourth child and third son. When he was about two years old his parents returned to Charleston and he grew up and received his education in that city. He graduated from South Carolina College in 1886, and then entered the law department of Georgetown University at Washington, District of Columbia, completing his course in 1888. For thirty years he has been a dignified and useful member of the Charleston bar. He gave all his time to a general practice until 1893, when he was elected by the Legislature Register of Mesne Conveyance for Charleston County, and by repeated re-elections has held that office now for over a quarter of a century. He also served as City Hospital commissioner in 1893.

Colonel Cogswell is a York Rite Mason, is a past potentate of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine and a past grand patron of the Eastern Star. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was for eleven years captain of the historic Washington Light Infantry at Charleston. He had severed his connection with this organization several years before the beginning of the World war, and though he made repeated efforts to get into the active service he was unsuccessful. In order to do what he could as a citizen trained to arms he enlisted as a private in the South Carolina Reserve Militia, being soon promoted to captain of the Worthington Light Infantry Reserve and subsequently to lieutenant-colonel of the South Carolina Reserve Militia, and finally became colonel commanding the entire reserve of the state.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON BANKS. South Carolina in this day of unexampled material prosperity can well afford to pause and consider a life of such disinterested and unselfish service as that of the late Alexander Robinson Banks. Human character was the material with which he worked, and there was no dearth of this and his enthusiasm never flagged through good times and ill for more than half a century.

This unique figure in southern education was born at Hazelwood, Chester County, South Carolina, May 27, 1847, son of Rev. William and Mary E. (Harrington) Banks. The first of the family to come to this country was Samuel Mandeville Marjoribanks, who for convenience abbreviated the name to Banks. The Marjoribanks family was descended from Robert Bruce through his daughter Marjorie. Samuel Marjoribanks established a fuller's mill on Fishing Creek, South Carolina, near where the Great Falls electric power development now is.

His father, Rev. William Banks, was a man of great piety and pulpit power. He was the bosom friend of Palmer, Girardeau, Thornwell, Woodrow and other men great in the Southern Presbyterian

Church. A graduate of the University of Georgia and the Columbia Theological Seminary, Rev. William Banks served as chaplain in the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry of the Confederate army, was president of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, chairman of the board of Columbia Theological Seminary, and for a quarter of a century stated clerk of the Synod of South Carolina. His faith was illustrated by an incident. He was called by a country church to pray for rain. Although it was a cloudless day he warned the people to go to their homes in haste. The rain came that afternoon and found him expecting it.

A. R. Banks received his early instruction from the best of the old school masters of those times, including his father, who was at one time very early in life at the head of the Mount Zion Institute at Winnsboro, then a collegiate institution of great reputation. From two other forebears A. R. Banks got his love for teaching, "Jake" Hudson, a maternal great-uncle, who presided over Mount Zion Institute in its best days, and Captain John W. Harrington, a maternal uncle. After serving as a young soldier in the last months of the War of Secession, where he became a drill master of recruits, A. R. Banks attended Davidson College, from which he graduated with distinction in 1869. In 1871 Davidson awarded him the Master of Arts degree.

He at once began teaching and for fifty-one years had spent his life in a work for which he had a genuine passion. Being suspected with having a prominent connection with the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in York County, he along with Doctor Bratton, Doctor Avery and others was forced into exile in 1872. He established at Pleasant Ridge, Alabama, a boys' school, afterwards removed to Tuscaloosa, where for many years it flourished. In 1875 Professor Banks was recalled to South Carolina by the death of his father, and soon afterward established the Fort Mill Academy, from which he sent many young men to colleges, especially to Davidson and Princeton, more than fifty of whom became ministers of the Gospel. His "boys" were admitted to colleges without examination. After teaching and farming at Fort Mill successfully for some years he was invited by the late J. Spratt White and others to remove to Rock Hill, then a town of eight hundred. In 1888 he opened with a hundred fifteen pupils the first public school in South Carolina in a building erected especially for graded school purposes. In his three years in the Rock Hill graded school the attendance grew to more than four hundred.

In 1891 he and his friends established in Rock Hill the Presbyterian High School. The high school property later was absorbed by Winthrop College, whose location in Rock Hill is due in part to the inspiration for education which Professor Banks gave to the community. He taught subsequently in Yorkville, Lancaster and Columbia.

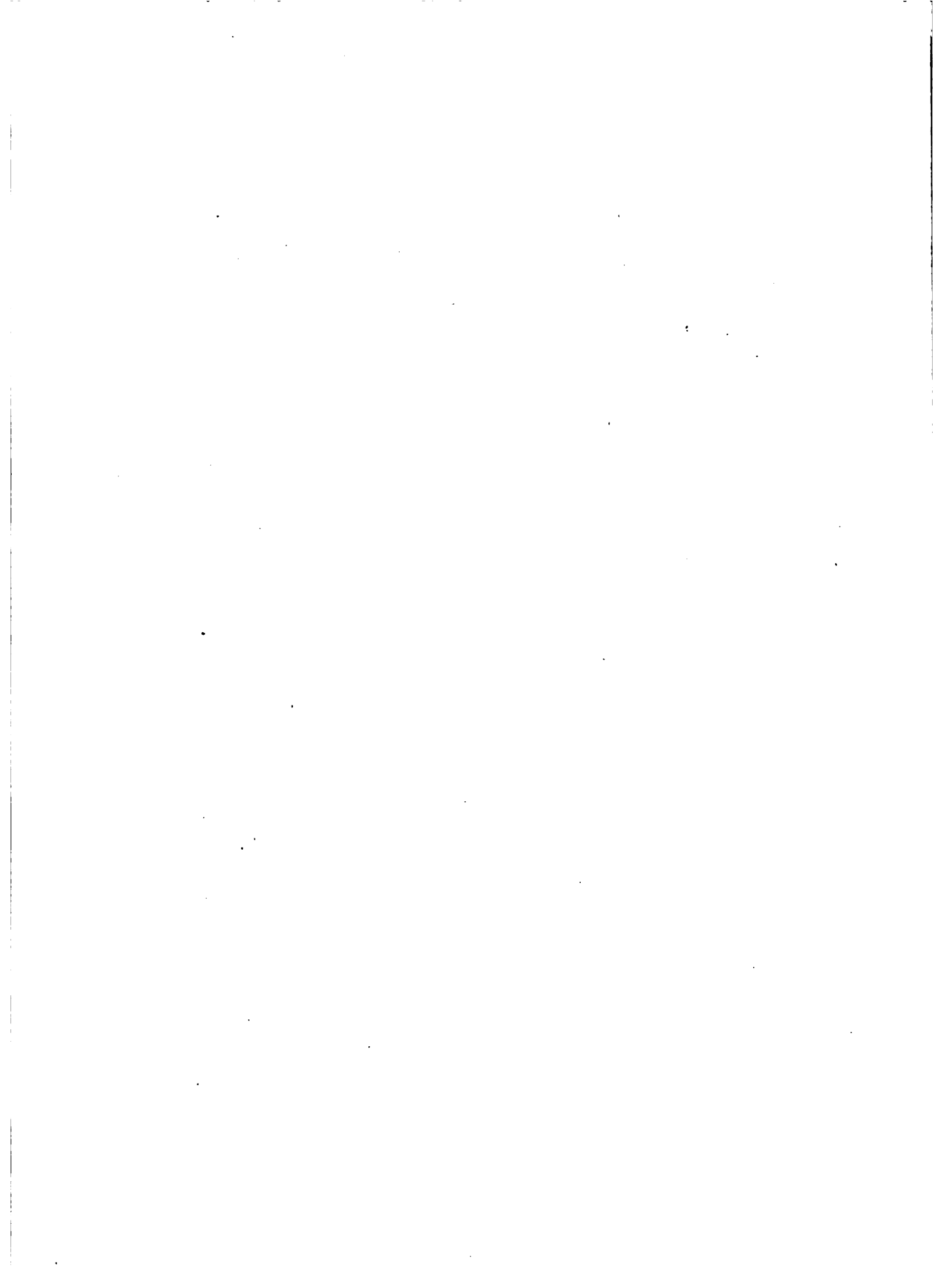
His work was essentially that of a preceptor. Perhaps he was the last of the old fashioned school masters. Among the communities in which handsome new school buildings were erected, due in



*A. R. Banks*









*William Banks*

great part to his effort, were Rock Hill, Kershaw, Lancaster, Bethune, Hyatt Park and the Presbyterian High School.

At the breaking out of the war with Germany Professor Banks made repeated efforts to get into the service as a Young Men's Christian Association teacher or otherwise. He was eager to go to France in some capacity with the old First South Carolina Regiment. But his age was against him. He gave one son to this cause and one to the Spanish-American army. He assisted in many war drives in 1917-18.

For the last few years he had been teaching public schools and tutoring young boys in entrance examinations for colleges. He declared that he was then doing the best work of his life, and the results showed that he rarely failed to get his "boys" in when they competed for scholarships at West Point and Annapolis. Among his former pupils were seven fighting colonels and lieutenant colonels, George H. McMaster, W. W. Lewis, and T. B. Spratt among them, and a large number of captains and majors. He was particularly proud of this fact. He was one of the charter members of the South Carolina Teachers' Association, an organization which he greatly loved. He was one of the first secretaries and filled other offices.

While Professor Banks was proud of his long and unbroken service in the school room, he was equally proud of his record of half a century as Sunday School superintendent and teacher of the Bible. He was a Master Mason and had been master of the Fort Mill Lodge when it was one of the best in the country.

Though frequently urged to offer for state office, he never entered politics. In 1876 he was prominent in Red Shirt activities in York, Chester and Lancaster counties, and rode at the head of a patrol for law and order. By Governor Hugh S. Thompson he was appointed aide with the rank of lieutenant colonel. By appointment of Governors Evans, Ellerbe, McSweeney, Heyward and Ansel he had served on the State Board of Education until he removed from the Fifth District. There is a record of fifty years continuous service on the executive board of Davidson College shared by him and his father, who was president of the board when he died.

When he heard of Professor Banks' death one of his old "boys" said: "He loved life, he was abounding in it; he loved youth, his heart had never grown old; he loved nature, he loved his God and he loved children. Therefore he got out of life the best that life had to offer." He was greatly loved by every boy whom he ever taught. A man of superb physical manhood, he dominated, led and inspired his pupils. He was "master" of the school-room; and his purpose was to teach the young to think, to be manly.

In 1875 Professor Banks married Miss Sallie A. McMullen, of Pleasant Ridge, Alabama, who died in 1911. They are survived by three children: William Banks, Mrs. J. Allen Long and John McMullen Banks.

The death of Professor Banks occurred at Ridgeway, South Carolina, February 25, 1920. Few men go into the Great Beyond leaving such a broad

wake of inspiration and influence. Many loving testimonials came to the family. Here was a man who had given his life for others and he was rich in their esteem. While he had prepared for college many men noted in annals of state and nation, he was proudest of those, numbering more than fifty, who had come under his influence and had become ministers of the Gospel, a privilege that perhaps no other man in the state had ever enjoyed.

It was his fortune in life to have the handling of many boys who, in the vernacular, were termed "Black Sheep." He appeared to have a deep affection for that kind of lad, and many of them he succeeded in firing with ambition and pride, and getting them started anew upon successful careers. This was his greatest joy in life. He died in the harness, happy in the consciousness of that fact, and his only unfulfilled wish was to be permitted to retire that he might prepare a few simple text books, arithmetic and English grammar, to aid the groping minds of children sometimes confused by modern publications.

WILLIAM BANKS, chairman of the South Carolina Public Service Commission, is one of the men who graduated from the newspaper profession into the larger responsibilities of business and public affairs.

He is a son of that distinguished South Carolina educator the late A. R. Banks, and was born at Fort Mill, South Carolina, July 12, 1877. He attended his father's old school, Fort Mill Academy, and graduated from his father's alma mater, Davidson College, with the class of 1897. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. His education was very carefully superintended and as he grew up in a literary atmosphere his literary talents were given every opportunity to develop.

As early as twelve years of age he began writing for newspapers. During his last year in college, 1896-97, he was associate editor of the Rock Hill Herald. He then came to Columbia and was city editor of the Columbia Register, a post he resigned to enlist as a private in the Spanish-American war. He was with the First South Carolina Regiment, and was in the ranks except when detailed as clerk at regimental headquarters. He also acted as camp correspondent for the state, and his "War" letters earned him his first real recognition as a newspaper man. It is told that when at the age of twelve he received his first telegraph order for a story of six hundred words, a report of one of Ben Tillman's speeches, he suffered the stage fright that afflicts young reporters.

After his army experience he was connected with the state for more than twelve years as reporter, city editor and news editor. During that time he reported numerous exciting political campaigns, including the overthrow of the state dispensary, in which undertaking his work was conspicuous. Mr. Banks was for a time editor of the Anderson Daily Mail and Anderson Daily Intelligence, and during 1915-17 was editor of the Columbia Evening Record. He served as vice president eight years and two terms as president of the South Carolina Press Association, and has made numerous addresses on

journalism and woman's suffrage, and has been a contributor to Collier's and other publications.

Mr. Banks resigned his newspaper work to become a member of the State Council of Defense early in the war, and also held an appointment from President Wilson in connection with explosives regulation. In order to remain in war work in South Carolina he declined a call to a prominent Canada daily publication. He was a member of the "Committee of Nine" chosen during the war to assist in preserving order and to assist in war activities, and he also acted as state publicity director for a number of successful campaigns for Liberty Bonds and other drives. Governor Manning appointed him a member of the State Council of Defense, and he was chairman of its reclamation committee.

Mr. Banks was appointed by Governor Cooper chairman of the South Carolina Public Service Commission, and has served in that office of great responsibility since 1919. One important feature of the work of this Commission during his time was the reduction of rates on electricity and gas in Columbia, following a tedious inquiry. Mr. Banks served as aide with the rank of lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor Heyward and afterward on that of Governor Ansel. Governor Manning appointed him a trustee of the State College at Orangeburg. He is a charter member of the Columbia Rotary Club, serving twice as delegate to international conventions; is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, Odd Fellow, and a member of the Columbia, Ridgewood, Rotary and Forum Clubs. He has been a delegate to county and state democratic conventions, and more than once declined state office.

Mr. Banks married Miss Louise Vance, of Laurens, South Carolina. They have two children, Caroline Vance Banks and William Banks, Jr. Mr. Banks is secretary of the diaconate of the First Presbyterian Church.

**PRESTON C. JOHNSTON.** Only those who come into personal contact with Preston C. Johnston, of St. George, clerk of courts of Dorchester County, scion of one of the worthy old families of South Carolina, and for many years one of the popular and successful teachers of this section of the state, can understand how thoroughly nature and training, habits of thought and action have enabled him to accomplish his life work and made him a creditable representative of the enterprising class of professional people to which he belongs. He is a fine type of the sturdy, conscientious, progressive American of today—a man who unites a high order of ability with courage, patriotism, clean morality and sound common sense, doing thoroughly and well the work that he finds to do and asking praise of no man for the performance of what he conceives to be his simple duty.

Preston C. Johnston was born in Colleton County, South Carolina, on December 24, 1840, and is the son of A. R. and Mary L. (Interbinet) Johnston. The father was born in Colleton County, but moved to Beaufort County in 1842, and there became quite prominent in local public affairs. He represented St. Peters in the House of Representatives and

afterward served seven years as a member of the State Senate. He died when about sixty years of age. His father was John Johnston, a native of Beaufort, and he was the son of Capt. Nathan Johnston, who was a captain in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution and who is supposed to have been a native of England. The subject's mother, who was born in Colleton County, South Carolina, was the daughter of John N. Interbinet, a large land owner and slave holder prior to the war. The subject is the younger of two sons born to his parents, his brother, William I., being a graduate of Charleston Medical College and for many years a successful medical practitioner in Eastern Texas.

Preston C. Johnston passed his boyhood days in Beaufort, to which place the family had moved shortly after his birth. After attending the common schools he was a student in Lautenville Academy, Mt. Zion College and, finally, Walford College, where he was graduated in 1861, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts. At the outset of the war between the states Mr. Johnston was among the first to enlist, though he served but a short time. He engaged in teaching school, which with few short intermissions has been his lifelong vocation. He first went to Texas, where he followed his profession for ten years and then returned to South Carolina and was engaged continuously as a teacher until his election to the office of clerk of the courts of Dorchester County. So entirely satisfactory has been the discharge of his official duties in this responsible position that he has twice been elected as his own successor, thus he is now serving his third consecutive term.

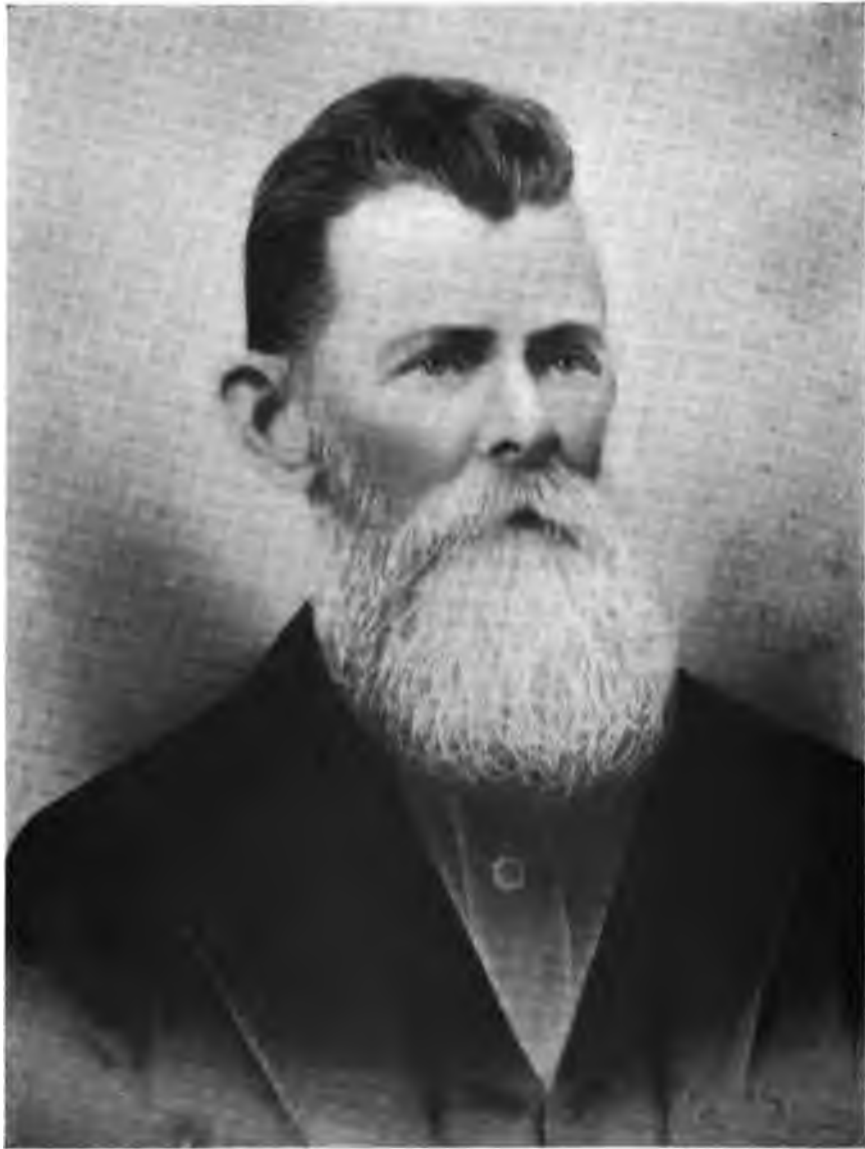
In 1861 Preston C. Johnston was united in marriage to Annie C. Smith, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, and to them were born fifteen children, of which number twelve, eight sons and four daughters, were reared to maturity. Of the eight children who are yet living, three of them are physicians, one is a dentist and another is postmaster of St. George. In 1911 Mr. and Mrs. Johnston celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, a joyous occasion, participated in by all their surviving children and descendants.

Fraternally Mr. Johnston is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has long been an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In every relation of life he has so ordered his actions as to earn the confidence and esteem of all who know him. As a teacher he was deservedly well liked, for no one is more entitled to the thoughtful consideration of a free and enlightened people than he who shapes and directs the minds of the young, adds to the value of their intellectual treasures and moulds their characters.

**DAVID G. DWIGHT** for the past fifteen years has been a figure of growing importance in the fertilizer industry at Charleston, is a graduate of The Citadel, was formerly commandant of the Porter Military Academy at Charleston, and has always been deeply interested in the splendid and historic institution of which he is an alumnus.



*O. C. Johnston*



FRANKLIN GORHAM BURROUGHS

Mr. Dwight was president of the Association of Graduates of The Citadel from June, 1918, to June, 1920, and for several years has taken an influential part in the alumni organization. As president of the association he deserves much of the credit for the movement now approaching success for the building of the greater Citadel. Work on that ambitious project has already begun, and under the leadership of the association it is possible to predict fulfilment of a plan which every patriotic South Carolinian has long desired, to put this historic and famous school on a sound financial basis and provide for it a home that would be a source of pride to the entire state.

Mr. Dwight was born at Winnsboro in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1871, son of William Moultrie and Elizabeth (Gaillard) Dwight. His family on both sides has prominent connections in South Carolina. His father was born at Cedar Grove plantation in Berkeley County, that being the ancestral home of this branch of the Dwight family. More remotely the Dwights came from Wales to Massachusetts and were among the early settlers in the low country of South Carolina. The first to come to South Carolina, one Daniel Dwight, was a missionary of the Church of England. The paternal grandfather of David G. Dwight was Isaac Marion Dwight. On the maternal side he is a grandson of David Gaillard, of French ancestry. The Gaillards appear frequently in the history of prominent families in lower Carolina. David Gaillard in 1836 removed to Fairfield County, taking with him a large number of slaves. As an extensive planter he had two estates in the county, Springfield, located a few miles north of Winnsboro, and Clifton, adjoining the town of Winnsboro.

David G. Dwight was educated in Mount Zion College in Fairfield County and graduated from The Citadel at Charleston in 1890. The next two years he taught in the public schools of Winnsboro, and then became an instructor in Porter's Academy at Charleston. From instructor he was made commandant, and for several years that well known institution was under his executive management. He gave up educational work in 1905, when he resigned from the Porter School, and entered the fertilizer business. For several years Mr. Dwight has been general manager and treasurer of the McCabe Fertilizer Company, one of the largest firms in South Carolina manufacturing commercial fertilizer.

Mr. Dwight is a communicant of St. Michael's Church. He married Miss Susan Chisholm, member of the old and well known Charleston family of that name. Their two children are Susan and David G., Jr.

**FRANKLIN GORHAM BURROUGHS.** Out of an insufficiency of early opportunity, and acting in an epoch which was one of peculiar hardship to the entire state, the late Frank Gorham Burroughs achieved that success and character that justify an enduring memory, particularly in the City of Conway, where he lived so much of his life.

He was born near Williamston, North Carolina, December 28, 1834, son of Anthony and Ethelinda

(Cobb) Burroughs. Altogether his formal school advantages did not amount to more than six months in a country schoolhouse, nevertheless he used his natural gifts and judgment well. In August, 1857, he moved to Horry County, South Carolina, and after a few months of service as deputy sheriff engaged in the turpentine and mercantile business in a small way. That was his work until the opening of the Civil war. Leaving his business in 1861, he volunteered at the organization of the Brooks Guards, and for four years was in the Western Army in Company B of the Tenth South Carolina Regiment in Manigault's Brigade. He was captured at Franklin, Tennessee, in 1864, and until the end of the war was confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago.

After the war he returned to Conway, and resumed the mercantile and turpentine business, with practically no capital. The title of the firm in 1866 was Gurganus & Burroughs, which later became Burroughs, Hart & Company, and subsequently Burroughs & Collins, his partner of longest standing being B. G. Collins. This firm was largely instrumental in the development of transportation in this section. They brought about the establishment of a line of sailing vessels between New York and points on the Waccamaw River. For a number of years this was the only means of transportation in this region. The firm built the first steamboat ever constructed in Conway, and operated it regularly on the Waccamaw River. The firm was also largely instrumental in establishing the first bank in the county, and is probably entitled to the credit of having established the first steam cotton gin in the county. The firm of Burroughs & Collins was incorporated in 1895 as the Burroughs & Collins Company. Though Franklin G. Burroughs died about two years later the business has been continued through his sons, and has been closely identified with all movements for the development of the county up to the present time, including the promotion and building of the Conway Coast and Western Railroad. The late Mr. Burroughs was intensely interested in the cause of education, partly due no doubt to his own early limitations. He co-operated in the establishment of the first regular school in the town, a school that later became and has been known as the Burroughs High School. He was a democrat and Mason, and was strongly in the fight under Hampton in the period of reconstruction for the overthrow of the Carpet Bag Rule in South Carolina.

At Conway, November 15, 1866, Franklin G. Burroughs married Adeline Cooper, daughter of Timothy and Harriet Cooper. A brief record of the children born to their marriage is as follows: Effie T., who married Dr. J. L. Egerton of Hendersonville, North Carolina; George Burroughs; Beulah Burroughs; Claudia Burroughs; Frank A. Burroughs, who married Iola Buck, of Bucksport, South Carolina; Ruth Burroughs; Ella E. Burroughs, who became the wife of Hal L. Buck, of Conway; Arthur M. Burroughs, who married Frances Coles, of Conway; Sarah Best Burroughs, who is the wife of Edwin Sherwood, of Conway, South Carolina; Donald McNeill Burroughs, who married Georgia

Rodgers, of Spartanburg; and Lucille Burroughs, wife of S. G. Godfrey, of Cheraw, South Carolina.

**CHARLES R. ALLEN.** While his home has been in Charleston only ten years Charles R. Allen has developed a successful business as a merchant and broker, and has identified himself very closely with the various civic and commercial projects which are energetically utilizing every resource and opportunity for the expansion of Charleston as a great commercial and port center.

Mr. Allen was born at Columbus, Georgia, in 1890, son of Charles H. and Mary S. (Robertson) Allen. He was well educated, graduating in 1910 from the Alabama Technical Institute at Auburn, Alabama. In the same year he came to Charleston and was soon making headway as a merchandise broker, and his business under his energetic and skillful management has already become one of the larger concerns of its kind in the state. In 1917 Mr. Allen organized the Southern Fertilizer Company, with headquarters at Charleston. He is president of this company, which carries on an extensive business in fertilizer material from the various army camps of the South. The Southern Fertilizer Company has offices in Fayetteville, Atlanta and Louisville. They are now developing what promises to be their most important business, the making and distributing of portable and permanent steel buildings, known as Prudential Steel Buildings, sanitary, fire proof and rat proof. While only thirty years of age Mr. Allen has also distinguished himself by his good judgment and keen foresight in the handling of various real estate deals and property investments in Charleston. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations.

He married Miss Gene Montgomery, of Pulaski, Tenn., and they have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Allen.

**VERNON COSBY BADHAM.** The success of men in business or any vocation depends upon character as well as upon knowledge. Business demands confidence, and where that is lacking, business ends.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of the southeastern portion of the state, where for many years he has been a prominent and influential figure in industrial affairs. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by comparatively few men of this section. He is of the highest type of progressive citizenship, and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved results that have awakened the admiration of those who know him and of his work.

Vernon Cosby Badham was born in Edenton, Chowan County, North Carolina, on November 19, 1856, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. His father, Major Henry Alexander Badham, was a graduate of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia; by profession a planter and lawyer, serving in the Army of the Confederacy four years, with the rank of major. He was a great-grandson of William Badham, second son

of Charles Badham of the Manors of Badham and Swaffham in Norfolk, England, who emigrated to North Carolina in 1711. He became a leader in the affairs of the province, serving many years in the House of Burgesses, and when North Carolina became a crown colony, was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court. He became a man of wealth, was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in that state and donated the land upon which was erected St. Paul's Church—the oldest church edifice in North Carolina, and still in use for religious worship.

The subject's mother, Cornelia Cosby, was born on Briarfield plantation, Buckingham County, Virginia, a daughter of Dabney Cosby, Esq., a descendant of the Cosbys who settled in Warwick County, Virginia, in 1645.

Vernon C. Badham was reared and educated in North Carolina, studied law, but desiring a more active life embarked upon a business career and moved to Columbia, South Carolina, in 1882, where he was engaged in business until 1902, when he established the Dorchester Lumber Company of Badham, South Carolina, of which he is the sole owner. This company has had a phenomenally prosperous career, and is numbered among the really big concerns of the state. Its operations are on a large scale, and the town of Badham, with electric lights and water, church and school, is born of this enterprise. An adjunct of this business is a railroad thirty-five miles in length, which serves the needs of the farmers of this section. Along with this it owns about 20,000 acres of timber lands.

In 1912 Mr. Badham erected one of the finest residences in South Carolina. This beautiful colonial home is modern in every respect, being exquisitely furnished throughout and in many respects is unexcelled in the state. Its splendid library is filled with rare books, and objects of art, selected with infinite care, make it a home of which the entire community is justly proud. Mr. Badham also owns 15,000 acres of land in Hampton County on the Savannah River, with a large and handsome house, which is the delight of his friends during the hunting season. He is now devoting much of his energies to the development of this place, and it bids fair to become one of the great estates of the South.

Mr. Badham takes a lively interest in all public affairs, and has given his support to every movement having for its object the advancement of the general good of the state. He is progressive in the broadest sense of the term, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence of all classes. He was a delegate from the first district to the democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1916, and again to the convention held in San Francisco in 1920.

In 1909 Mr. Badham married Leila, the daughter of the late William Young Johnston, of Eufaula, Alabama. Mrs. Badham belongs to the Colonial Dames of Virginia, being a lineal descendant of Col. John Washington, the founder of the Washington family in Virginia. She is also a descendant of William Byrd of Westover. Mrs. Badham belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, through the Butlers and the Laniers.

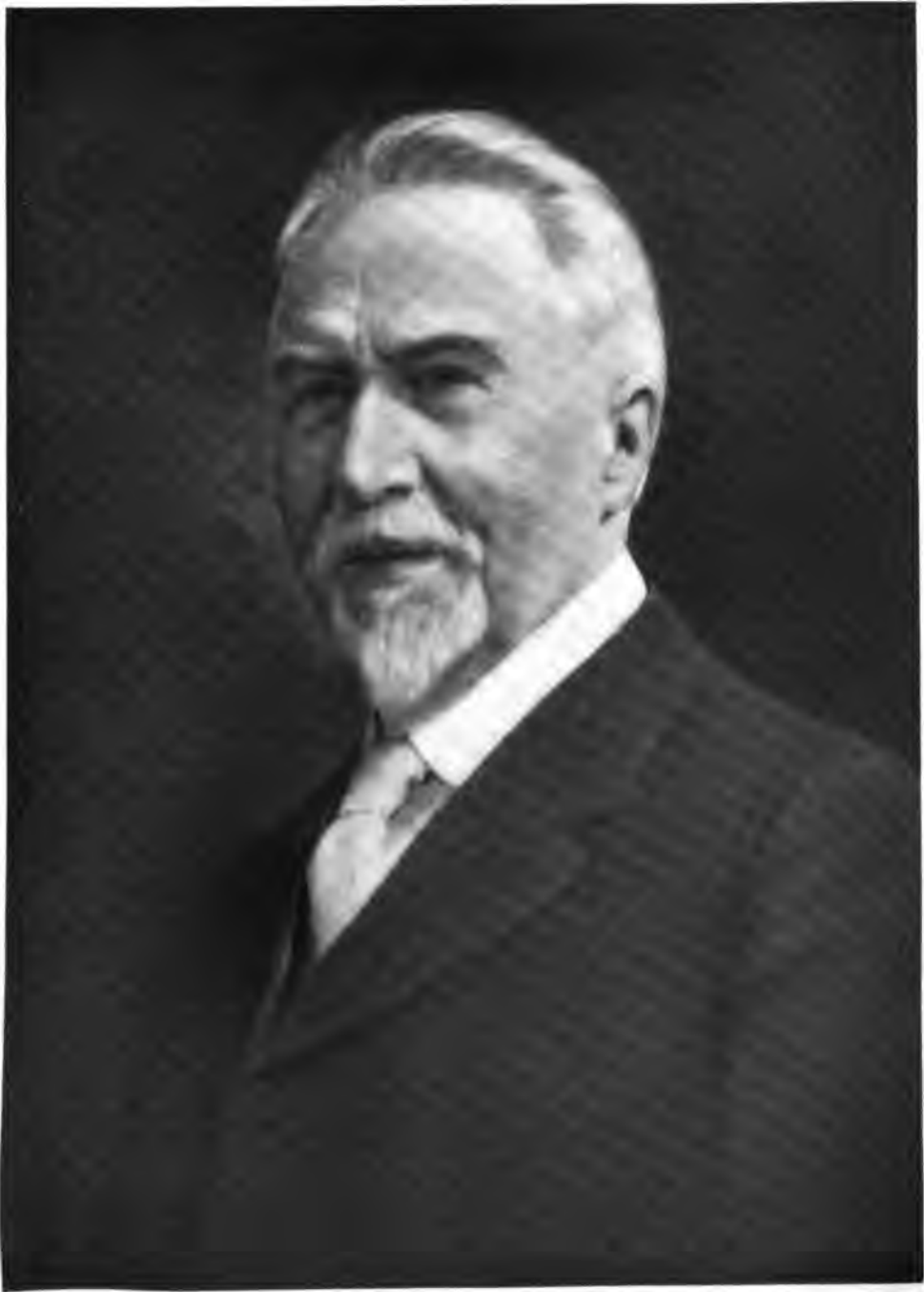




V. C. Badham.







*C. P. Sanders*

**PAUL T. PALMER.** Except for nearly two years of military service, with the rank of lieutenant in field artillery, Paul T. Palmer has been a practicing lawyer at Charleston since 1911.

Mr. Palmer, whose ancestry goes back to colonial days in South Carolina, was born at Woodruff, Spartanburg County, in October, 1886. He is a son of Peter P. and Eliza H. (Horry) Palmer, now living at Charleston. His mother is a member of the historic Horry family of lower Carolina. The Palmers are descended from Thomas Palmer, an Englishman, who came to South Carolina in 1705. He had a grant of land from the English Crown on the Santee River in St. Stephen's Parish, and there became a large and prosperous planter. Peter P. Palmer was born in St. Stephen's Parish of Berkeley County, and in 1884 removed with his family to Woodruff in Spartanburg County, and from there in 1899 located at Charleston.

Paul T. Palmer was thirteen years of age when he came to Charleston, and finished his education in The Citadel, where he graduated with the class of 1908, and where he gained his first knowledge of military technique. After reading law in the offices of Legare & Holman of Charleston, he was admitted to the bar in 1911, and at once began practice. His knowledge, his personality and his devotion to every interest have brought Mr. Palmer a substantial law clientele. His offices are at 57 Broad Street, and since June, 1919, he has also performed the duties of magistrate for Charleston.

Mr. Palmer like many other young professional men gave up his business to volunteer early in the war against Germany. He entered the first training camp at Fort Oglethorpe in May, 1917, and was commissioned second lieutenant, later being promoted to first lieutenant. From August, 1917, to May, 1919, he was at Camp Jackson in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Field Artillery. Then followed other assignments to duty. From Camp Jackson he was sent to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, and had intensive training and instruction there three months. He received his commission as first lieutenant December 31, 1917. During the summer of 1918 Lieutenant Palmer was detailed as artillery aerial observer for the Twenty-Fifth Field Artillery at Camp McClellan, Alabama, and returned to that post of duty from Camp Mills. He received his honorable discharge January 30, 1919, and soon afterward resumed his law practice at Charleston.

**COTESWORTH PINCKNEY SANDERS.** His professional associates and fellow citizens in general testified in most unmistakable manner to the qualities that distinguished the late Cotesworth Pinckney Sanders as an able lawyer, and as a man whose life and character justified every honor that was bestowed upon it. At the time of his death in February, 1919, he was the recognized dean of the Spartanburg bar, and, very appropriately, president of the Spartanburg Bar Association.

He was past seventy-two years of age when he died, having been born in Colleton County, South Carolina, November 25, 1846, a son of Burrell and Ann Jackson (Ferebe) Sanders. He had four brothers, being the last survivor; John B., Edward,

Philemon and Archibald. John B. lost his life in the war between the states.

The late Mr. Sanders spent his boyhood days in the lower part of the state, attended schools in Walterboro, South Carolina, and at an early age entered The Arsenal, a military school at Charleston now known as Porter's Military Academy. He left that school at the age of sixteen with a company of cadets for field service in the Confederate army, and participated in one battle against Sherman's invading army near Beaufort. He also saw service in North Carolina. Returning to his home in Colleton County, he attended the University of South Carolina, but was unable to complete the four years' course because of the financial condition of his father, who before the war was a successful planter and a man of means, but suffered many reverses in the years following the close of the war.

It was the earliest ambition of Mr. Sanders to become a lawyer, but there were many difficulties in attaining that goal. He was not the least discouraged, however, and with a heart full of hope and a determination to succeed he set out to follow the bent of his mind. He earned his own living and read law at night, often times a pine knot blaze and tallow dip furnishing the only light for him to read. Finally he went to Spartanburg, where he had previously met Miss Clara Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of James H. and Altimara Wilson, and on December 8, 1869, they were married. He worked in various stores in Spartanburg as clerk, among them being the late A. G. Floyd and Twitty, and all the while made use of every opportunity by reading his law books.

At one time he engaged in the mercantile business in Bamberg, South Carolina, but this venture did not prove to his liking, nor was it successful, and in the early '70s he returned to Colleton County and located in Hendersonville, where he farmed and in 1874, while living at this place, he was admitted to the bar at Walterboro, South Carolina. He returned to Spartanburg, but did not immediately enter upon the practice of law. He secured a position in the freight depot of the Southern, at that time the old Spartanburg Union & Columbia Railroad, a road in later life he served as division attorney. He also held a position in the office of Fowler & Robinson, manufacturers of wagons and buggies.

In 1877 Mr. Sanders decided to practice law and moved to Gaffney. The first few years were lean and hard ones for the struggling young attorney, for clients were few and fees were small. With a wife and four small children it was a difficult matter to make ends meet. At first he could not afford to rent an office, so he fitted up a room in his dwelling and used that as an office until his practice was such that he could afford more pretentious quarters.

Probably his first work as a lawyer that attracted attention was in securing evidence for the Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line Railroad in a number of cases that had been brought against the company by the owners of a lot of cotton that had been stored on a railway platform and burned, the plaintiffs alleging that the fire was caused by sparks from the

engine. The law firm of Duncan & Cleveland, of Spartanburg, composed of David R. Duncan and John B. Cleveland, attorneys for the railroad, employed Mr. Sanders to secure evidence for the company. He displayed much ability for a young lawyer in securing the evidence and he was taken in as a member of the firm. When Mr. Cleveland retired from the law in 1880, Mr. Sanders returned to Spartanburg and became junior partner of Duncan & Sanders. This firm was terminated with the death of Major Duncan in 1902. In 1903 H. E. DePass became associated with Mr. Sanders, and their partnership continued until the death of the senior member.

While at Gaffney Mr. Sanders was local attorney for the Charlotte & Air Line Railroad, now the Southern, his partner, Major Duncan, being at that time division attorney. Mr. Sanders succeeded his senior as division attorney at Spartanburg, and his firm represented the interests of that railroad corporation, and he was also attorney for the Spartanburg Light, Power & Railways Company and enjoyed much large and profitable practice representing many prominent firms and individuals.

For more than forty years Mr. Sanders devoted all his talents to his profession and at all times was a zealous champion for the truth. He acted as his conscience told him to do, and at all times endeavored to discharge every duty faithfully, whether as a lawyer, citizen or churchman. If he was distinguished for any one mental characteristic more than other perhaps it was his sound judgment, which enabled him to act discreetly in difficult cases and rendered him a safe counselor to others.

To the public generally he was known as a hard and aggressive fighter as a lawyer and a citizen—and he was. If he felt that a cause he represented was just and right he never gave up until it had gone through the court of the last resort. As a citizen he never compromised where a moral question was involved. However, there was a soft and gentle side to his nature that was admired by those who knew him best. At all times sympathetic, he was ready to render service to a worthy cause or to his fellow man. He loved the beautiful and the good in everything. He had an especial fondness for out-door life, particularly the mountain country of Western North Carolina, where several years ago he purchased a farm and began the development of an apple orchard. All nature appealed to him.

His character as a lawyer was well set forth by one of his contemporaries and oldest associates, Ralph K. Carson, who said: "Mr. Sanders was an extremely industrious and strenuous lawyer. For years he has been regarded as the leader of the Spartanburg bar and the peer of any man in the state, as far as legal talent is concerned. He possessed a fine judgment and was a prodigious worker. Mr. Sanders was essentially a strong lawyer, not ornate or flowery. His success was due to his industry and his sheer strength of mind."

Mr. Sanders was a life-long member of the Methodist Church, and from the Central Methodist Church of Spartanburg became identified with the Bethel Church upon its organization and at the time of his death was one of the leading lay members.

He represented his county in the legislature two terms.

Mr. Sanders is survived by his widow, Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Wilson Sanders, and by a number of children and grandchildren. His oldest daughter, Nora, died a number of years ago. The surviving children are: C. Eugene, of Saluda, North Carolina; May, wife of J. Frank Fooshe, of Suffolk, Virginia; Miss Tocoa, of Spartanburg; Anna, wife of Donald M. Fraser, of Spartanburg; Marion, wife of L. A. Emerson, of Columbia; Kathleen, wife of Capt. J. Hertz Brown, of Spartanburg; Miss Marcelene; Donald P., who was a lieutenant in the American army; and David D., who was born in Spartanburg in 1890, graduated from the law department of the University of South Carolina with the class of 1916, served in the World war as a member of the Coast Artillery and is now practicing law at Spartanburg.

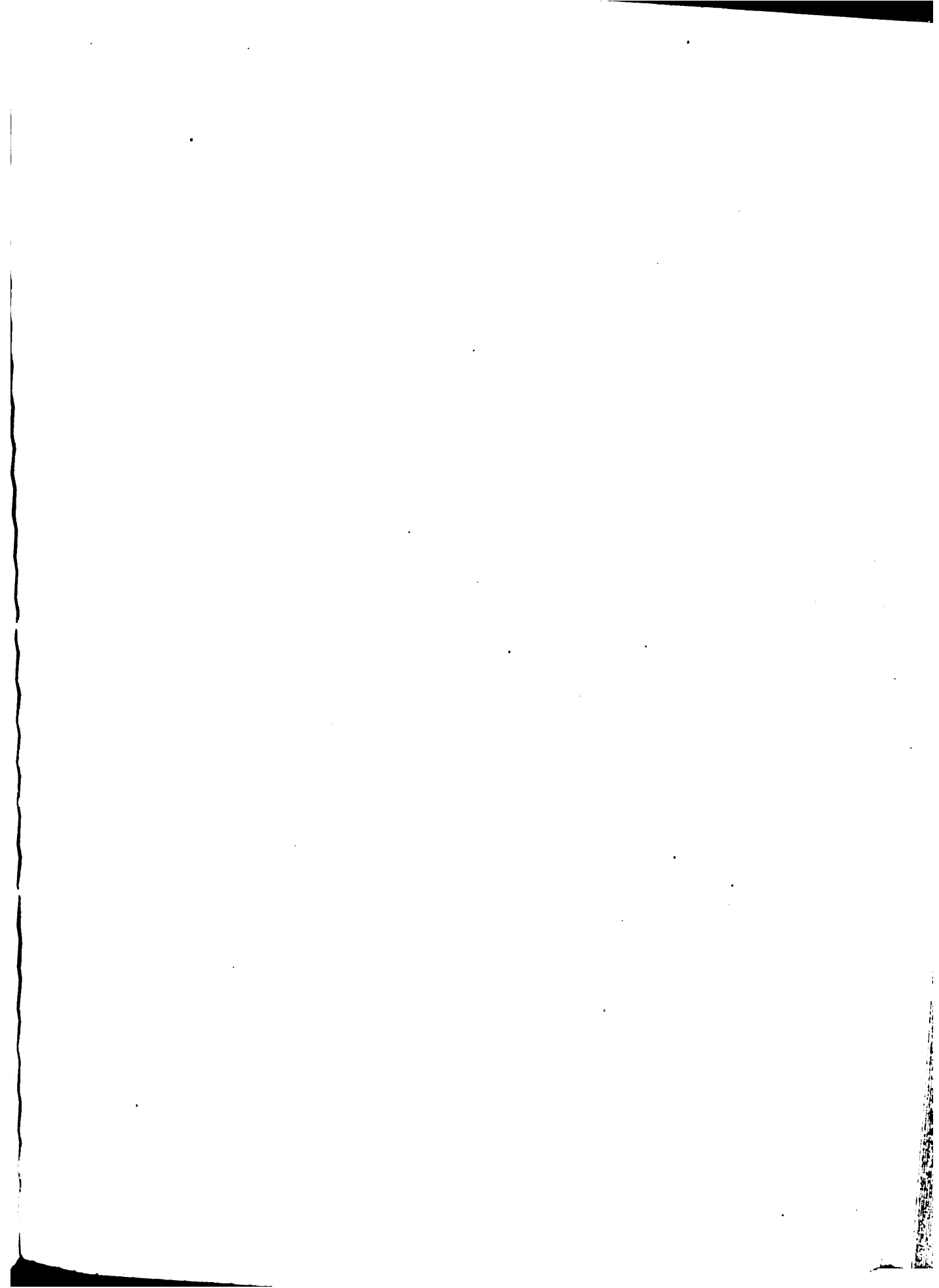
A well considered tribute to the late Mr. Sanders, with special emphasis upon his work as a lawyer and citizen, is quoted from the editorial columns of the Spartanburg Herald:

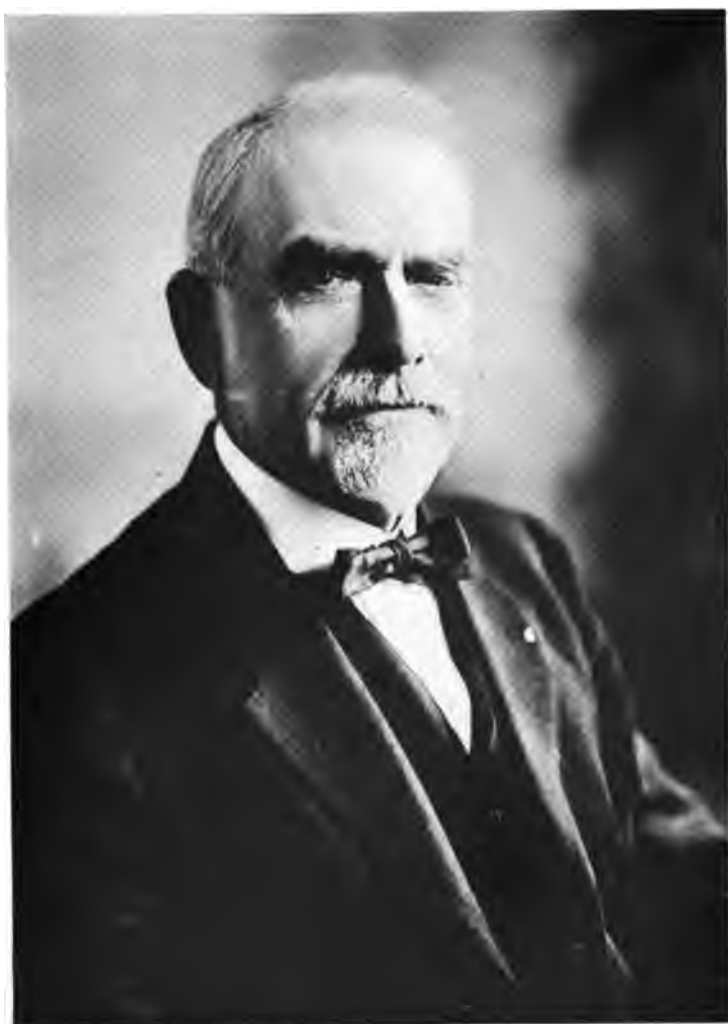
"Mr. Sanders was one of the builders of Spartanburg. He came here in the days of the city's villagehood, without means, but with character and resolution to succeed despite obstacles that would have discouraged one of less forceful character. Very soon after being admitted to the bar and taking up his practice here he became identified with the Southern Railway as counsel, this association determining in great measure his career and bringing him into prominence in his chosen field of the law, which carried him into the courts most often as the representative of corporate interests. He was not the 'corporation lawyer' of the type that has brought that term to mean one who placed the dollar above human beings, but he sought justice for the interests he represented and fought for that and nothing more.

"He had the highest conceptions of his duties as a citizen, though at times he took his responsibilities in that direction intemperately and went to extremes. His zeal in those things was due to his hatred for evil and for the appearance of hypocrisy. He believed himself right and when convinced there was no middle ground upon which he could stop. He was to those who knew him best always seeking the truth and anxious to further justice.

"To illustrate his devotion to justice, it was Mr. Sanders who first conceived the idea that a negro man, charged with criminal assault in this country a few years ago, was not guilty. It was a delicate matter to handle, since the negro had been identified by the white woman as her assailant, had been arrested and saved from the fury of a mob after a night of rioting about the county jail, but with the fear in his heart that this poor negro might be convicted of a crime he had not committed, Mr. Sanders set about the difficult and delicate task of saving that man. He did so. The negro was tried by a Spartanburg County jury and acquitted. He was not interested in the negro, but in the cause of justice.

"Mr. Sanders' death marks the passing of one of the forceful, able and good citizens who have con-





*B. Harris*



tributed to the better ideals of this city, this county and the state."

**JACOB N. NATHANS.** While during a quarter of a century of active practice his services have brought him distinction as a member of the Charleston bar, Mr. Nathans has in addition performed many voluntary services to his home city and state, and at present is a member of the State Board of Education of South Carolina.

He was born at Charleston in 1874, son of Jacob N. and Alice G. (Cohen) Nathans, the parents both deceased. His father was also born in Charleston, where the family has lived for several generations. His father was also a prominent lawyer and contemporary and of a class with a group of men who lent distinction to the Charleston bar, including such as Samuel Lord, J. E. Burke, Julian Mitchell, Augustine Smythe, George Lamb Buist, A. Markley Lee, Edward McCrady, Theodore G. Barker, Charles H. Simonton, W. H. Brawley, Kennedy Bryan and James Simons.

Jacob N. Nathans, Jr., acquired his education in private schools and the high school of Charleston, the McCabe School at Petersburg, Virginia, and finished his education in the University of Virginia, where he graduated with the class of 1895. At the same time he was diligently studying law, his chief instructor being the late Samuel Lord, mentioned above. He was admitted to the bar in 1895, and has steadily devoted himself to the interests of a large clientele. Mr. Nathans is a member of the Masonic order. He married Miss Annie C. Smith, and their two children are Jacob N., Jr., and R. Macbeth.

**BONNEAU HARRIS,** the worthy representative of a sturdy line of pioneer ancestry, was elected commissioner of agriculture in 1918, a place of usefulness for which he was well endowed by nature and mental habits of study and philosophy, as well as by a passion to serve the people and to lead the poorer element of the farming classes out of illiteracy and constraint.

On a large plantation in old Pendleton district, Bonneau Harris was born December 31, 1851. His parents were Benjamin Harris, of South Carolina, and Orpha Harris, of Alabama, of the same name but no relation. To them nine children were born, five girls and four boys, two of whom served in the army of the Confederate States. Bonneau Harris was too young to participate in the struggle, but was just old enough to receive some indelible impressions which have shaped the course of his life. He was prevented by the war, and by its more dreadful aftermath, from receiving schooling, for his father, like many others, saw nearly all of his property swept away. B. Harris attended the common schools only ten months after he was ten years of age, but he has educated himself by reading. For many years he has read the Grange and live stock and farm publications, in addition to the daily newspapers, but most particularly has he been a constant reader and close student of the Bible, the one great text book of his life. For many years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a member of Pendleton Masonic Lodge No. 34.

At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Nannie Hudgens, of Laurens County, and to them eleven children were born, eight sons and three daughters. Three of the sons were in the service of their country in the World war and four more were ready to go if another call had been made.

The war records in Washington show that his great-great-grandfather, John Harris, was a Revolutionary soldier and served from May, 1778, to 1781. He enlisted with his father and fought under the leadership of Andrew Pickens, one of South Carolina's greatest partisan leaders, and under Sampson Matthews of Virginia at the battle of Cowpens. John Harris was shot through the head at a battle on the Savannah River. John Harris was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, December 6, 1762, and married Mary Pickens, daughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens, February 22, 1784. To them eleven children were born, seven sons and four daughters. After the war he resided in Pendleton district, was a member of the State Convention of 1790, was sheriff for a short time and held the office of ordinary of Pendleton and Anderson district for forty years. He also practiced medicine in connection with managing his extensive farming interests at the confluence of Seneca River and Conneross Creek, about two miles east of Townville. There his children were born and there was born Bonneau Harris.

John Harris, the progenitor of this family of sturdy South Carolinians, was a native of Yorkshire, England, immigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with his wife, Esther, before the year 1700. He was licensed to trade with the Indians, and shortly afterward established himself at what is now Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna, 104 miles west of Philadelphia. Here he established a ferry across the mile-wide river, and the place for nearly one hundred years was known as Harris' Ferry. His son John was born there and founded the town which was named Harrisburg, and was incorporated as a town in 1785. In 1812 it was made the capital of the state. John Harris, the settler, died in 1748, and was buried on the river bank in front of his home. The tombstone erected over his grave contains the following inscription:

John Harris, of Yorkshire, England,  
the friend of William Penn and  
Father of the Founder of Harrisburg,  
Died December, 1748,

In the Communion of the Church of England.

At the close of the War of Secession Bonneau Harris, a lad of fourteen, had to go to work as a laborer on his father's plantation. Naturally of a strong mind and of an inquiring nature, he acquired useful information from reading and from association with the well informed people of the community. When twenty-five years of age he moved from Oconee County to old Pendleton, a short distance away, the seat of the Pendleton Farmers Society, now 110 years old, and bearing upon its rolls the names of many illustrious men, including John C. Calhoun and others who practiced diversified agriculture a century ago.

It was here that Mr. Harris began his farming career. After finishing two crop years with cotton

he found himself getting deeply into debt. He reasoned that he was doing the wrong kind of farming in buying fertilizers, buying rations for negroes and having nothing to say about the price of his product. Therefore he decided to make an effort in the live stock line.

He made a small start thirty-nine years ago. His farm has prospered. He is the only live stock man in the state today who was engaged in that business then. He says that many fell out of the work because they tried to make too pretentious a beginning. He started in a small way, but with good stock, and has always been able to command his own price for the animals he raised—the secret of success in any business, being able to get the other man to come to your price.

Mr. Harris was a pioneer in breeding in this state Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs, standard bred horses and Percherons. He is proud of his success with raising grade Percherons which he declares are the only suitable work animals for this section. He has also bred with success a number of horses that have made good records on the track.

He was the first president of the State Farmers Union and in two years had got 6,000 farmers to join it. He is yet devoted to the principles of the Union and declares that this organization could be made to flourish in the South. He was the first man in the state to make a real fight against the low price of cotton. In 1902 he called a meeting of the farmers of Anderson County. In 1903 this had grown into the State Cotton Association, which later became well organized throughout the South. He also made it possible in 1919 to organize the American Cotton Association. He saw that the farmers should not unassisted be required to make the fight for the emancipation of the cottentots and to bring better prices so that the people might have education and home comforts which they had been denied for fifty years. He therefore appealed to the State Bankers Association for co-operation—and got it. Cotton at the moment, in February, 1919, was in danger of going to fifteen cents. When the bankers gave their backing to the farmers to hold the 700,000 bales of cotton then on hand, the price steadied and followed Mr. Harris' prediction by going from twenty-two cents to thirty-five cents in July and thus saving the farmers of the state not less than \$65,000,000.

"The right forces must be organized to get behind the agriculture of the state," said Mr. Harris upon taking office. "We must organize and perfect a plan for financing the farmers. Three-fourths of the fight depends upon the financing. I believe that it will not be a difficult matter to organize a bank with a capital of a million dollars to help the farmer of the state in the fight which comes up every time they have a crop to market."

Organization, co-operation, diversification—these have been the three planks in his platform for life. He has been advocating publicly for thirty-five years the diversifying of the crops, and he was the first man in the state to free his farm from the Texas fever tick. He started on this when he first began to raise cattle, for he found that the tick was sickening his cattle and reducing their sale value. He

greased his cattle once a week with crude kerosene oil for a year and killed out the tick.

"There are the greatest possibilities in farming today for young men who will go into it intelligently," says Mr. Harris, "provided that they will comply with common sense rules and regulations. Farming is the foundation upon which all other business is based. If agriculture should be neglected in the next few years the South will lose out. Our young men cannot fail to heed the call. The opportunity is too inviting. The farmer is wide awake. He isn't going back to sleep."

The home of Bonneau Harris at Pendleton is an ideal Southern plantation of the old days, with all the comforts and conveniences of the new. Its hospitality is unbounded, and the courtesy and friendliness of its atmosphere are such as to make the visitor feel that there is a lot of good left in the old world, after all.

**JAMES O'HEAR.** In the course of a busy career at Charleston for thirty years, involving active associations with a number of commercial enterprises, James O'Hear has found his interests and enthusiasm more and more enlisted in those larger and broader projects which are dependent for their fulfillment not on individual resources but the collective energies, wise planning and the processes of long intervals of time. While his work is preeminently practical, and a part of current progress, Mr. O'Hear's eye and vision are looking to the future, when the City of Charleston will realize its proper destiny as one of the big commercial and transportation centers of the Atlantic Coast.

The dominating feature of his life work and planning has been loyalty to his native city. Mr. O'Hear was born in Charleston in 1866, son of Dr. John S. and Anna Berwick (Legare) O'Hear. Legare is one of the most conspicuous names among the French Huguenot colonists of Charleston. His mother was a cousin of Hugh S. Legare and a daughter of John Berwick Legare.

In the paternal line his earliest known ancestors lived in Ireland, and part of them were Protestant and part Catholic. The Protestant branch, from which James O'Hear descends, sojourned in France for several generations, and came from that country to Charleston about the middle of the eighteenth century. The first of the name to settle in Charleston was Hugh O'Hear. Mr. O'Hear's grandfather was also named James. Dr. John S. O'Hear was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and for many years bore an honored name in his profession at Charleston. He was an uncle of Governor Johnson Hagood, who served as governor of South Carolina from 1880 to 1882.

James O'Hear was graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg in the class of 1886. For several years he practiced as a civil engineer and surveyor, and that professional equipment has been an invaluable resource to him in his later business enterprises. His business efforts for a number of years have been devoted especially to the development of North Charleston, both as an industrial and residential section. He deserves a large part of the credit for bringing about this important addition





*Geo. W. Dick-*

to Charleston's wealth and resources. Mr. O'Hear is secretary and general manager of the North Charleston Corporation, is president of the North Charleston Development Company, which was organized for the purpose of building homes, making public improvements and otherwise developing that section of North Charleston. He is also president of the North Charleston Water and Light Company and interested in several other corporations for development work in the city and vicinity.

Through his influence and enthusiasm Mr. O'Hear has been able to unite other prominent citizens of Charleston on some noteworthy projects of city planning and development. He is naturally a leader in the new spirit of progress and growth and expansion that have supplemented the big impetus given to Charleston by the Government during the war, making possible the continuous development of the great commercial resources centering in the port, the terminal facilities and the rich and prosperous inland country behind Charleston. As his individual contribution to this larger program, which the present animated spirit of the city community insures fulfillment, Mr. O'Hear originated a project for building a boulevard 200 feet wide on the Meeting Street road leading north from the city. This is one of the most pretentious and valuable features of public improvement ever undertaken in Charleston.

An honor which Mr. O'Hear especially appreciated came in January, 1920, when he was elected secretary of the board of directors of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, an organization comprising the best business men and other citizens and working collectively for the building of the greater Charleston.

Mr. O'Hear married Miss May Powell Jones, of Charleston. Their three children are James, Roberta Jones and John Legare.

**GEORGE WILLIAM DICK.** While his home for many years has been in Sumter, and his practice as a dental surgeon has brought him numerous professional honors. Doctor Dick is perhaps most widely known over the state on account of his long and effective service in the Legislature, as a former mayor of the City of Sumter, and through an active and influential connection with civic and business programs.

He was born in that portion of Sumter County now Lee County August 21, 1864. His paternal ancestors were Scotch. For many generations on both sides of the Atlantic there have been numerous physicians in the family. Doctor Dick's parents were Capt. T. Hassell and Margaret (Cooper) Dick. His father was an extensive planter and slave owner before the war.

George William Dick received every advantage that could be bestowed by well to do parents. He attended the Fort Mill Academy, where he had as his teacher a widely known educator, Col. A. R. Banks; also the Boys' High School at Charlottesville, Virginia, under the celebrated legal author, Armstead Gordon of Staunton, Virginia; was also a student at Davidson College, North Carolina, and in the University of South Carolina, and in May, 1885, when not yet twenty-one years of age, he

received his degree Doctor of Dental Surgery from the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor Dick for many years has been regarded as one of the highest qualified men in his profession in the state. His professional brethren frequently honored him and he served as president of the South Carolina State Dental Association as a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, and as a member of the Southern Dental Association and the National Dental Association. His chief business activities aside from his profession have been planting, and at different times he has owned large plantations on Black River and on the high hills of Upper Sumter County.

Doctor Dick's service as mayor of the City of Sumter was embraced in the two years 1905 to 1907. Continuously from 1907 to January, 1915, when for business reasons he resigned, he sat as a member of the State Legislature from Sumter County. His membership was distinguished by much more than the ordinary routine of legislative activity. When he left the legislature and for several sessions preceding he had been chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and chairman of the State Sinking Fund Commission. He served as a member on the commission to examine into the affairs of the State Hospital for the Insane, and the majority report adopted by him and his conferees was the basis for action taken by Governor Manning with regard to that institution. He was a member of Governor Manning's military staff, rank of lieutenant-colonel. Doctor Dick was also a member of the legislative commission, consisting of two from the House and two from the Senate, sent to Washington to confer with President Woodrow Wilson and others on the proposed twenty-four million dollar cotton bond issue. Both in the Legislature and as a private citizen he threw the full force of his influence to appropriate for military preparation and efficiency. He was appointed postmaster by President Wilson and resigned for professional reasons, after serving four years.

Doctor Dick is a democrat, and is known as a broad-minded thinker, but his positive convictions have never left him "on the fence" on any issue. Doctor Dick is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Omar Temple of the Shrine at Charleston, the Knights of Pythias, and is past grand chancellor of the state, having served as grand chancellor of the Domain of South Carolina from 1914 to 1915. He also belongs to the Shrine Club and the Elks Club, the Sumter Club and other social bodies at Sumter, and is a deacon in the Southern Presbyterian Church.

May 18, 1887, at Rock Hill, South Carolina, he married Carrie V. Hutchison. Her father, A. E. Hutchison, was an extensive cotton mill owner and operator and was a member of the famous "Wallace House" of 1876. Mrs. Dick was born at Rock Hill, and was educated in the schools of that town and also at Charlotte, North Carolina, and at Columbia, South Carolina. Doctor and Mrs. Dick have a family of five children, Hassell Hutchison, Henry Noble, Susie Dunlop, Caroline Virginia and George W., Jr. The oldest son, Hassell Hutchison, has made a name for himself in United States consular service, having been consul to Japan, Jerusalem and

Switzerland. The daughter Susie Dunlop married Lieut. William Hammond Bowman, of the United States Navy. They have one child, Mary Caroline.

**OCTAVUS COHEN.** While his name has long been associated with a large and successful law practice at Charleston, Octavus Cohen has also earned and enjoyed the dignity of a high-minded citizen, and one whose influence has been steadily exerted for better things in Charleston and the state at large.

His own career serves to increase the prestige of the family, which has been in Charleston and vicinity for nearly 200 years. He is a descendant of Moses Cohen, a native of London, England, who came to Charleston about 1715 and built the first Jewish place of worship in the South, and the second church for Hebrew worship on the Continent of North America. A son of this distinguished rabbi was Jacob Cohen, great-grandfather of the Charleston lawyer. Octavus Cohen, however, was born at Montgomery, Alabama, September 30, 1860. His father was Joseph Cohen and his grandfather also bore the name Jacob Cohen. The Cohen family has furnished soldiers to every war in which America has been engaged, beginning with the Revolution. His great-grandfather Jacob was an officer from Charleston in the Continental army. His grandfather Jacob was in the War of 1812 and the Mexican war. Joseph Cohen was a civil engineer and an officer in the Confederate army.

While Mr. Octavus Cohen had to be satisfied to express his patriotism through various efforts and influences as a civilian, his only son, Octavus Roy, made sixteen attempts to get into the war with Germany. Mr. Cohen's son-in-law, John K. Gowen, Jr., was a lieutenant of aviation in the war.

Octavus Cohen was the second of seven children, and was reared and educated in Charleston, attending private schools and also being tutored by his father. During the '90s he was editor of the Charleston Daily World and for several years was engaged in newspaper work in New York City. He read law in Saratoga County, New York, and in Charleston, and after his admission to the bar began a busy practice in his home state. He also has offices at Monks Corner, though his legal residence is in Charleston. Mr. Cohen has never been an aspirant for political honors. However, in 1918 he became a candidate in the primaries for the office of lieutenant governor, and though virtually unknown in politics he carried Charleston by a large majority and also Berkeley County, and received a surprisingly large vote throughout the state, although he did not attend the state campaign meetings.

In 1890 Mr. Cohen married Rebecca Ottolengui, a native of Charleston and member of an old and prominent family of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen have a son, Octavus Roy, and a daughter, Dora Moise. The latter is the wife of John K. Gowen, Jr., now a member of the editorial staff of the Boston American.

The son Octavus Roy Cohen is one of the distinguished Americans in literary centers and a resident of Birmingham, Alabama. He was born at Charleston, June 26, 1891, graduated in 1908 from Porter Military Academy, and from Clemson Col-

lege with the class of 1911. He was employed as a civil engineer by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company during 1909-10 and the following two years was with editorial departments of a number of prominent city papers both south and north. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1913, and for two years practiced law. Since 1915 he has given his time exclusively to writing. He is a co-author of "The Other Woman," published in 1917, is also the author of "Six Seconds of Darkness," published in 1918, "Gray Dusk" and "Polished Ebony," and has written over 300 short stories and a number of other articles.

Successful stage plays written by him include "The Crimson Alibi," "The Scourge," "Every Saturday Night," "Come Seven," "Shadows" and "Twilight Land." He is also the author of a considerable number of motion pictures.

The younger Mr. Cohen is perhaps most famous (as he is unquestionably best known) as the author of the phenomenally popular series of negro stories which have been appearing for the last couple of years in the Saturday Evening Post.

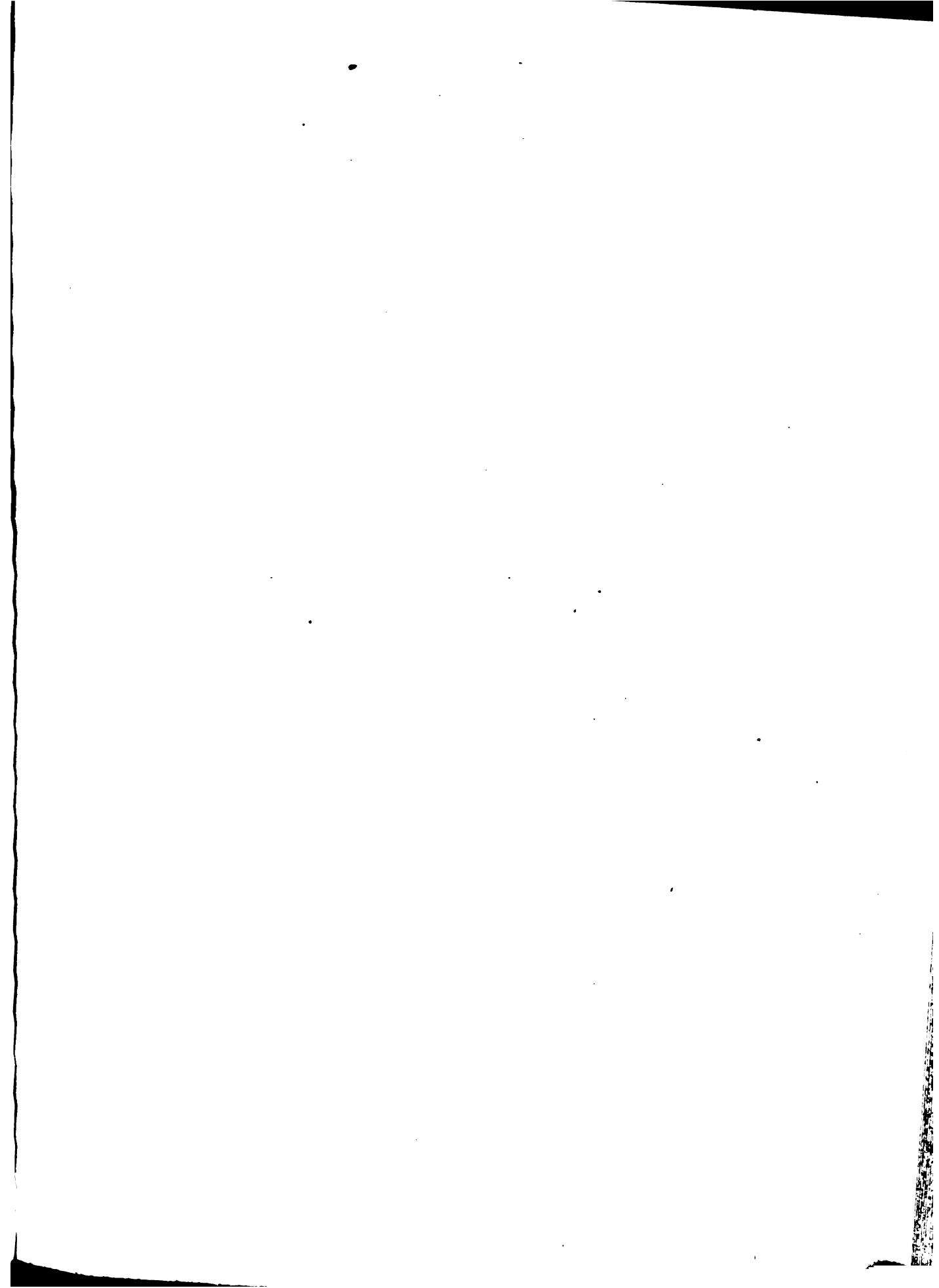
Mr. Cohen is a member of the Author's League of America. He married Inez Lopez, of Bessemer, Alabama, in 1914.

**USTON G. BRYANT**, an old and prominent business man of Orangeburg, has a distinguished lineage connecting him both with New England and the South, and his own activities and character serve to establish the family name still more securely among the notable ones of South Carolina.

Many studies have been made of the Bryant ancestry, and the lineage goes back to Sir Guy de Briant, who in the reign of Edward III of England had a seat in the castle of Hereford. From him was descended the most notable of the Bryant families of colonial times in New England. Stephen Bryant, a native of England, settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1632, and he and his descendants were citizens of substantial character in the colonial days. A great-great-grandson of Stephen Bryant was the great American poet William Cullen Bryant.

Still another branch of the Stephen Bryant family came at an early date to South Carolina, and in this state the Bryants for the most part have been identified with the industry of agriculture. In that portion of Colleton County that is now Dorchester County was born Thomas R. Bryant, and he spent his active life as a farmer and stock man, though for several years he was in the uniform of Confederate soldier and played a gallant part in behalf of the Lost Cause. He married Drucilla Wimberley, who was born at St. George in Dorchester County, of an old South Carolina family of Revolutionary stock. Four of her brothers were in the Confederate army.

Uston G. Bryant and his brother Thomas B. Bryant, sons of Thomas R. and wife and lineal descendants of Stephen Bryant, the immigrant, have for many years been prominently identified with the development and progress of Orangeburg County. Uston G. Bryant was born in what is now Dorchester County February 19, 1860, and acquired a common school education. He grew up on a farm, and





*Frank C. Bryant*



has always been interested in agriculture, though between the age of seventeen and twenty-four he was in the lumber business in Dorchester County. After that his interests were farming and merchandising in Orangeburg County, and in 1889 he established a home at Orangeburg, though he still continues in the livestock and farming industry.

With Thomas B. Bryant he was associated for over thirty years under the name Bryant Brothers. They were in business together fifteen years before coming to Orangeburg, and at Orangeburg they continued for twenty-two years, from 1889 to 1911. After they dissolved partnership Uston G. Bryant established the firm of U. G. Bryant & Sons, continuing his extensive operations as a livestock farmer and planter.

The largest of his several farms is in Richland County, comprising 1,400 acres, 900 of which are under cultivation, the chief crops being cotton and corn. Another farm of 600 acres is in Calhoun County, and this is also a cotton and corn plantation. Mr. Bryant owns a number of other properties, including the building at Orangeburg where he has his business headquarters, and the adjoining brick garage, both on the main street of the city. Mr. Bryant is vice president and a director of the Bank of Orangeburg, having been associated with that institution for over fifteen years. He is one of the leading Baptist laymen of the state, and has served his home church as deacon for forty years.

At Branchville, South Carolina, December 28, 1882, he married Mary Julia Reeves, a native of Orangeburg County and a daughter of John C. Reeves, who was of English descent and of Revolutionary stock. John Reeves was a Confederate soldier assigned to duty as a railroad man. Mrs. Bryant died June 11, 1884, leaving one son, William Raymond Bryant. He has been associated with his father in business for a number of years. This son married Miss May Reeder, of Charleston, and they became the parents of two children, William Raymond, Jr., and Alton Houston Bryant, the former now deceased.

March 5, 1885, Mr. U. G. Bryant married Miss Margaret Dukes, a native of Orangeburg. Her father, J. W. Dukes, Sr., was sheriff of Orangeburg County prior to the War between the States. To Mr. Bryant's second marriage were born eight children: Frank Cullen Bryant, whose brilliant career in business has been sketched elsewhere; Ada; Tom R., who married Irene Lancaster, of Bamberg County; Lelia; Pearl, wife of George R. Wheeler, of Wellsburg, West Virginia; Belle, deceased; Gladys, a college student; and U. G., Jr.

**FRANK CULLEN BRYANT.** While the individual destiny ordinarily seems to have little influence on the broad current of life, at rare intervals comes a death that seems to make an entire community pause and when activities are resumed, it is with a distinct sense of loss of a personality and character long regarded as indispensable. Such was the experience of Orangeburg and Orangeburg County with the death of Frank Cullen Bryant on February 23, 1920, at the age of thirty-four.

While he lived he lived intensely, carried out

Vol. V—12

many plans that would have fulfilled the ambition of many older men, and he exemplified that faculty remarked as characteristic of men of the finer ability of being able to do many things well and at the same time have leisure for the cultivation of friendship and interests not in the direct line of his business. In fact he was one of the most popular young men of the county, threw himself with singular ardor into community welfare projects, and was liberal of his means and time and had an un-failing cheerfulness and a generosity that endeared him to hundreds outside of his immediate family, upon whom his sudden death fell as a most tragic blow.

He was born January 20, 1886, at Fort Mott, then in Orangeburg County, now in Calhoun County. A liberal education preceded his entry into practical affairs. He attended the common and high schools of Orangeburg, Clemson Agricultural College, and graduated in the banking and bookkeeping and stenography courses of the Georgia-Alabama College at Macon, Georgia, in 1905.

He had thirteen years in which to accomplish his human destiny. His first employment was as clerk in the bank of Orangeburg, and he won rapid promotion to teller, assistant cashier, and at the time of his death was vice president and active president with the full responsibility and burden the office carries.

Other extensive interests grew apace. Besides a 500-acre plantation near Orangeburg, to which he gave much of his time, he was one of the largest growers of oranges at Waresdale, Florida, where he possessed large holdings. It is estimated that the crop of his sixty-five acre grove there will produce 25,000 boxes of oranges in 1920. Only a few months before his death he had bought several other groves in that district. Mr. Bryant was also financially interested in some of the up country cotton mills of South Carolina. The financial power and influence that came to him he wielded always for the welfare of his community and state, and his friends assert that he was absolutely above the unscrupulous use of wealth.

Political honors were frequently urged upon him, including the office of mayor of his home city. He might have been elected to that office by inclination, but refused the honor since his immediate business interests required his full time. However, he did serve as an appointive member of the commission in charge of the street paving of the city.

He held the rank of colonel on the Governor's staff, and served actively in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives in his community. One of the last causes to which he devoted himself was the campaign of the Baptist Church of America to raise a fund of \$75,000,000, and he spoke in behalf of that cause in many parts of the county. He served one term as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Elks.

A wife and four children survive him and cherish the memory of his character and deeds. He married in April, 1908, Miss Elizabeth Seignious, of Charleston, daughter of James M. Seignious and

member of the old and prominent family of that name in Charleston. The four children are Elizabeth, Francis C., Jr., James S. and Margaret.

**COL. JAMES ARMSTRONG.** It is a service almost unique that Col. James Armstrong has rendered Charleston, not merely in length of years but in orderly and prompt performance. Since 1871 he has been harbor master of that city.

Colonel Armstrong, one of the state's most eloquent orators, and a prominent veteran of the Confederacy, was born at Philadelphia in 1842, son of James and Margaret (O'Rourke) Armstrong. His father was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and became converted to the Catholic Church, and that religious faith has been the faith of his son, Colonel Armstrong. James Armstrong, Sr., married Margaret O'Rourke, a native of Western Ireland. He came to America in early manhood, living for a time in Philadelphia, and during the middle '40s came to Charleston.

Col. James Armstrong was a child when brought to Charleston and was educated in local schools and for two years had the advantages of education in Europe. He was one of the first volunteers to the military forces of South Carolina when the state seceded. December 27, 1860, as a non-commissioned officer in the First Regiment of South Carolina Rifles, he participated in the capture of Castle Pinckney. He was in the state service until after the fall of Fort Sumter, and then enlisted in one of the companies of Irish volunteers organized in Charleston, being elected junior second lieutenant. This company was the nucleus of Col. Maxy Gregg's regiment of the First South Carolina Volunteers. Colonel Armstrong was second lieutenant in Company K until the latter part of 1861, when he was promoted to first lieutenant and after the battle of Sharpsburg was acting captain until he received his regular commission with that rank in 1864. With his regiment as a part of McGowan's Brigade he fought all through the war in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, serving until wounded and captured at Sutherland Station a few days before the surrender. He was slightly wounded at Sharpsburg, was wounded at Fredericksburg and again at Gettysburg while carrying the colors of his regiment. He was again wounded at Spottsylvania Court House and at Sutherland Station his right leg was shattered. He was in a hospital at Washington eleven months and therefore did not return to Charleston until early in 1866. His wounds did not heal until 1871, in which year he was appointed harbor master of Charleston. Colonel Armstrong, who served as a member of Governor Hampton's staff, has long been prominent among the Confederate veterans of the state and again and again has been called upon to address them in the annual reunions. For several years Colonel Armstrong has also been the commercial and financial editor of the Charleston News and Courier.

**ELIAS BURNETT** was one of the strong and resourceful men in the agricultural and civic affairs of Spartanburg County for a long period of years. In his long lifetime he probably experienced all the vicissitudes and obstacles which beset South

Carolina agriculture and industry in general, but overcame them all, and worked steadily toward larger attainments, and is remembered as one of the ablest representatives of agriculture in Upper South Carolina.

He was born in Spartanburg County December 28, 1822, son of Woodson and Susan (Burnett) Burnett. His people were early settlers of South Carolina from Virginia. Elias Burnett grew up in his native county, and spent a normal healthy youth, with an education acquired in private schools. He was associated with his father in the work of the home plantation until his marriage.

August 27, 1846, he married Malissa Gilbert. They began housekeeping on a farm, and his first wife died July 18, 1888. Of their nine children only two are now living: Mary Fowler and Farzina McCallister.

October 16, 1890, Mr. Burnett married Elizabeth J. Coggin. Mrs. Burnett, who is still living in Spartanburg County, was born in that locality November 6, 1860, a daughter of Stephen E. and Sarah (Wolf) Coggin, also natives of South Carolina. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate army all through the War between the States. Mrs. Burnett was the fourth in a family of nine children, all of whom but one reached mature years. Mrs. Burnett was well educated in her native county. Life has brought her many responsibilities, all of which she has discharged faithfully. She is the mother of two children: Elma C., wife of B. L. Lancaster; and Malissa F., wife of J. S. McDowell.

The late Elias Burnett many years ago operated a distillery in Spartanburg County. However, his chief business was farming, and he acquired the ownership of 700 acres, all well improved and highly productive. He died March 8, 1920. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and active in its work. Mrs. Burnett enjoys the comforts of a fine home in Spartanburg County, and is capably managing a large agricultural property which she owns.

**ISAAC MAYO READ.** Charleston as the second city of commercial importance in the South attracts to it some of the best business men of the country, whose efforts are directed toward a maintenance of this prestige through the successful conduct of large industrial plants. One of these men deserving of much more than passing mention, not only on account of his material possessions, but also because he has the best interests of the city at heart and contributes liberally of his time and influence to secure improvements along all lines, is Isaac Mayo Read, vice president of the Read Phosphate Company. He was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, July 1, 1867, a son of William Watkins Read, a graduate of Hampden-Sydney College, and later one of its trustees. He married Paulina Carrington, a daughter of Col. H. A. Carrington. The paternal grandfather, Col. Isaac Read, commanded a regiment in the Mexican war, while another ancestor, Col. Clement Read, gained his title commanding a regiment in the American Revolution. Later he became county clerk and also commanded a troop of Virginia Militia. A daughter of his married



MR. AND MRS. ELIAS BURNETT, ELMER AND MELISSA







*Bl. M. W. W. W.*

Col. Paul Carrington, later a judge and a very prominent man in civic affairs. Col. Clement Read was a very religious man, and was active in church work. The Read family is of English origin.

Isaac Mayo Read was one in the family of nine children born to his parents, three of whom were sons and six daughters, and all survive with the exception of the eldest, William Howard Read, who after becoming one of the leaders in the production of fertilizers died in the prime of life. Abram Carrington Read, the other brother, is president of the Read Phosphate Company.

Growing up in his native state, Isaac M. Read was educated at Hampden-Sydney College. He began his business career in the office of a phosphate company in Syracuse, New York. He came to Charleston in 1893, and has since developed the business of the Read Phosphate Company to large proportions.

Mr. Read was married at Charleston to Margaret C. Darbey, a daughter of Dr. John T. Darbey, of Columbia, South Carolina, an eminent surgeon, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who spent some time in France and New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Read have three sons, namely: William Watkins, Isaac Mayo and John Thompson Darbey. The Charleston, the Charleston Country and the Charleston Yacht clubs hold his membership, and furnish him congenial social companionship and recreation. Since coming to Charleston he has belonged to St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

**BUDD C. MATTHEWS** as a merchant, manufacturer and banker has had a busy career at Newberry, South Carolina, covering thirty years. He came to Newberry a young man of thorough and liberal education and of considerable business training and experience.

He was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, November 23, 1868, a son of William E. and Sarah (Watkins) Matthews. While he grew up on his father's farm he was given good advantages at home, attended the Pleasant Grove Academy several years, the University of South Carolina in 1886, and Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia, in 1887. He graduated at Smith's Business College, Lexington, Kentucky, March 16, 1888. Prior to coming to Newberry he spent some time as a clerk in a mercantile house at Atlanta, Georgia. In Newberry his first position was as a clerk and bookkeeper with a dry goods house, with which he spent several years. He then organized the B. C. Matthews Brick Manufacturing Company and was its chief executive for ten years. He also established the Mercantile House of Matthews & Cannon, and was associated in that enterprise for several years, selling it out at a good profit.

Since January, 1909, Mr. Matthews has been president of the National Bank of Newberry, Newberry, South Carolina, it being one of the oldest banks in the Upper Carolina, having been established in 1871. When Mr. Matthews took charge of it in 1909 it had deposits of only \$90,000. In May, 1920, it had deposits of approximately \$1,500,000. He has always extended a helping hand to the agricultural

class of people, the people who produce the food and clothing to feed and clothe the world.

The height of his ambition has been and is to help the boys and girls better their condition in life by helping them get a fair price for the food and clothing raised by their own labors, thereby making better citizens out of them and at the same time encouraging them to remain on the farm to raise more food and more clothing than ever before. No honest person could object to this. Do right and stick at it and you can't help but succeed.

He owns considerable farm land and keeps in touch with agricultural conditions around Newberry. Mr. Matthews is a member of the First Baptist Church.

September 29, 1890, he married Miss Clara Belle Crotwell, of Newberry, a most excellent and refined lady who delights in helping her husband. They have four children. The oldest, Alfred C., is the assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Barnwell, South Carolina. The three younger children are Miss Margherita, William E., and Samuel C. Matthews.

**ARTHUR MIDDLETON HUGER**, United States Commissioner at Charleston, has been engaged in the practice of law in his native city for many years and has a commanding position as a lawyer, citizen and in social life.

He was born at Charleston, a son of Arthur Middleton, Sr., youngest son of Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, and descended from one of the early French Huguenot families of South Carolina. Mr. Huger's mother was Margaret C. King, a native of Charleston, daughter of Hon. Mitchell King, who was of Scotch ancestry.

Arthur M. Huger was educated in Charleston, attended Furman University at Greenville, and since his admission to the bar has given his best talents and energies to law practice. He has been United States Commissioner since 1913. Always a staunch democrat, he has made his influence count for good government and better standards of political life. He is vice president of the Charleston Evening Post.

**FRANCIS JULIAN CARROLL**, M. D. Doctor Carroll had practiced medicine, had achieved success, the comforts of good living and the prestige and respect of a community for nearly twenty years when America entered the war with Germany. He gave up his practice for the time being, heartily volunteered and enrolled as a medical officer, and spent several vivid and interesting months of arduous work on the battlefields of France.

Doctor Carroll, who resumed his private practice at Summerville in 1919, was born in South Carolina, October 10, 1874, a son of Edward and Fannie (Larligue) Carroll, his father a native of Charleston and his mother of Hampton County. His maternal grandfather was Col. Isidore Larligue, a native of Augusta, Georgia. Doctor Carroll's grandfather and his great-grandfather both bore the name B. R. Carroll. The great-grandfather was a native of Ireland and a son of Maj. Charles Rivers Carroll. Grandfather B. R. Carroll was well known in educational circles and was author of "Carroll's Col-

lections," a text book widely used at one time in colleges and universities.

Doctor Carroll was the youngest of five children. He was educated in Porter Military Academy and the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, graduating with his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1896. For a year he served as house surgeon in St. Francis Hospital at Charleston, and for a short time was on quarantine duty. In 1897 he came to Summerville, and steadily practiced in that community for twenty years. He served one term as mayor, declining re-election. He was also county chairman of the democratic committee and delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Denver in 1908 when Bryan was nominated. Early in the war he volunteered for the Medical Reserve Corps and was called to active duty August 10, 1917, at Camp Greenleaf. Later he was assigned with the Eighty-Second Division at Camp Gordon, and on October 20, 1917, was put in the Three Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Field Hospital of the Three Hundred and Seventh Sanitary Train. With this organization he sailed for France in May, 1918, and was commissioned captain. He was on duty in the Toul sector, but subsequently, beginning with the major operations of the American Expeditionary Forces, had a place in the San Mihiel drive and in the critical battles of the Argonne Forest. Doctor Carroll on his return landed at New York City May 6, 1919, and on the 11th of the same month received his honorable discharge at Camp Dix, New Jersey. On June 9, 1919, he was commissioned major, M. R. C.

In 1897 he married Charlotte A. Doan. Their six children are Lottie F., F. Julian, Jr., Mary L., Edward, E. M. and James D.

Doctor Carroll is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, and also the Association of Southern Railway Surgeons, being one of the local surgeons employed by the Southern Railway. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, Woodman of the World, a member of the Episcopal Church and is post commander of the American Legion for Dorchester County.

HON. WILLIAM JUDGE MOORE, lawyer and planter of Greenwood County, was born December 27, 1859, near Cokesburg in Abbeville County (now a part of Greenwood County), son of William A. and Margaret Louise (Wardlaw) Moore. His parents were also natives of Abbeville County. The Wardlaws were an especially conspicuous family in the state.

William Judge Moore graduated from Furman University in 1878, read law in Governor Ansel's office at Greenville and was admitted to practice in 1881. In 1898 he was elected master in equity for Greenwood County, and filled that office for eighteen years, until he retired in 1916. In 1918 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Greenwood County, and is a member of the Judiciary Committee and is author of a bill creating county courts in Greenwood County. Mr. Moore is now president of the Greenwood County Cotton Association.

He is the owner of several plantations in Greenwood County. One of them is the old home place near Cokesburg where he was born and reared. For

many years Mr. Moore has produced great quantities of cotton on his land. As a leading cotton planter he has been active in increasing the welfare of cotton planters generally, and has vigorously cooperated with the modern movement for the regulation of cotton production so that adequate compensation may be insured to the farmer who expends his capital and labor in raising the crop. He is also a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Greenwood.

His first wife was Miss Carrie Ellesor, of Newberry. She died August 11, 1899. On June 27, 1905, he married Miss Mamie Clardy, of Laurens. His four children were by his first marriage: Rebecca, wife of John D. Talbert; Miss Margaret Wardlaw; Lieutenant William A.; and Lieutenant Gray E. Moore. Both sons were officers in the World war. William A. is a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, received a lieutenant's commission at Camp Jackson and served as an instructor in various camps. Gray is a graduate of Wofford College, was also awarded a lieutenant's commission at Plattsburg, and was on duty as military instructor at Syracuse University, New York. Both young men were discharged in 1919. Mr. Moore is a member and officer of the Methodist Church.

JOSEPH KOGER FAIREY. The one big interest of Doctor Fairey's life and the source of many and long continued benefits to his fellow men has been his profession as a physician and surgeon, to which he has devoted himself with practically no interruption and no important diversion for nearly thirty years.

Doctor Fairey, whose home is at St. Matthews, in Calhoun County, belongs to the historic Fairey family of the Orangeburg District, and he was born in the county of that name February 28, 1868. The Faireys are of English and Irish ancestry, were represented in the Revolutionary war, and came to Orangeburg County early in its history. Philip W. Fairey, father of Doctor Fairey, was a native of Orangeburg County, spent his life as a corn and cotton farmer, and served as a first sergeant in the Confederate army until he was wounded in 1864, the day before the battle of Cold Harbor. He died in 1888.

Joseph Koger Fairey acquired a liberal education, attending South Carolina College at Columbia and receiving his M. D. degree at South Carolina Medical College in Charleston. He was graduated in 1891, and for the following seventeen years practiced at Creston, in Orangeburg County, and since 1908 has been a resident of St. Matthews. Particularly in early years he showed no consideration for his strength and endurance in meeting the heavy demands of his practice in town and country, and his ability and professional enthusiasm have brought him a high reputation in medical circles. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. During the World war he was a medical member of the Calhoun County Exemption Board. While never active in politics Doctor Fairey has been keenly interested in education, and ever since he was twenty-three years of age has held the office of school trustee in









*W. W. Bannister, Jr.*



his home communities. He is now chairman of the Board of School Trustees at St. Matthews. He also owns a farm near Creston. Doctor Fairey is a Knight Templar Mason, being affiliated with Izlar Lodge No. 170, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Commandery at Orangeburg.

April 16, 1891, at Creston, he married Miss Florence Holman Keller, a native of that community, and daughter of Dr. Thomas K. Keller. The Kellers were among the early settlers of South Carolina and some of Mrs. Fairey's ancestors were identified with the colonial cause at the time of the war for independence. Doctor and Mrs. Fairey have three sons: Philip W., in the automobile business at Orangeburg; Dr. Thomas J., who gained his early experience with his father and is now winning a high place for himself as a physician; and Joseph K., Jr., an automobile man at Orangeburg.

**WHITFIELD W. WANNAMAKER, SR.** The noted Wannamaker family of old Orangeburg have always been distinguished for their close ties with the agricultural industry of South Carolina, and it is to farming and planting that Whitfield W. Wannamaker, Sr., of St. Matthews, has given the best efforts and abilities of his life.

The Wannamakers were colonial settlers in the old Orangeburg district about 1740. Some of the colony that came with the Wannamakers lived in the Dutch Fork region around Lexington. The Wannamaker original stock was Holland Dutch, and they gave the name of the district in honor of Duke Orange of Holland. One of the Wannamakers was a lieutenant in Rumph's Minute Men near St. Matthews. Dr. Whitfield Wesley Wannamaker, father of Whitfield W., Sr., was also born near St. Matthews and became a successful physician, being a graduate of the Charleston College of Medicine. He served as a lieutenant under Captain Edwards in the Confederate Cavalry. While he enjoyed a large medical practice, he was also extensively interested in planting, and prior to the war owned more than 100 slaves.

Whitfield W. Wannamaker, Sr., was a member of the class of 1873 at Wofford College in Spartanburg. While his education and social position would have qualified him for a successful professional career, he chose almost instinctively the vocation of agriculture, and on leaving college took charge of a plantation given him by his father situated two miles from St. Matthews. For nearly half a century farming has been his big interest and he has made a practical business of it. He owned originally 650 acres, which he afterwards increased to about 1200 acres, practically all of which is under cultivation. One piece of land he owns is the ground on which the famous character Rebecca Motte lived, and is near old Fort Motte, named in honor of that South Carolina heroine. Mr. Wannamaker has never been active in politics, and his only fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias.

November 14, 1877, at St. Matthews, he married Miss Ella Louise Banks, daughter of Rev. Martin Luther Banks, who was a Methodist minister and of English colonial and revolutionary stock. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wannamaker are Arthur Banks, Adella Keitt, Truetlen Miller, Whitfield Wil-

liam, and Luther Banks Wannamaker. Arthur, who is now engaged in business at Denver, married Selma Shuman, of that city. Truetlen Miller was named in honor of one of the Colonial governors of Georgia, from whom he is a lineal descendant. This governor was murdered by the Tories during the Revolution, and he was buried six miles from St. Matthews. Truetlen married Belle Barton, of Franklin, Kentucky. Whitfield William graduated from Clemson College in 1907 and immediately began the business of raising fine cotton seed, an industry in which his success has been little short of marvelous. His product is authoritatively regarded as the finest seed in the South, and all that he can produce is shipped to supply demands in all the cotton growing states. In recognition of valuable work done in seed breeding a certificate of merit was conferred upon him by Clemson College in 1920. This was especially in reference to the development of the Wannamaker Big Boll cotton, which is conceded to be one of the best varieties for average conditions in the Southern states.

He married Lucile Long, of Darlington, South Carolina. Luther Banks Wannamaker, the youngest son, was in the navy during the war and is now associated with his brothers Truetlen and Whitfield in the seed business.

**C. R. I. BROWN** left the Charleston High School to go to work in a bank. The routine of banking was his university. Few young men in the state have made more rapid advancement in their chosen vocations. Mr. Brown, without money to start on, on the basis of his personal efficiency and merit, has become president of the Citizens Bank, one of the stronger financial institutions of Charleston.

He is a member of an old and noted family of Charleston, where he was born August 11, 1884, son of B. H. and Sallie (Inness) Brown. Members of six generations of the Brown family have been merchants in china and glass. The family were in that business in England. His great-grandfather was not only a merchant but also a missionary priest of the Episcopal Church, and carried on the work of his church in many parts of South Carolina. The grandfather was Benjamin Henry Brown, a native of Charleston. B. H. Brown, father of the banker, is still a merchant at Charleston.

Sallie Inness, mother of Mr. Brown, is a daughter of Charles Inness. Charles Inness was a brother of George Inness, Jr., an American artist whose work has been in the galleries and salons of Europe and this country for many years, and during the past decade has received a measure of appreciation such as to stamp it with permanent genius. The Inness family originated in Scotland and contains many well known men. B. H. Brown and wife had five sons and three daughters, all living. B. H. Inness Brown, the oldest, is a prominent lawyer of New York City. C. Inness Brown, the second, is vice consul of the American Government in Spain and was one of the four attaches of the American Government left in Germany at the breaking out of the war. E. M. Inness Brown is a planter. H. A. Inness Brown while a student at the University of Virginia won the Woodrow Wilson medal for the best essay, the honor being awarded to him out of

2,000 contestants. He left the University of Virginia to join the American army before the United States entered the war with Germany, was appointed a lieutenant in command of an ambulance unit, was cited twice for bravery and promoted to a captaincy, and has since been designated by his commanding officer to write the history of the American Ambulance Corps during the war. The daughters are: Bessie, wife of Maj. A. H. Silcox of the American Expeditionary Forces; Azile, wife of Lyon Tyler, of New York; Sadie Inness, unmarried and at home.

C. R. I. Brown was the third among the children. He was educated in Charleston, attending the high school three years, and then took one of the humblest positions in a local bank to learn the business. He became teller of the Enterprise Bank, and in 1911 was made cashier of the Citizens Bank and promoted to the presidency in 1913. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Charleston Clearing House. He is treasurer of a local fertilizer company and has an interest in many other business concerns.

HON. ARTHUR M. KENNEDY, whose work as a member of the State Senate from Barnwell County has made him widely known over the state, is a prominent banker of Williston and member of a family that has been active in local affairs there for many years.

Mr. Kennedy was born at Williston August 11, 1868. The Kennedys came to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Kennedy, was also a native of Barnwell County. His father, William Hamilton Kennedy, a native of Barnwell County, served as captain in the Confederate army. He was wounded in one of the last battles of the war. After the war he took up merchandising at Williston, and for many years was successfully identified with the business and civic affairs of that community. He died in his eighty-second year. His wife was Elizabeth Merritt, a native of Lexington County, South Carolina, who died when about fifty-eight years of age. Her father, James Merritt, was widely known as a Baptist minister in his native state.

Arthur M. Kennedy was the oldest of five children. He grew up and received his education at Williston and is also a graduate of the famous military school, The Citadel, at Charleston. He completed his work there in 1887, and then returned home and joined his father in merchandising. This business, now a completely stocked department store, is still known as W. H. Kennedy & Son. The Bank of Williston was organized in 1906, and from that time to the present Mr. Kennedy has been its president. The bank has a capital of \$25,000 and surplus of over \$30,000.

Mr. Kennedy was elected a state senator to fill out the unexpired term of J. Henry Johnson. He was on the finance committee in the Legislature, and is greatly interested in that subject and in tax reforms for South Carolina. He is now a candidate for the Legislature with no opposition. He has always been interested in local affairs, and has been particularly interested in church and education. He is chairman of the local school board, and for a

number of years has been a deacon in the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Kennedy has been twice married, and both wives are now deceased. His first marriage was to Agnes Roberts. She was the daughter of P. Brown, a prominent dentist of Allendale and who was born in Allendale. He served in the war of the states as lieutenant and was also a member of the Legislature from South Carolina, representing Barnwell County. Her mother was a Miss Dunn, also a native of Allendale. Mrs. Kennedy was born in 1868 and died in 1914. She was the mother of his three children: William Roberts, James Arthur and Ruth, wife of John A. Latimer, of Williston. All the children were born in Williston. James Arthur enlisted and was sent to Texas in the World war. He had been attending the University of Virginia (law course), but on his return he entered the George Washington at Washington, D. C., and graduated in 1920 and returned to Williston, where he will open an office and practice his profession. He is the youngest son. James Arthur while in Texas married a Miss Ruckman. William Roberts is in the store with his father. Senator Kennedy's second wife was Emma Harley, of Williston.

ISIDOR ARTHUR MONASH, a prominent young Charleston lawyer, grew up in that city and has been in the active practice of his profession for the past seven years.

He was born in New York City March 17, 1887, a son of I. Morris and Anna (Schaal) Monash. His father was born in Germany and was brought when a boy to this country, being reared and educated in New York City. His mother was born in New York City and her parents came from Germany. Isidor A. Monash was four years old when his parents settled in Charleston, and he received his education in the local schools. He graduated LL. B. from the Law Department of the University of South Carolina in 1912, and in the same year began his career as a lawyer. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1915.

In December, 1918, Mr. Monash married Miss Ray Bluestein, of Savannah, Georgia. He is worshipful master of Friendship Lodge No. 9, Ancient Free Masons, a member of the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine, also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Charleston, of Dan Lodge No. 592, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Society of Sons of Joseph of New York, and is an active democrat. He is also class football and class baseball manager and first violinist in the university orchestra.

CAPT. AUGUST J. W. GORSE has been a resident of Charleston over forty years, has achieved a place as leading business man, and his executive ability, his civic prominence and his long record of unselfish service to his community make him one of the most useful members of the present city government as an alderman at large.

Captain Gorse was born at Lehe, Hanover, Germany, in 1865, and was eleven years of age when his

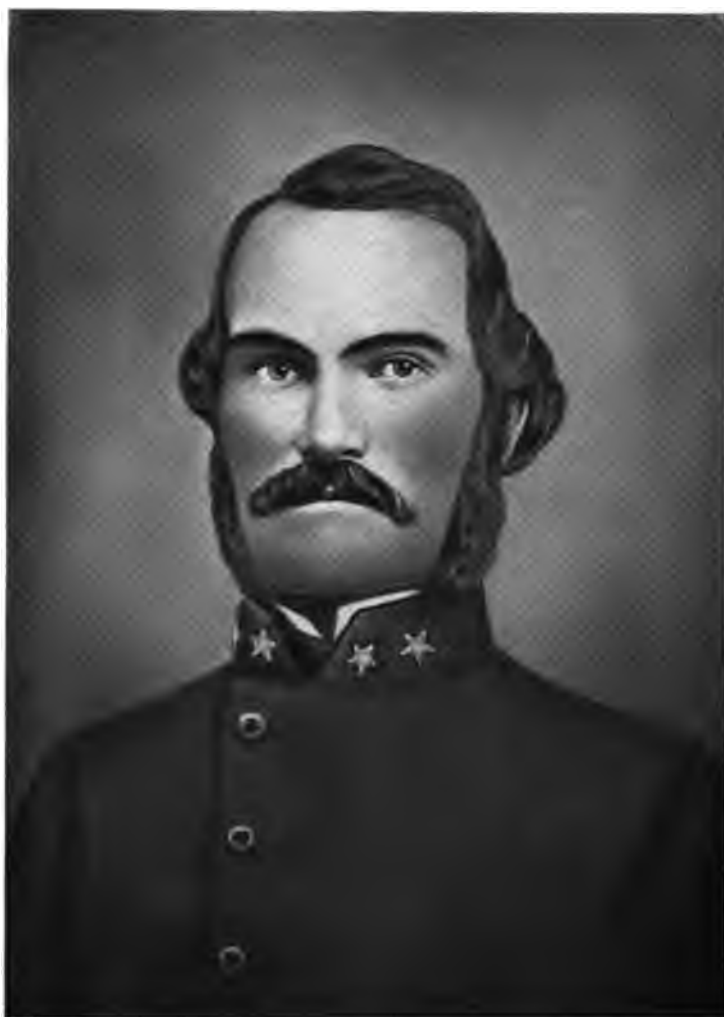


Arthur M. Keady-









*Colonel Olin M. Dantzler*

father, Peter N. Gorse, also a native of Hanover, came to Charleston in 1876. His father for a number of years was a retail grocery merchant, but finally returned to his native country and died there.

Captain Gorse had no knowledge of the English language when he came to Charleston, but rapidly mastered the tongue and made good progress in school, finishing his education in the German Academy. As a boy he became self-supporting, and later years have brought him numerous connections with business affairs of the city. His principal interest for a number of years has been ice manufacturing. He is secretary and assistant manager of the Consumers Ice Company, one of the most successful plants of its kind in the state. He is also president and treasurer of the Peoples Life Insurance Company.

Captain Gorse has long been a student of the city's best interests, and his business record and public spirit were accountable for his election in November, 1919, as alderman at large in the City Council. He is therefore one of the men responsible for the carrying out of the large plans now under way to insure Charleston the prestige and power commensurate with its wonderful advantages as a port and commercial center. Captain Gorse and family are members of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

He married Miss Mamie Kamp, also a native of Germany. Their four children are August J. W., Jr., Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Martin, Miss Mary E. and Miss Dora W. Gorse.

MORTIMER OWENS DANTZLER is proprietor of Pecanway Place in Orangeburg County. Thousands of people outside of South Carolina recognize the phrase "Pecanway Place" as a result of the judicious and efficient advertising campaign inaugurated by Mr. Dantzler as a means of marketing and distributing the produce of his pecan orchard. Quantities of Pecanway nuts have been shipped to every state in the Union, and to most civilized countries, and everywhere they have served as an ingratiating booster of one of South Carolina's specialized industries.

Pecanway Place is a beautiful plantation containing about a hundred acres, all in the highest state of development. The commercial pecan orchard contains forty-five acres, mostly of the Schley variety. The crop for 1919 amounted to 15,000 pounds. While these nuts are of the popular "paper shell" variety, Mr. Dantzler has developed some individual qualities in his pecans, particularly in the proportion of meat to shell, the proportion of the kernel in weight being from 10 to 20 per cent higher than the average cultivated pecan. Mr. Dantzler inaugurated a systematic sales campaign in 1919, and by well placed advertising in national journals has developed an overwhelming demand for all the crop of his orchard.

Another feature of Pecanway Place is thirty acres of Crimson Clover. This is one of the legumes which is making a wonderful showing in southern agriculture, and Mr. Dantzler's particular field won the first prize carried on by the "Progressive Farmer" in competition with all the south-

ern states, even including such clover growing states as Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Dantzlars are a historic family of Orangeburg. They came out of Germany and settled in Orangeburg district in the early colonial period, and several of the family were conspicuous as American patriots in the winning of independence. In the home of his ancestors in St. Matthews Parish in Orangeburg County Mortimer O. Dantzler was born and has spent his active career. He built up and is president of the No-Filler Fertilizer Company. This is a co-operative concern and a large number of Orangeburg and Calhoun County farmers are interested in the business.

Mr. Dantzler takes great interest in the New Welfare Board, of which he was appointed a member by the United States Government. He was head of the county committee in the second Red Cross drive, which went far above its quota of \$18,000, raising \$31,000. He married Miss Emma Cornelson, daughter of George H. Cornelson, a pioneer of Orangeburg and builder of the first yarn mill in this country, one of the prominent men of South Carolina. He came here from Germany when a young man, and was at first a merchant. His life is reviewed elsewhere in this history.

Mr. Dantzler is a Shriner through both the York and Scottish Rite, and is an honorary member of the Knights of Pythias.

He received his education at Mt. Zion School at Winsboro, and afterward went to the Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte, North Carolina.

His parents were Colonel Olin M. and Caroline (Glover) Dantzler.

Colonel Dantzler at the outbreak of the war between the states was a member of the South Carolina Senate from Orangeburg County. He resigned and volunteered as a private, becoming lieutenant colonel of the Twentieth Regiment and afterward was promoted to colonel of the Twenty-second South Carolina Volunteers. He was the gallant commander of this regiment at the time of his death. He fell near Petersburg, Virginia, June 2, 1864, while making a charge on the breastworks of the enemy. He was then thirty-nine years of age. A writer said of him "No braver man fought for the independence of the Southern States; no hero ever sacrificed his life upon the altar of his country with sublimer courage." The late Lewis M. Ayer of Anderson, a member of the Confederate Congress, reported to a member of the family that Colonel Dantzler had been promoted to brigadier general, but that the commission had not reached him at the time of his death.

When Colonel Dantzler was killed in Virginia he wore a Masonic pin, which with other belongings was returned with the body. The stars on the collar of his uniform, however, had been cut away by Mr. Griggs of Connecticut, First Artillery. He saw Colonel Dantzler fall and cut the stars off and carried them away. About ten years ago O. G. Dantzler received a letter from the chief of police of Charleston enclosing a letter sent to him from the chief of police of Hartford, Connecticut, a Mr. Bill, wanting to locate the relatives of Colonel Dantzler, killed at Bermuda Hundred, June 2, 1864.

He replied, and the chief of police, Mr. Bill, wrote a letter and sent the stolen stars to him, stating that Mr. Griggs had died and his widow took up the matter with Captain Bill of the First Connecticut Regiment, with the result stated.

Mr. M. O. Dantzler is also a fertilizer manufacturer.

**THEO W. PASSAILAIGUE.** One of the most important chapters in the history of any city is the development of its transportation system. On the subject of the building and operation of street railways in the City of Charleston there is one acknowledged authority, the general superintendent of railway of the Charleston Consolidated Railway & Lighting Company, Theo W. Passailaigue. His experience and service as a street railway man runs back forty-four years, to a time beyond the memory of the majority of the citizens and when Charleston took more or less pride in the three or four horse cars that ambled up and down the chief thoroughfares.

Mr. Passailaigue was born in Charleston in 1861, son of Louis J. and Esther Ann (Ellis) Passailaigue. The Passailaigue family came originally from Bordeaux, France, and for a generation or so were planters in San Domingo. At the time of the race insurrections of the Napoleonic era the family settled at Charleston. Louis J. Passailaigue was also a transportation official, being connected with the old South Carolina Railroad.

The education of Theo W. Passailaigue was acquired in one of the best boys' schools of the time, the old Holy Communion School at Charleston, whose history is continued in the present Porter's Military Academy. He was fifteen years of age when in 1876 he went to work as office boy in the office of the old Enterprise Railroad Company, which owned and operated the street railway system of Charleston of that date. In a few years he had promoted himself to more important responsibilities, and in the past forty years there has been hardly a phase of the management of the local transportation situation in which he has not been identified. Eventually he became president of the Enterprise Company, and held that office when its property was consolidated with the Charleston City Railway in 1897. In that year the lines were electrified. Mr. Passailaigue became superintendent of the consolidated company, and has been one of the executives in charge during several changes of ownership and management. The street railway system of the city is now conducted by the Charleston Consolidated Railway & Lighting Company, with Mr. Passailaigue as general superintendent of the railway division. This company now operates thirty-eight miles of track and gives Charleston a street railway service of the first rank.

He has also been associated with the group of business men most interested in public and civic improvements. Since 1904 he has served continuously as a member of the Charleston Board of School Commissioners and is chairman of the Committee on new school buildings. He is a director of the Charleston Fidelity Corporation, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, St. Andrew's Society, New England Society, Hibernian Association, and

the Order of Elks. He and his family are communicants of Grace Episcopal Church.

Mr. Passailaigue married Miss Kate Ficken Melchers. Her father was the late Capt. Theodore Melchers, one of Charleston's prominent wholesale merchants. To their marriage were born eight children: Theo W., Jr., Edward P., Jack, Beatrice Helen, wife of W. C. De Lorme, and Misses Lillian Agnes, Katherine, Lurline and Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Passailaigue also have an adopted son, Frederick McKeown.

Capt. Edward P. Passailaigue, second of the three sons, is a graduate of the University of South Carolina, where he was a football star and prominent in other athletics, and volunteered his services in the war with Germany. He attended the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and was made captain of Company G, Third Ammunition Train, and was with that command in its operations in France. Since the war he has practiced as a lawyer, being a member of the Charleston bar.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON FAIREY** is one of the most interesting figures in the agricultural, commercial and political life of the St. Matthews community in the southern part of the state. The significant quality of his career seems to have been progressive thought and leadership. While in some respects conservative, he always welcomed better methods even when their application means the overturning of some venerable traditions.

This progressiveness was exemplified early in his connections with agricultural affairs around St. Matthews. He is credited with being the first farmer to plant on a commercial scale corn, oats and pecans in his vicinity. The old time cotton planters among his friends ridiculed his efforts, but he went ahead with a faith that results justified, and it was not many years before his neighbors quietly followed his lead, and for years corn and oats have been field crops ranking only second to cotton. Mr. Fairey raised his first pecan tree from a nut which he planted, and the fruit of that tree he used for further propagation and in time had a considerable acreage of pecan orchard. There are now few places in this district where the pecan tree does not flourish and is not considered a part of the income producing farm management. Thus an important industry has developed from this little experiment that Mr. Fairey made many years ago.

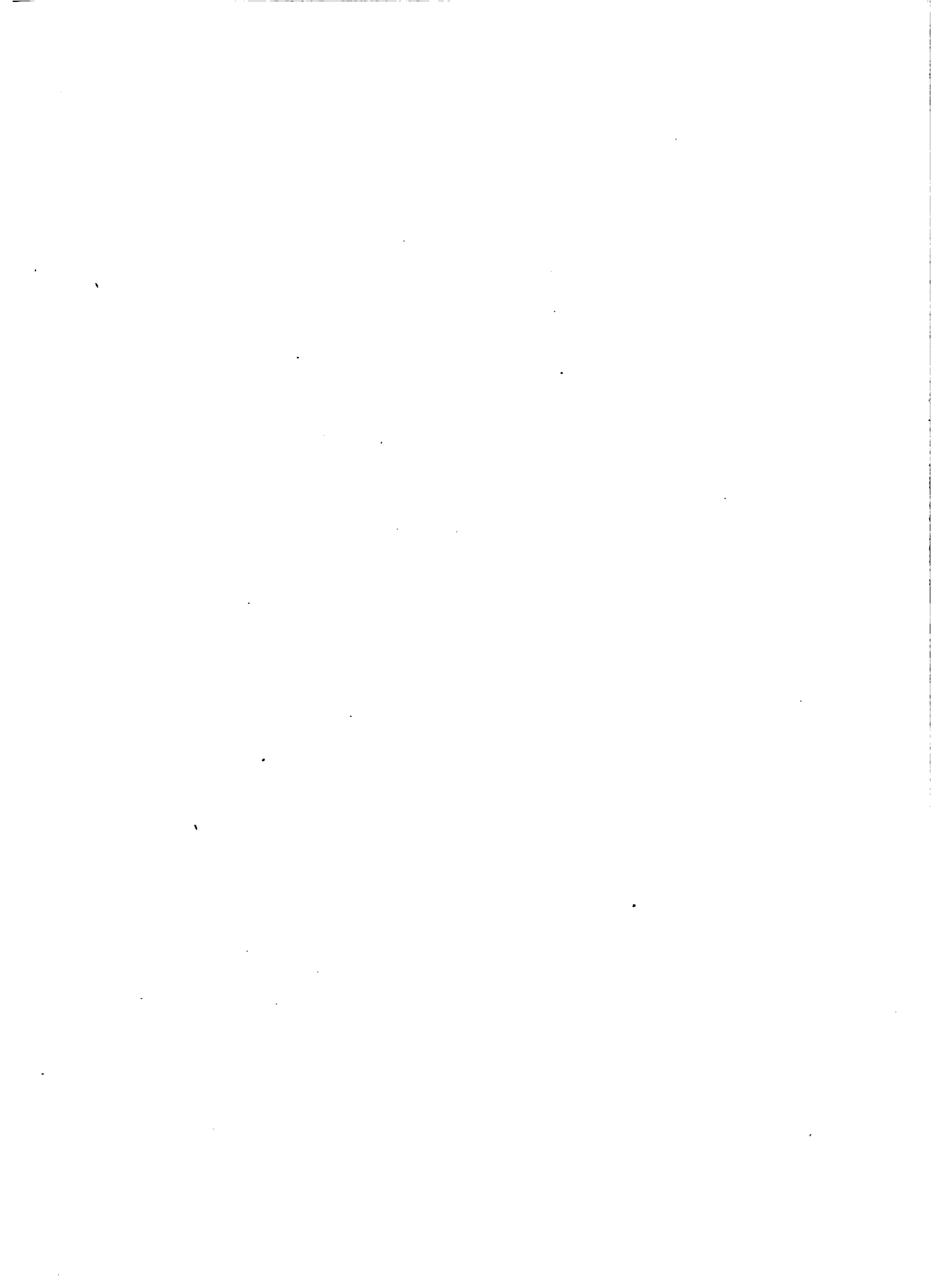
George Washington Fairey was born November 11, 1853, near Branchville, South Carolina. His father, John F. Fairey, was a native of the same community, and soon after the birth of his son, George W., he went west and died in Texas. Members of the Fairey family were associated with the Wannamakers in the very early settlement of Orangeburg County. The name Fairey is of Irish stock, and members of the family were represented in the Revolutionary war.

George Washington Fairey grew up in a period of unprecedented discouragement and lack of advantages resulting from the war and reconstruction. He had to be satisfied with a common school education. He came to manhood about the time the good citizens of South Carolina were working to redeem the state from carpet bag rule, and all his



Genl W. Frazer







*M. J. Kennedy*



enthusiasm was enlisted in that movement. He served as a lieutenant in the famous "Red Shirt" brigade of 1876, when negro domination ceased and white government was restored under Governor Hampton.

Mr. Fairey as a young man clerked in a store at Branchville for three years, but then began farming in that vicinity, and in 1879 moved to St. Matthews. Here his farming interests have been continued and with an enlarging scope. Besides his pioneer effort in introducing new crops, he has always demonstrated success with livestock, hogs, sheep and cattle. He owns, leases and conducts farming operations on 425 acres with about 200 acres of permanent pasture. His chief field crops are cotton, corn and oats.

At odd times for about twenty years Mr. Fairey conducted a saw mill, finally selling out in 1919. He is a director of the St. Matthews National Bank, vice president and director of the Farmers Bank and Trust Company of St. Matthews, and is a stockholder in the Anderson Motor Company, the Seminole Fertilizer Company and the Lime-Cola Company.

His name has been actively associated with farmers' movements in South Carolina, and he is a charter member and one of the organizers of the Cotton Association. He has also been active in politics and served as a member of the House from 1896 to 1899, and in 1920 was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. C. Redman. For many years he has been a delegate to state and local conventions, and has served on county and state committees of the democratic party. Mr. Fairey is a Mason and is affiliated with the Methodist Church in which he is a director. He has always taken a deep interest in church work ever since he attained manhood and has always taken an active part, attending all the state conferences of the Methodist Church and was superintendent of Sunday schools for twenty-three years. He was one of the original movers and agitators in establishing Calhoun County, cutting this territory out of Orangeburg and Lexington counties. He was named as one of the twelve commissioners having in charge the establishment of the county. These same commissioners built the present court house. During the war he was active in the drives for the liberty loans.

His first wife was Miss Annie Griffiths, of Branchville, who died in 1881. She was the mother of his only child, Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of G. F. Crutchfield, of St. Matthews. In 1884 Mr. Fairey married Miss Harriet E. Weeks, of Lone Star, South Carolina.

**WHITEMARSH SEABROOKE SMITH.** While he was appointed city treasurer of Charleston in December, 1919, Mr. Smith's service in that office is a matter of at least ten years' experience. His appointment as chief of the office was a well merited promotion to one who has always had the city's best interests at heart and has demonstrated exceptional abilities and qualifications in the handling of the city's funds and accounts. His office administration is a model of the kind. It is organized for efficient and expe-

ditious service to the public, each day's record is complete, all books being totaled and balanced at the end of each work day, all of which is in harmony with the most advanced ideas as to business and municipal administration.

Mr. Smith was born at Charleston in 1880, and is related to some of the city's historic families. One of his paternal ancestors was Whitemarsh B. Seabrooke, who served as governor of South Carolina from 1848 to 1850. He is a son of Josiah Edward and Mariah (Huguenin) Smith. His mother's people were of French Huguenot origin.

Whitemarsh Seabrooke Smith was reared in Charleston and received his education in the Porter Military School and The Citadel. For a few years he held clerical positions in the local freight offices of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and was a subordinate in the office of the city treasurer before he was given his present duties. Mr. Smith is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Elks, Masons, and the German Friendly Society.

**MICHAEL FRANCIS KENNEDY,** veteran real estate dealer, banker and fraternalist of Charleston, has been a resident of that city for three-quarters of a century, and many of his interests have made him widely known over the state and outside the state.

He was born at Charleston September 26, 1844, and acquired his early education in public and private schools. As a youth he worked as a printer in the office of the Charleston Courier. He served four years as a Confederate soldier, beginning as a youth of seventeen and being connected with the South Carolina troops as a member of the Jamiison Rifles, under Capt. T. Y. Simonds and later in the Torpedo service, serving with the Eighth Battalion, South Carolina troops.

Mr. Kennedy entered the real estate and insurance business in 1879, organizing the firm of M. F. Kennedy & Brother, and for forty years has had his offices on Broad Street. He was elected in 1882 and served four years in the House of Representatives. Mr. Kennedy has served for thirty years as secretary and treasurer of the Hibernian Mutual Insurance Company and has been a director of the Dime Savings Bank of Charleston since its organization. For twenty-five years he has been state assessor for the city and county of Charleston for the Fourth Ward.

He has served as grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of South Carolina, as grand master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal insurance order, is a former president of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a member of the Irish-American Historical Society of New York, and is affiliated with the Barnett Rhett Camp of United Confederate Veterans. In 1882 he attended a Land League Convention at Philadelphia, taking an active part in the organization. He is a member of the Hibernian Society of Charleston, and also a member of the Knights of Columbus, and has freely given of his time and resources to the welfare and advancement of his home city. For many years he has served as a vestryman in St. Mary's Catholic Church.

In 1867 he married Margaret C. Butterly, of New York. She died in 1912, the mother of eight children.

FRANK KERCHNER MYERS, master in equity for Charleston County, has been a resident of Charleston for over twenty years, and has earned many important honors in the legal profession.

He was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 7, 1874. His father, Charles D. Myers, was of English ancestry, was a native of New York City, and during the '50s located at Wilmington, North Carolina, where he spent the rest of his life as a merchant. During the war between the states he was on the staff of General French of the Confederacy. He married Lossie de Rosset, of Huguenot ancestry, and a daughter of Dr. A. J. de Rosset. Judge Myers' father died at Wilmington at the age of fifty-eight and his mother at seventy-four. Of their twelve children nine reached mature years and eight are still living, Frank Kerchner being the ninth in age.

As a boy at Wilmington he attended public school, the Cape Fear Academy under Washington Catlett, and began the study of law there but later finished his course in the office of P. A. Wilcox at Florence. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1896, and in the same year located at Charleston. For ten years he was reporter for the First Circuit and afterward for the Ninth Circuit, and in February, 1908, was appointed master in equity for Charleston County, for which office he has been four times renominated without opposition. While the duties of these offices have left him little time to develop a private practice, Judge Myers is regarded as one of the ablest members of his profession in the City of Charleston.

He is president of the Charleston Kiwanis Club, the Musical Art Club, and ex-president of the Charleston Club and Commercial Club, is secretary and treasurer of the Charleston Ancient Artillery Society, and during the recent war was prominent in all patriotic movements, being chairman of the War Camp Community Service. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is past chancellor of Carolina Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias, and was grand chancellor of the state. He is also a past master of Landmark Lodge No. 76, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1896 he married Miss Roberta Atkinson Smith, of Raleigh, North Carolina. Mrs. Myers is a great-grandniece of President James Madison. They have two daughters and one son, Josephine Macon, now Mrs. John A. Vincent, of Springfield, Illinois, and Elizabeth de Rosset and Francis Kerchner, at home.

RT. REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER GUERRY, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina, has enjoyed thirty years of continuous labor and increasing responsibilities since he was ordained a priest.

Bishop Guerry was born at his maternal grandfather's place, known as Pine Grove, in Sumter County, South Carolina, July 7, 1861, son of Rev. LeGrand Felder and Margaret Serena (Brailsford) Guerry. His father, also for many years a minister of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina, was

a direct descendant of Pierre Guerri, a Huguenot emigrant to South Carolina from France in 1695. Margaret Serena Brailsford was a direct descendant of Gen. William Moultrie, the historic defender of Fort Moultrie and Charleston Harbor during the Revolution. The family of which Bishop Guerry is a member has furnished many honored names to the life and affairs of South Carolina during past generations.

Bishop Guerry attended the Porter Military Academy at Charleston from 1876 to 1881. He was a student in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, from 1881 to 1884, receiving his Master of Arts degree in the latter year. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Sewanee in 1885, graduating Bachelor of Divinity in 1888. Upon his ordination as Bishop in 1907 he received the degree D. D. Honoris Causa from Sewanee.

He was made a deacon in 1888 and a priest in 1889. His first active work was at St. John's Church at Florence, and in 1889 he built St. John's Church there. He was rector at Florence, Marion and Darlington until 1893, when he was appointed chaplain and professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology at the University of the South. He held those offices until 1907, and during that time came in contact with hundreds of young men preparing for the ministry. In 1907 he was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor and nine months later, upon the death of Bishop Capers in 1908, became Bishop of South Carolina. Since 1917 he has also been president of the Synod of the Fourth Province of the Episcopal Church, and is now chairman of the Social Service Commission of the Fourth Province.

Bishop Guerry was one of a number of bishops of the Episcopal Church to engage in overseas service during the late war. He did that work under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association as "Special Preacher and Lecturer" from August, 1918, to March, 1919. He was in England and Scotland and France and also for a time in Germany with the Army of Occupation.

Bishop Guerry is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity of Sewanee, was a member of the Red Ribbon Society of the University of the South, a democrat in state politics and independent in national affairs. On November 27, 1889, at St. Luke's Church at Lincolnton, North Carolina, he married Miss Anne McBee, daughter of Vardry Alexander McBee and Mary Sumner McBee of Lincolnton, North Carolina. In the paternal line her prominent family connections are noted on other pages. She is descended from Gen. Jethro Sumner of Revolutionary fame, Bishop and Mrs. Guerry have five children: Alexander, who married Charlotte Patten, of Chattanooga; Sumner, unmarried; Anne, wife of Lieut. James Young Perry, of Greenville, South Carolina; and Moultrie and Edward Brailsford, both pursuing their academic studies at Sewanee, Tennessee.

The Bishop through the kindness of friends in the diocese will attend the sessions of the Lambeth Conference in England, which meets only once in ten years to consider the great problems which are before the world at this time. The Archbishop of Canterbury has written him a personal letter asking him to be present and to submit notes



W<sup>m</sup>. A. Guerry.  
Bishop of South Carolina.







*J. A. Greene*

on the question of church unity to be referred to the special committee appointed at Lambeth this summer to consider that subject.

TRISTRAM T. HYDE, who served as mayor of the City of Charleston in 1915-1919, began his business career in his native city at the age of fifteen and for over thirty years has been one of the chief factors in real estate, insurance and banking.

He was born at Columbia, July 3, 1862, son of Simeon and Anne Eliza (Tupper) Hyde. His father came to South Carolina when a small child, while the mother was a daughter of Tristram Tupper and was born at Charleston.

Mayor Hyde was educated in a private school taught by his sister and in the Charleston High School. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a general produce store. Later he was with a real estate firm and on reaching his majority was made a partner, the business being known as Eben Coffin & Company, real estate and insurance. After five years Mr. Hyde bought out his senior's interests and continued the business under his own name until about 1908, when he took in his two sons. The firm is now Tristram T. Hyde & Sons, real estate and insurance. Mr. Hyde was identified with the organization of the Commercial Savings Bank in 1905, was elected its president, and has continued to fill that office in the reorganized Commercial National Bank. For twenty years or more he has been active in building and loan associations and various real estate developments.

Always interested in local affairs and politics, he was chairman of the City Democratic Committee. He was elected mayor in December, 1915, and was head of the municipal administration of Charleston until 1919. For twenty-seven years he was a member of the Sumter Guards, serving seventeen years as captain, and later was commissioned inspector with the rank of major.

In 1886 he married Miss Minnie D. Black, a daughter of Samuel C. Black, of Charleston. He has six living children: Tristram T., Jr., Samuel Black, Simeon, Jeannie, wife of C. B. Jenkins; Minnie B., wife of Herbert T. Taylor, and Edwin. The mother of these children died in 1905. In 1907 Mr. Hyde married Sue Estelle Thomas, daughter of John P. Thomas, of Union, South Carolina. Mr. Hyde is a prominent member of The Citadel Baptist Church at Charleston, is a deacon, and for twenty-six years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. During his superintendency the Sunday school has grown from a membership of 3 to 1,400, and is one of the largest Sunday schools in the state.

LEMUEL A. GREENE. While his business interests as a farmer, cotton grower and cotton manufacturer have been chiefly confined to Upper South Carolina, around Greenville, Mr. Greene is probably one of the best known men in the South to the cotton growing interests, largely because of his inventions and long continued educational propaganda for promoting a practical knowledge and skill in the grading of cotton, so that this knowledge and skill may be at the service of every cotton planter of ordinary intelligence. Latterly Mr. Greene has

contributed another invention, having designed what is probably the lightest weight practical tractor-cultivator ever perfected.

Mr. Greene was born east of Chick Springs in Greenville County, South Carolina, July 16, 1864, son of William B. and Nancy (Taylor) Greene, who were also natives of the same locality. His grandfather, George Greene, and his maternal grandfather, Thomas Taylor, were among a party of twelve that migrated from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Greenville County, South Carolina, in 1786, making this pioneer journey through the wilderness on horseback and carrying with them all their possessions, swimming their horses over rivers and enduring all the hardships of pioneer travel. They settled at what has since become known as Chick Springs. The waters of this spring possessed fine medicinal properties, and made the places famous for more than a century. Mr. L. A. Greene's uncle, Alfred Taylor, developed the possibilities of the spring and for several years conducted a large resort hotel there.

Lemuel A. Greene grew up on a farm and has always been associated with some practical phase of the cotton industry, as a planter, cotton manufacturer and designer of cotton growing implements. In 1882 he became interested in a cotton mill business with his cousins, the Morgan boys, at Crawfordsville in Spartanburg County. He was in the cotton mills there for five years. Then he removed to what was then known as Cedar Hill in Greenville County, northeast of Greenville, and engaged in the general mercantile business with his uncle, I. L. Greene. Later he lived at Greer and in 1907, for the purpose of giving his daughters proper educational facilities, established his home at Greenville. Mr. Greene has a fine farm near the Laurens County line at Tumbling Shoals, and Mrs. Greene also has a farm on the Fork Shoals Road, twelve miles from Greenville.

Early in his experience Mr. Greene as a cotton planter discovered the handicaps and disadvantages at which the grower was placed by reason of the superior knowledge and skill of the buyers representing the cotton exchange. For a long period the grading of cotton was an arbitrary power in the hands of the exchanges, and it was to the advantage of this class of business men to throw as much mystery and confusion over the subject of grading as possible, and probably not one farmer in a dozen was able to determine the grade of his own staple or if he did know the grade insist upon its acceptance. It was to remedy this situation Mr. Greene started upon his educational propaganda and invented and patented a cotton-grader, which, it has been demonstrated, any man of ordinary intelligence can use to assist him in determining sufficient for all commercial purposes the grade of his own cotton. Thousands of these cotton graders are now in use in various Southern states, and for the purpose of promoting its further use and giving cotton growers the benefit of all the knowledge they require from a central agency Mr. Greene has promoted the organization of the Cotton Growers' Educational Union.

In studying the problem of adapting a tractor machine to field cultivation Mr. Greene was first of

all impressed by the fact that none of the standard tractors was light enough and mobile enough to make them useful for cultivating growing plants and in soft soil. It is obvious that the average tractor must have great weight in order to have tractive power. Mr. Greene, without entering into details on his invention, solved the problem by producing a frame or chassis driven by gas motor and weighing altogether about 300 pounds. To this is attached the cultivator, consisting of revolving blades, attached to the carriage wheels. The significant feature is that the implement in turning not only cuts and cultivates the soil but furnishes propelling force and thereby overcomes the usual difficulty in which the drive wheels of the average tractor is also adapted to pulling sweep cultivators or other light attachments, efficient for their purpose in cultivating growing crops.

Mr. Greene married Miss Sallie Cureton, daughter of Paschal D. Cureton, who was clerk of the United States District Court. They have three daughters, Elvira, Minnie and Ruth.

While these interests seem to constitute the program of a very busy man, Mr. Greene has been a deep thinker along the other lines. He is probably one of the best informed Bible students in the state, and for a quarter of a century has been working with a view to solving some of the problems of exegesis presented by Ezekiel's Visions, and other difficult passages of old testament scripture. The product of this work is found in twenty-three chapters of manuscript, embracing his revelations of the problems found all the way from Genesis to the Revelations. While Mr. Greene, like other Bible students, recognizes the symbolical character of old testament scripture, he feels that the symbolism is by no means a literary style, but was designed for the express purpose of disguising from Satan the key to the wisdom of God found in all creation. It is through Ezekiel's Visions that Mr. Greene finds, in its symbolic language, the keys to this wisdom of God, designedly uttered for the guidance of humanity. More than that Mr. Greene sees a complete harmony existing between the physical structure of man and the divine structure of the Universe. And in his chapters he has been able to coordinate and give the proper and vital significance to the resemblances involved between the mortal temple of man and the temple of God. As he sees it, the time has come for Christ to give to the world his relation to material power that has been concealed in the tabernacle and the temple for nearly two thousand years. These witnesses will testify to this power being lived into existence by Christ. Satan used false witnesses against Christ, Christ will use only true living witnesses that this power came through Christ.

**JOHN F. HUCHTING.** One of the interesting and historical landmarks in Charleston is the drug store at the corner of King Street and Broad, conducted under the title of C. F. Schwettman & Son. Investigations at different times have failed to reveal anywhere in the United States an older drug store. The business was founded in 1780, nearly a century and a half ago, and its association and service with

the people of Charleston has been continuous ever since.

While the business is still conducted for historical reasons under the old name, the present owner since 1913 has been John F. Huchting. Mr. Huchting, who is one of the prominent pharmacists of the state, was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1887, son of John F. and Angela (Campbell) Huchting. His mother was a native of Charleston, while his father was born in Germany and came to Beaufort in early youth.

Educated in the public schools of Beaufort, John F. Huchting took the full courses in pharmacy in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and graduated with the class of 1908 and with the degree Ph. G. However, his practical experience in pharmacy had begun five years earlier, in 1903, as an employe of Elliott's pharmacy in Beaufort. While in college at Charleston he also worked in the local drug store. On graduating in 1908 he went with the Olar Drug Company at Olar, South Carolina, and was in business for himself at Branchville. He returned to Charleston in 1912, and for a year was pharmacist with the Paragon Drug Company. He then bought the C. F. Schwettman & Son business.

Mr. Huchting is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, of the National Retail Druggist Association, and when in the fall of 1919 there was organized at Charleston the Ninth District Pharmaceutical Association he was honored by election as its first president. The object of this association is to promote the general welfare not only of the constituent membership of druggists but also the public as well, protecting the public from impure and unsafe preparations offered for sale, and also to co-operate with the federal and local authorities in preventing the sale of narcotics and alcoholic remedies as beverages. He is a member of Solomon Lodge No. 1 of the Masonic order.

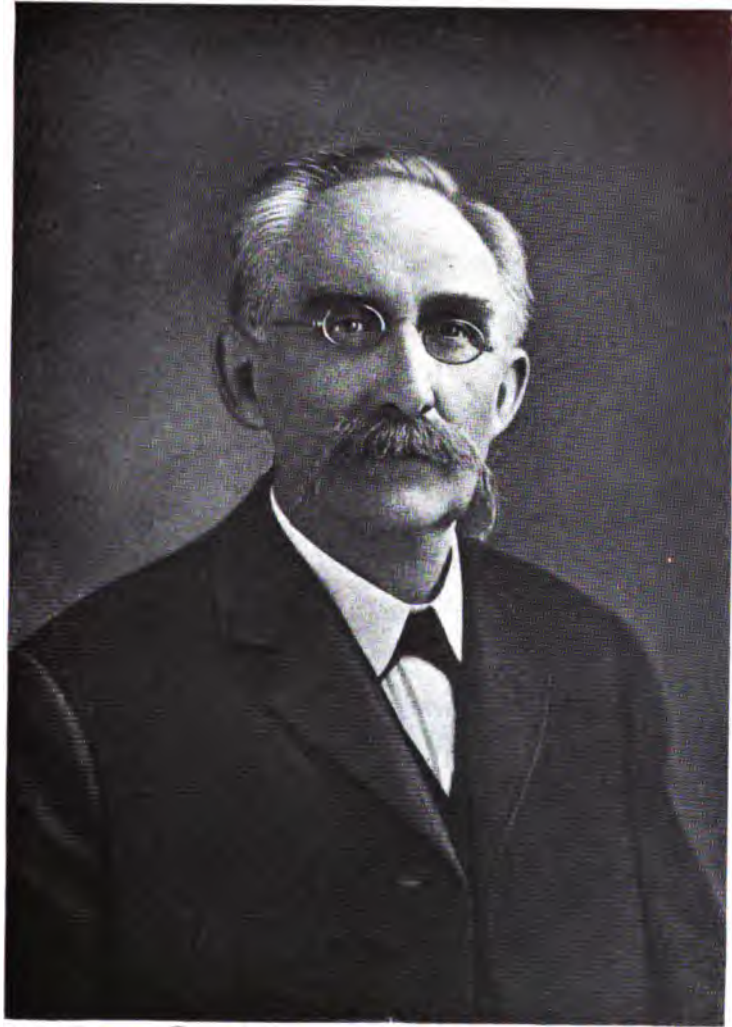
Mr. Huchting married Miss Nora Barker, of Olar, South Carolina, and they have two children, John F., Jr., and Amy.

**JOHN ALEXANDER KELLEY.** In all the years that he has practiced law, now approaching fifty in number, John A. Kelley has diligently sought to make his profession, his personal influence and his example a means of useful service to his community, and the respect in which he is held in Williamsburg County indicates that his ambition has been amply satisfied.

Mr. Kelley was born in Clarendon County, South Carolina, July 20, 1848, son of Joseph J. and Ann J. (Campbell) Kelley. His paternal grandfather, Daniel J. Kelley, came from Ireland to America just after the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather was brought from Scotland to this country before the Revolution, and was an ardent patriotic soldier in the War for Independence.

John Alexander Kelley was three years old when his father died, and was reared in a humble home, though throughout his life he has always regarded as the strongest single influence for good the care and direction he received from his mother. She encouraged him in habits of industry and to the extent of her abilities enabled him to attend school.





*John A. Kelley*



He was reared at Manning in Clarendon County, and attended the academy there taught by John W. Ervin. When he was sixteen years of age he entered the Confederate army, and fought for the southern cause during the last year of the war. In the meantime he had determined to become a lawyer, and in 1866 he entered South Carolina University. He did not have the means to remain until graduation. He carried on his studies with books and some personal assistance from Johnson & Johnson of Marion, and in 1869 began teaching in Marion County.

Mr. Kelley was admitted to the bar in 1872. For several years thereafter he was associated in the practice of the profession at Marion with the late Hon. Joshua H. Hudson of Bennettsville. At first the firm was Hudson & Kelley, and afterwards Hon. W. W. Sellers came into the firm and it became Sellers, Hudson & Kelley. In the year 1877 Captain Kelley located in Kingstree, where he has since continuously resided. At the time he came to Kingstree, Williamsburg County was dominated by the negroes and carpet-baggers under the leadership of one S. A. Swails, a notorious imported negro politician who was president of the South Carolina Senate during the radical regime. He at once lent himself assiduously to the task of ridding the county of that humiliation. He was made captain of his red shirt company, and his untiring efforts and the inspiration aroused by his uncompromising zeal and courage contributed very largely to the final triumph of white democracy in the county. He was chairman and spokesman of a committee appointed in 1878 to notify S. A. Swails to leave the county in twenty-four hours. Swails received the notice promptly and left in half the allotted time. That was the end of the political trouble with the negroes in Williamsburg.

The subject of this sketch was on Governor Hagood's staff, was member of the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1888 and 1889, served two terms as mayor of Kingstree, and in many ways has rendered much valuable service to his town and county in their progress through the numerous vicissitudes of the last half-century. In all of that long period he was always to be found on that side of all movements and issues which had for its purpose the betterment of the interest of the community. One of his chief distinctions is that, contrary to common experience, even in his advanced age he readily adopts himself to new methods and customs, looks forward and has a keen perception of the beneficial results of progressive enterprises.

It was through his efforts that the Bank of Kingstree, the first bank established in Williamsburg County, was organized. He has served as vice president and attorney of this institution since its organization. He was especially interested in giving his home town adequate school facilities, including the erection of a handsome school building. Mr. Kelley is a democrat, a member of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

For many years he has been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Pee Dee section. He was studious and industrious, constantly giv-

ing to his clients his best efforts. While he has been notably generous, contributing freely to various worthy causes and repeatedly giving his services, without remuneration, to those in need, he has accumulated a comfortable estate. He has always had the courage to express, and adhere to, his conviction and to his associates has been ever a staunch friend or a worthy foe. To those in trouble he was as sympathetic and tender-hearted as a child, but with the man who attempted to force him to surrender his convictions he would battle with relentless ardour.

October 29, 1872, the same year he was admitted to the bar, he married Elizabeth B. Boyd, daughter of Robert J. and Rachel B. Boyd. Her father, Dr. Robert J. Boyd, was long a prominent member of the South Carolina Methodist Conference. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelley were born three children: Joseph, who died when four years of age, Elizabeth B., wife of W. C. Claiborne, a hardware merchant of Kingstree, South Carolina, and Alma, wife of F. W. Faurey, a banker and prominent man of Kingstree.

LAWRENCE M. PINCKNEY. The business prominence enjoyed by Lawrence M. Pinckney in his native City of Charleston may be judged from his connection with numerous commercial and civic organizations, including the City Bank & Trust Company, of which he is a director; the Charleston Hotel Company, of which he is secretary; the Charleston I. of P. Traction Company, of which he is secretary; the Clyde Realty Corporation, of which he is president; the Exchange Building & Loan Association, of which he is president; the General Realty Investment Company, president; Leiten Realty Corporation and Windsor Real Estate Corporation, president, and the South Carolina Insurance Company, of which he is a director.

Mr. Pinckney, who has been a prominent figure in the realty and insurance business for over fifteen years, was born December 13, 1872, son of Douglas Pinckney, and a grandson of R. Q. Pinckney, who was born in Charleston in 1802, of English ancestry, and died in that city in 1860. Douglas Pinckney spent his active career as a cotton man. He was born in 1837 and died in 1883, at the age of forty-six. His wife was Jane Vander Horst Dawson, who was born at Charleston in 1840 and died in 1885.

Lawrence M. Pinckney was the youngest of seven children. He had a public school education and at the age of thirteen was left an orphan and has found his way to success largely through his individual effort. For a number of years beginning January 1, 1905, he was a member of the City Council, served as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Board of Exchanges, and is chairman of the Dock Committee. He is a member of the Charleston Club, Charleston Country Club, Carolina Yacht Club and a number of other social organizations. He is a member of Elks Lodge No. 242, belongs to the Bankers Club of New York, the New York Press Club, and has been a lifelong democrat.

His first wife was Claudia Smith, who died in 1911, leaving one son, John Dawson. Mr. Pinckney

married for his present wife Elizabeth Allen de Saussure.

**GASPER LOREN TOOLE.** It would be difficult to exaggerate the values to the community and state radiating from the presence of such a family as the Tooles through many generations. In the country comprised in the old Barnwell District they have been progressive workers in agriculture and planting, have held enviable stations in public affairs, and one of the busiest and most influential members of the family in recent years has been Gasper Loren Toole of Aiken. Mr. Toole has exemplified a rare faculty of doing a number of things well, and most of his activities have had a public bearing. He is a prominent member of the Aiken bar, has been in both Houses of the Legislature a number of terms, and is one of the able leaders among southern cotton planters today.

Mr. Toole was born at Montmorenci, April 13, 1867. His birthplace was in that section of the old Barnwell District now a part of Aiken County, five miles east of the City of Aiken. The Tooles, of Irish ancestry, first settled in Pennsylvania, where one of them married a sister of Benjamin Franklin. Those who founded the southern branch came to South Carolina by way of Virginia and East Tennessee. The first of them in South Carolina came about 1740 and located in Barnwell District, about twenty miles southeast of Aiken, in the locality where the father of the Aiken lawyer was born. The parents of Gasper Loren Toole were Gasper Loren and Susan (Hardin) Toole. His paternal grandmother and his mother were members of the Hardin and Woodward families, both prominent in South Carolina. Susan Hardin's grandfather, William Hardin, was a Revolutionary soldier, while her mother was a Lanier of the illustrious Georgia family of that name. Gasper Loren Toole, Sr., was born in 1817, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Woodward) Toole. Mrs. Toole died in 1882 and Mr. Toole remarried, his second wife being Mrs. Fannie Quarles Perrin of Abbeville County. Since Mr. Toole's death in 1890 she has made her home with the subject of this sketch, having been a great comfort and help to him. She belongs to the old school of southern hospitable and Christian ladies. Beginning in the late '70s Gasper L. Toole, Sr., was a pioneer fruit grower in Barnwell and Aiken counties. He developed an extensive peach orchard, and in some seasons shipped a carload of fruit daily. He was also by profession an educator and taught school at Beach Island. For a number of years he was in the general merchandise business at Montmorenci, holding the office of postmaster there.

Gasper Loren Toole, Jr., was one of ten children, all of whom reached mature years. He attended local schools and the University of South Carolina, and in 1892-94 was superintendent of education of Aiken County. In 1896 he was chosen a member of the Legislature, serving during the sessions of 1897-98. At that time he took his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to Columbia and entered upon the diligent study of law in the university. After completing his course he began practice at Aiken, and has achieved

enviable distinction as a lawyer. The large law practice that has accumulated during the past thirty years is now left largely in the hands of his son Frampton W. Toole, who is a graduate of the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Toole was again elected a member of the Legislature in 1902, was re-elected in 1904, and then was chosen a member of the State Senate, serving two years. Again, in 1910 and 1912, he was chosen to the Lower House. He also made the race for Congress in the Second District, standing second among the four aspirants. Mr. Toole is a former director of the First National Bank of Aiken.

His chief productive interests are in his home place "Park in the Pines" at Arbutus Hills in the western edge of Aiken. Here he has a fine farm of 106 acres and also owns 700 acres 1½ miles away on Bridge Creek, at what is known as Kennedy Crossing. His holdings include other valuable property in the country and in Aiken city. As a planter he is specializing in the early Toole wilt-resisting earliness to meet the boll-weevil menace. This cotton has been developed through several generations of use on the part of the Toole family. Planters in other sections have had most satisfactory results with this strain, and a full test of its qualities will shortly be completed in Aiken County where the boll-weevil made its first appearance in the summer of 1919.

Mr. Toole is solidly behind all movements for bettering the condition of and bringing more profit to the cotton farmer. He is at the head of the Aiken County branch of the American Cotton Association. He was appointed a delegate to the first meeting of this association, and in September, 1919, by appointment of Governor Cooper, was a delegate to the World's Cotton Conference at New Orleans. Mr. Toole has always been known as a man of convictions, ready to fight for principles. Many years ago he led the campaign for prohibition in Aiken County when prohibition sentiment was by no means the prevailing popular one.

Besides meeting all the ordinary demands upon his time and means in behalf of patriotic causes, including participation in the speaking campaigns for raising the various war loan and Red Cross funds in Aiken County, Mr. Toole personally volunteered his services to the Young Men's Christian Association and was a Y worker for four months at Camp Jackson, beginning in the summer of 1918. He is a member and clerk of the Aiken Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Junior Order of United American Mechanics and Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Toole married Miss May Eunice Perrin, of Abbeville County, member of the well known family of that section. Mrs. Toole comes of one of the old South Carolina families of Revolutionary stock. The family is of French Huguenot descent, coming to America in the early 1700's. Mrs. Toole's father was a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate struggle and was a cousin of Col. Abner Perrin, after whom was named one of the camps of the Southern Confederacy at Edgefield. They have six children: Frampton W., Cleora, Fannie May, Julia Bell, Lorena and Perrin Toole.



W. J. Todd and family  
including Stephmotta and Bro.  
Frank & Todd







*B. H. Miley*



Mr. Toole is an indefatigable worker and never drifted with the tide. He has his opinions and sticks to them. He has worked hard in the interest of the cotton industry, and was the author of the first ten land laws for the cotton mill operatives. He worked five years to get the legislation through and being convinced not only of its justice but its importance in establishing an equilibrium between mill owners and workers, kept at it until his efforts were successful. This was the first ten laws of its kind ever put on the statute books of South Carolina. Likewise he worked for the passage of the child labor law to keep children under fourteen years of age out of the cotton mills.

His solution to the high cost of living is greater production, particularly in farm products and that there will have to be an effort to get the people out of the congested centers back to the land. Mr. Toole's farm is adjacent to that of his brother's, Frank P. Toole, who is considered one of the most successful farmers in the county. He is a prominent man in his district, his many charities causing him to be beloved by all those with whom he comes in contact. He was born near Montmorenci, June 21, 1851, and has devoted his life to farming. At his advanced age he is the personal manager of twenty plows.

JAMES REID JOHNSON, a coal merchant of Charleston, has for years been one of the most prominent Masons of the state. He has taken all the various degrees in the York Rite and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He served as grand master of the Grand Lodge in South Carolina in 1910-11; was grand master of the Royal and Select Masters and eminent commander of South Carolina Commandery No. 1 of the Knights Templar; was potentate of Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine about 1907. He has taken a great deal of interest in Memorial Hall for the preservation of Masonic relics.

Mr. Johnson was born at Charleston April 6, 1862. His parents were William and Mary Mellinchamp Johnson. The father, also a native of Charleston, established the coal business in 1852 and was active in its management until his death when about seventy-six years of age. The grandfather was James S. Johnson, also a native of Charleston.

James Reid Johnson was the oldest of four children, was educated in the grammar and high schools of Charleston, and early became associated with his father in the firm of Johnson & Company. After his father died he became associated with T. S. Sinkler and A. Marion Stone, and they have one of the leading firms in South Carolina for wholesale and retail coal and the mining of coal. Mr. Johnson is also interested in other business affairs. He has not been active in politics, but served for eight years as chairman of the Board of Public Works under Mayor Rhett. He served all the time the board existed except at the time of its creation, when J. B. Adjer served for a few months.

He married for his first wife Elizabeth Wilson Rouquie, who died June 1, 1914. In 1916 he married Ellen Adams Brooks, a niece of the noted Preston Brooks, of South Carolina.

BERRY WASHINGTON MILEY. In 1919 Judge Miley has the satisfaction of looking back over a quarter of a century since his admission to the bar, and it was an enviable record that he could review. He has not only been a lawyer but a leading public spirited citizen of Bamberg County, former probate judge, and has held many official honors at the hands of his fellow citizens, including the office of representative from the county.

Judge Miley was born at Smoaks Cross Roads in Colleton County, August 14, 1871. His great-grandfather, Robert Miley, came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania about the close of the Revolutionary war. He was twice married and reared a large family. The grandfather of Judge Miley was James Miley, a native of the old Barnwell District. He was a soldier in some of the Indian wars, and otherwise followed the life of a planter. Joseph C. Miley, father of Judge Miley, was born in Colleton County, and at the age of sixteen enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. He served until he was wounded and lost a foot. After the war he followed planting. He married Amanda E. Kinsey, a native of Colleton County and daughter of William Kinsey, who came from North Carolina when a young man.

Berry Washington Miley, the oldest of five children, was reared and educated in Colleton and Bamberg counties, and after the common schools attended Wofford College in Spartanburg one year, spent one year in the University of South Carolina, and graduated from the law school of South Carolina College. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and during the following five years practiced at Denmark in Bamberg County. In 1899 he was elected and began his duties as probate judge, at that time removing his residence to Bamberg. He gave a careful administration of the office of judge for six years, and then resumed private practice and has handled much of the important litigation in Bamberg County. He began his service in the Legislature in 1907, and served two years, 1913 and 1914. In 1918 he was again elected to represent Bamberg County. Judge Miley has been active in politics and has repeatedly represented his party in both county and state conventions. He has also been a commissioner of elections, county and city attorney, and in every sense a local leader. He has planting interests in the county, which he supervises in addition to his law business.

Judge Miley is a stockholder in the People's Bank of Bamberg and in the B. E. & W. Railway. He owns some farming interests, including land which his great-grandfather owned when he first came to South Carolina. Judge Miley is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILSON GODFREY HARVEY is one of South Carolina's most prominent bankers, and was one of the founders and for twenty-five years has been actively identified with the management of the Enterprise Bank of Charleston. This institution is one of the largest banks in South Carolina, having aggregate resources of more than \$1,500,000.

Mr. Harvey was born at Charleston September

8, 1866, son of Wilson G. and Cornelia Julia (Elbridge) Harvey. His father was also a native of Charleston, as was his grandfather, James E. Harvey. The Harveys came to South Carolina prior to the Revolution from Bermuda, and Mr. Harvey's great-grandfather was a member of the Continental forces fighting for independence. His father, Wilson G. Harvey, was a Confederate soldier. Wilson G. Harvey, the son, was fifth in a family of eleven children, four of whom are still living.

He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Charleston, and at the age of fifteen took up a business career as an employe of the business department of the News-Courier. At the age of twenty-one he was manager of the World and Budget. Leaving newspaper work, he became manager of the Charleston agency of the Bradstreet Company.

He organized the Enterprise Bank in 1894 and was elected its first cashier. Since 1904 he has been president. The Enterprise Bank has a capital of \$50,000, surplus of \$25,000, and its deposits aggregate more than \$1,300,000.

Mr. Harvey has served as president of the South Carolina Bankers Association and as president of the Charleston Clearing House.

While one of the busiest men of Charleston, he always found time to take an active part in various fraternal organizations and civic affairs. He has served as president of the South Carolina Society Sons of the American Revolution and vice president of the national organization of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was adjutant general of the Fourth Brigade of the South Carolina Volunteer Troops for several years and major of the Second Battalion. He has held the office of grand chancellor in the Knights of Pythias of the state, and for twenty-two consecutive years has been elected by unanimous vote grand master of the exchequer of the order. He has also served as grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past senior consul of the Woodmen of the World, and is a past master of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free Masons, one of the oldest Masonic lodges in America. For eight years he was an alderman of Charleston and in 1910 mayor pro tem. He has served as president of the Chamber of Commerce and is chairman of the Sanitary Commission of the county. He is a former president of the Charleston Automobile Club, is secretary and one of the board of managers of the Charleston Country Club, a member of the Carolina Yacht Club and other social organizations, and is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston.

April 12, 1894, Mr. Harvey married at Macon, Georgia, Mary Franklin Butler. They have three children: Franklin, wife of D. A. Brockinton; Ruth; and Mary Butler. June 24, 1914, Mr. Harvey married Miss Margaret Waring.

**COL. THOMAS J. MOORE.** In the life of the late Col. Thomas J. Moore, of the historic family of Moore of Spartanburg County, there was fulfilled every demand of adequacy. His was a long and eventful life, full of experience and achievement, bearing responsibilities and promoting the happiness of others.

The interest in his individual career is supple-

mented by that of his ancestry. His paternal grandfather was Charles Moore, whose ancestors, tradition says, went from Scotland to the north of Ireland with the Duke of Hamilton, to whom large landed possessions were given by the King of England. It is likely that the Moores were of the same kinship or clan as the Duke of Hamilton. Charles Moore, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1728, was a man of education, and is said to have been a graduate of Trinity College at Dublin or of Oxford. When a young man he came to America with his wife, Mary Moore, first settling in Pennsylvania, and soon afterward coming south to Spartanburg County, South Carolina. He reached that isolated section of the frontier some time between 1760 and 1763, and, as the date indicates, was one of the very first settlers. In 1763 he took up a grant of land on the Tyger River, ten miles south of the present City of Spartanburg, in the locality where his grandson, Colonel Moore, had his home. Thus the Moores have lived in Spartanburg County from practically the close of what is known as the French and Indian war throughout all the intervening period, covering all the history of the United States as a nation. The oldest child of Charles Moore was Margaret, who married Capt. Andrew Barry, also a Scotchman, who had come to Spartanburg County, and in the War of the Revolution was commander of the American forces in that county and region. Margaret Moore Barry is known in history as "Kate Barry" and was a heroine of the Revolution, whose deeds of valor and devotion form an interesting chapter in the annals of Upper Carolina. All of Charles Moore's sons-in-law took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war. His son, Gen. Thomas Moore, although a young man at the time, played a conspicuous part in the winning of independence, and in the War of 1812 served with the rank of Major General. General Moore, who died in 1822, represented his district for several years in Congress.

Dr. Andrew Barry Moore, father of Colonel Moore, was born within two miles of his son's present home in 1771. He died there in 1848. He graduated in 1795 from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and then studied the profession of medicine. He was a physician of real distinction and his eminence was such as to give him a permanent name in the medical profession of South Carolina. Practically all his life was devoted to the arduous service of his profession in his home community in Spartanburg County. But his fame went abroad and every year for many years young men were studying medicine at his home, which might be considered one of the earliest medical colleges of South Carolina. At Dickinson College Doctor Moore was a classmate of Roger B. Taney, who afterward became a figure in our national life as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Dr. Andrew B. Moore married Nancy Miller Montgomery, a member of the well known Spartanburg County family of Montgomery, concerning which record is made on other pages of this publication.

A son of these worthy parents, Col. Thomas J. Moore, was born April 29, 1843, and his birthplace



*F. J. Moore.*







*V. P. Edwards*

and the home of all his years has been on the land originally settled by his grandfather, as above noted. Since 1883 this community has been known as Moore, being a station on the C. & W. C. Railway. The Moore possessions here comprise about 4,000 acres.

Thomas J. Moore was pursuing his studies at South Carolina College at Columbia when the cloud of war broke into a storm. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he joined the college cadets, and was sent to Charleston, arriving there April 12, 1861. After a month the cadets returned to college, but subsequently were ordered to the defense of Port Royal. Again resuming college work, Colonel Moore remained until March, 1862, when he joined Company E of the Eighteenth South Carolina Infantry in the regular Confederate service. This regiment was sent to Virginia, where its first important engagement was the second battle of Manassas, where the brigade suffered more than any other, losing 67 per cent of its men. A loss that came especially near to him was the death of his only brother, Andrew C. Moore, a brilliant young man of great promise, a graduate of South Carolina College and a law graduate of the University of Virginia. Some time after this battle Mr. Moore was transferred from the Eighteenth Infantry to Company A of the Holcombe Legion, and became color sergeant of that organization. He saw continued dangerous and arduous service in Virginia, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, and during the last year of war was in the Petersburg campaign. At the battle of Five Forks near the close of the war he was captured and as a prisoner was confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie until July, 1865.

Not long after the war Colonel Moore was appointed to organize the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Militia of South Carolina, and was made a colonel. He also served with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gen. Clement Evans, Gen. John B. Gordon and Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Commanders in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

Colonel Moore was a member of the South Carolina Legislature in 1872 and 1874, before the reconstruction era was completed. During the '80s he served a four year term in the State Senate. For over forty years before his death he was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind at Cedar Springs, and during most of this long period he was chairman of the board. In April, 1919, he was unanimously elected a member of the Confederate Pension Board for Spartanburg County. For many years he was an honored ruling elder and Sunday school superintendent of the Presbyterian Church at Moore.

Throughout his life he was a most lovable and popular man, held in the greatest esteem, and to a degree such as is seldom found utilized many opportunities to serve his community and to promote many worthy causes. Hence, though death came to him when he had lived more than three quarters of a century, the event was viewed as a calamity by his host of friends and by all members of his community. Colonel Moore passed away August 19, 1919.

Vol. V—13

He married Miss Mary Anderson, a daughter of Capt. David Anderson, a granddaughter of James Anderson and great-granddaughter of Maj. David Anderson, one of the early settlers of Spartanburg County and an officer in the Revolutionary war. Colonel and Mrs. Moore have five living children: Dr. Andrew C. Moore, professor of biology of the University of South Carolina; Paul V. Moore, former secretary of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce; Miss Harriett Moore; Mrs. Arthur R. Craig; and Miss Nancy Moore.

JOSEPH BELL HYDE has been continuously associated with the business affairs of Charleston for over a quarter of a century. His connections and interests have been those of several of the largest and best known firms in the state.

He was born at Charleston February 3, 1849, second son of Simeon and Ann Eliza (Tupper) Hyde. His father came to South Carolina from New York. His mother was a daughter of Tristram Tupper, one of the leading figures in Charleston's business affairs for many years.

Joseph Bell Hyde attended preparatory schools in Charleston and was a student in high school until the outbreak of the war. His father early in the war moved his family to Columbia and afterward to Greenville and Anderson. Joseph attended school in those cities and toward the end of the war, when the state looked to its boys to fill up the depleted ranks of the Confederacy, he volunteered and was on duty in the closing months of the struggle.

When the war was over he returned to Charleston and engaged in business. From the first year to the present Mr. Hyde has been continuously associated with practically one group of men, except for such changes as have occurred through death and other causes. He was with the firm George W. Williams & Company, at one time foremost among Charleston's merchants, also with its successors, Robertson, Taylor & Williams, and afterward the Ashpoo Fertilizer Company, which was established by Robertson, Taylor & Williams. Mr. Hyde is now local treasurer of the American Agricultural & Chemical Company at its Charleston office. He is a director in the Carolina Savings Bank.

Mr. Hyde for all his active devotion to business has been a lover of good books and has cultivated the amenities of social life. He has accumulated a fine private library and is a trustee and secretary of the Charleston Library Society.

EDGAR PHILMORE EDWARDS. With only forty years allotted him of mortal existence, the late Edgar Philmore Edwards fulfilled all the essentials of a successful business career and eminently public spirited citizenship. While the future held out wonderful promise, the record which had already been written when he died on February 24, 1920, contained every item that a man of worthy ambition and high character could desire.

Mr. Edwards, who for ten years was a resident of Spartanburg, South Carolina, was born at Carthage, North Carolina, September 30, 1879. He comes of a scholarly family. His brother I. N. Edwards, is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, and his sister, Alma Edwards, for sev-

eral years has been the head of the Latin Department of Guilford College. Other surviving members of his family are Mrs. Lucy A. Edwards, his mother, and L. W. Edwards, his brother of Carthage, North Carolina, and Mrs. T. A. Johnson of Liberty, North Carolina.

Mr. Edwards had a normal and wholesome youth, was educated in the public and private schools of North Carolina and began his business career at Columbia, South Carolina. For several years he was connected with Swift & Company, and rapidly rose to the distinction of becoming the youngest district manager of that firm. In 1905 he and his brother, L. W. Edwards, established in Columbia the "Edwards Brothers" retail grocery stores. Here he continued with success until 1910, when he with T. B. Pearce opened the Pearce-Edwards wholesale fruit and produce company of Spartanburg. Later other branch houses were established, including the Pearce-Edwards Company at Union, the Pearce-Woods Company at Greenville and the Pearce-Prince Company at Greenwood. Mr. Edwards was interested in all these.

In addition to his business qualifications Mr. Edwards had a remarkable personality and a genius for friendship, and was one of the best known and best beloved members of the Spartanburg community. He was always ready with his aid in behalf of any progressive movement, and contributed liberally of his time, enthusiasm, energy and funds. He was a member of the United Commercial Travelers and the Travelers Protective Association, and had served as president of the latter order. He was also a Mason, was a charter member of the Rotary Club of Spartanburg, was vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, district deputy of the Elks, and past exalted ruler of the Spartanburg Lodge. He was a steward in the Bethel Methodist Church.

Mr. Edwards was married on January 5, 1917, to Miss Flora Wilson White, the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. A. White of Guilford College, North Carolina. Mrs. Edwards is the niece of Ex-Senator James M. Dixon of Montana, and is descended from a long line of Pennsylvania Quakers.

The three short years of his home life was the crowning virtue of "A man who was clean inside and out; who neither looked up to the rich nor down to the poor; who was too brave to lie, too generous to cheat; who took his share of the world and let other people have theirs."

**THOMAS S. McMILLAN.** While a busy lawyer Thomas S. McMillan has been almost equally busy with his varied outside interests in Charleston. He is actively connected with several commercial organizations, is a leader in the democratic party and is well known as an athlete and an athletic coach.

He was born at Ulmers, in Barnwell County, South Carolina, November 27, 1888, a son of James C. and Mary J. (Cave) McMillan. His father was born in Barnwell County in 1844 and he spent his active life as a farmer. He is now living retired. The parents celebrated their golden wedding anniversary December 27, 1917. Of their eleven children six died in infancy, and all the others are still

living, namely: Claude, of Albany, Alabama; Alonzo B., of Covington, Kentucky; Thomas S. and John B., twins, the latter being the soldier representative of the family, having been with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; and Willa Low, who is a teacher in the public schools at Gaffney, South Carolina.

Thomas S. McMillan was the eighth among the children. He was educated in public schools near Ulmers, this school being known as the Hickory Hill School, was graduated in 1900 from the Ulmers High School, and in 1907 completed his course in the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute. From there he entered the University of South Carolina at Columbia, taking the A. B. degree in 1912 and his legal diploma in 1913. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and has since been building up a reputation and practice at Charleston. In 1915 he formed a partnership with J. B. Heyward. The firm of McMillan & Heyward is one of the most successful in Charleston.

Mr. McMillan has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1916, has served as chairman of the Charleston delegation in the Legislature, and is a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. He has been a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and was a member of the Democratic Convention in 1918.

Mr. McMillan has a rather notable record in athletics. He played professional baseball five years with the South Atlantic League. He was captain of the University of South Carolina baseball team in 1912, and from 1916 to 1919 was coach of The Citadel ball team, and is now president of the Charleston Baseball Club.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Dalcho Consistory No. 1, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is active in The Citadel Square Baptist Church at Charleston and teacher of its Baraca class. Mr. McMillan is interested in the Liberty Transport Company of Charleston, the Campbell Fuel Company and as an attorney represents several other business organizations.

December 14, 1916, he married Miss Clara Gooding, a native of Hampton, South Carolina, and a daughter of W. J. and M. W. Gooding.

**EDWARD THERON KELLEY, M. D.** In the fifth generation of a South Carolina family that has been noted for its religious convictions, its patriotism, and all the sterling qualities required of home builders and state builders, Doctor Kelley of Kingstree has earned individual distinction as a physician and surgeon, and in all respects has lived up to the best traditions of his family line.

There have been interesting men and women in every generation of the family. His great-grandfather, who was the founder of the family in the United States in the paternal line, was David Kelley, one of the early settlers in Darlington County. Prior to the Revolutionary war and when a mere lad he left his home in Ireland against his parents' will. His mother followed him to the vessel, and when her entreaties failed to dissuade him from his purpose she endeavored to remove him





*E. J. Kelly, M.H.*



by main force. Slipping out of his jacket to which she held on, he disengaged himself and, hiding among the cargo of the ship, crossed the ocean in his shirt sleeves. Landing at Charleston, he took the first honest work that offered, clearing new ground, but eventually located in what is now Darlington County, near the Cheraw line, where he reared a large family and acquired considerable wealth. His old home is still standing in a good state of preservation. The name of his wife was Elizabeth Tyna. They seem to have been a godly couple and to have lived an ideal life. They had daily family worship, in which the slaves about the house were permitted to take part. On his tombstone in the old Kelley burying ground it is recorded that he was for fifty years deacon of Gum Branch Baptist Church, and for two years he and his wife were the only attendants upon this church. On her tombstone it is written: "She was a mother in Israel."

The next generation was represented by Capt. Wiley Kelley, a man of wealth and influence. His residence, a mansion in its time, surrounded by beautiful grounds, is still preserved.

George Kelley of the third generation of the family spent his active life as a farmer. He married October 24, 1855, Jane McDowell, a woman of beautiful character and representing a family of great prestige in the South. Her parents were Rev. Archibald and Mary (Drakeford) McDowell, the former a well known Baptist preacher in his day, but, like others who followed that calling, was not dependent upon his ministerial salary, giving attention to farming and milling and achieving considerable wealth which he invested in farming lands and slaves. Jane McDowell had a brother, Archibald McDowell, Jr., who was born in Kershaw County in 1818, graduated from Wake Forest College in 1849, and for many years was a distinguished educator, becoming president of the Chowan Institute in 1862.

Reference to Jane McDowell's maternal ancestry is found in the volume "Historic Camden," in which appears the following: "John Drakeford and his brother Richard came from Fairfax county, Virginia, and settled on Flat Rock Creek in the upper part of Kershaw county about the middle of the eighteenth century. The old land titles show that John was here as early as 1754. The two brothers were gallant patriot soldiers in the Revolution. Richard was desperately wounded by a sword cut on the head, but he recovered and raised a large family. One of his sons was Colonel William Drakeford. Richard died in 1825. John lived to a great age, dying in 1850. The first Drakefords came to this country from England. Many in this state and Alabama trace their lineage to the branch of the family that settled here." Jane McDowell Kelley was a granddaughter of Richard Drakeford mentioned in the quotation.

The father of Doctor Kelley was Alex Kelley, son of George and Jane (McDowell) Kelley. James Alex Kelley, to give his full name, was born October 12, 1858, had a public school education, and also attended Wake Forest College. He became a farmer and mechanic and achieved wealth and civic prominence in Florence County. He was a

Methodist. Alex Kelley married Florence Horton, who was born October 11, 1863, daughter of Dr. J. J. and Sarah A. Horton. The old colonial home in which she and her mother were both born and married is still standing on the Camden and Lancaster road.

Dr. J. J. Horton, maternal grandfather of Doctor Kelley, was graduated in medicine at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1860, and soon afterward entered the Confederate army. While home on a furlough he married Miss Sarah A. Ingram. Directly after his marriage he returned to Virginia, where he was in constant service until the close of the war in 1865. Sarah Ingram was the daughter of Capt. James Ingram and Ann M. Young. The grandparents of Ann M. Young were also Irish. On the occasion of her marriage a grandfather's clock was sent over from Ireland as a gift to the bride. The Youngs were all Presbyterians, attending old Pine Tree Church not far from New Bethune. Capt. James Ingram owned extensive tracts of land and slave property before the war. Like all Ingrams he was a Methodist in religious belief. At the age of sixty-five he died, his death being due to exposure from Sherman's raid.

Any man however high his station might be proud of such an ancestry as this and no doubt the knowledge of the kind of people his forbears were has been a constant stimulus to Edward Thereon Kelley. Doctor Kelley was born October 10, 1886, and first attended a rural school, later the Timmonsville graded school, and in 1904 entered South Carolina Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1908. He has been a constant student of his profession and has neglected no opportunity to keep in touch with its advancement. In 1912 he took post-graduate work at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, spent part of 1917 in the New York Post-Graduate School, and for several weeks during 1919 and 1920 attended clinics at the Mayo Brothers institution at Rochester, Minnesota.

After graduating in 1908 Doctor Kelley located in Kingstree for the practice of his profession as a physician. By reason of a proficiency he displayed during his student career, constant study and application, and conscientious and untiring efforts, though still a young man, he has succeeded in acquiring an unusually large practice and his attainments are generally recognized in this section of South Carolina. Doctor Kelley loves his profession, has a high conception of its duties and responsibilities, and possesses a wealth of energy and indomitable will. In pursuance of a long cherished purpose and at his own expense he has constructed and for two years has successfully conducted at Kingstree a splendid hospital, a much needed and appreciated institution. He has performed all the major operations at his institution, and those who are in a position to appraise his talents bespeak for him prominence among the surgeons of the state.

Doctor Kelley was honored with the office of first vice president of the State Medical Association in 1919. He is a member of the Williamsburg County Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. At the outbreak of war Doctor Kelley was appointed on the

Exemption Board of Williamsburg County. Religion was a big factor in the lives of his ancestors and for years he has been affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for the past eleven years has served as a steward in the church at Kingstree.

May 29, 1910, at Kingstree Doctor Kelley married Lorena Jeannette Ross, and he has had the constant inspiration of his wife, his children and his home. Mrs. Kelley after finishing her work in the Kingstree graded schools entered Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, graduating in 1906. Her ancestors on both sides came from Scotland, were staunch Presbyterians, and like so many of the early settlers were honest tillers of the soil. The records also show that they were brave and patriotic, and promoters of education, her grandfather having been a noted teacher in his day. Her father, Marion Alexander Ross, a lumberman and electrician, has done much for the upbuilding of Kingstree, having served on the town council a number of times and also on the school board. As one of the strongest pillars in the Baptist Church he has served as a deacon for years. Mrs. Kelley's mother was Margaret Caroline Harrington. The three children of Doctor and Mrs. Kelley, all born at Kingstree, are Margaret Florence, May 6, 1911; Evelyn Jeanette, December 6, 1916; and James Alex, February 13, 1919.

FRANCIS H. BOLD, M. D. A competent and popular physician and surgeon of Charleston, Doctor Bold spent several months in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army during the recent war.

He was born at Savannah, Georgia, June 16, 1884, son of Charles H. and Helen S. (Van Giessen) Bold, being the second of their seven children. His mother was a native of Macon, Georgia, and his father was born in South Carolina, and when Francis H. was a child returned to his native state. Doctor Bold received his early education in the public and private schools of Charleston and in 1903 graduated from the South Carolina College of Pharmacy. Six years later he completed his work in the South Carolina Medical College, and has been a hard working physician for ten years. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps July 5, 1918, and later promoted to captain. He was assigned to duty for thirty days at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, was then sent on special duty to the Base Hospital at camp McClelland for sixty days, after which he was assigned to the Ninety-Eighth Division, then being formed and trained for overseas duty. The armistice intervened before the division embarked. Doctor Bold then worked with various organizations, and at his special request was granted an honorable discharge February 7, 1919, and returned to Charleston to resume his private practice. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, and is affiliated with Charleston Lodge No. 242 of the Elks, is a York Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner. In 1913 he married Bertha G. Lambach, a native of Germany. To them were born two children, Francis H., Jr., now deceased, and Margaret L.

Doctor Bold has taken an active interest in po-

litical affairs and is now serving his second term as alderman at large from the Tenth Ward. He is a member of the American Legion and the Charleston Rifle Club.

EDGAR C. GLENN. One of Hampton County's leading business men is Edgar C. Glenn, the well known vice president and general manager of the Big Salkehatchie Cypress Company at Varnville, whose great success has been due in no small measure to his able management and judicious counsel. His methods have ever been progressive and he is quick to adopt new ideas which he believes will prove of practical value in his work. Indolence and idleness are entirely foreign to his nature, and owing to his close application to his business and his honorable methods he has won prosperity that is richly merited, while he enjoys the friendship and esteem of the people of this community. He is a public spirited citizen and withholds his co-operation from no movement which is intended to promote public improvement. What he has achieved in life proves the force of his character and illustrates his steadfastness of purpose. By his own efforts he has advanced to a position of credit and honor in business circles and is numbered among the truly representative men of his section of the state.

Edgar C. Glenn was born at old Fort Kearney, Nebraska, on the first day of February, 1874, and is the son of Thomas Brittain and Ellen Frances (Doom) Glenn. The latter was a native of Virginia and the daughter of Robert Goodlet Doom, also a native of Virginia. He was a democratic member of the Nebraska Legislature and was known as "Silent Bob." His brother, James, was also a member of the Legislature from the republican party and was known as "Crowing Jim." Robert Doom's father, Robert Erskin Doom, was a native of Scotland. Thomas Brittain Glenn was a native of North Carolina. He was a graduate of the John Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Nebraska until his death in 1892. He was a Knight Templar Mason. His father, Morgan Robert Glenn, also a native of North Carolina, was one of the first brave and hardy souls from the East to brave the perils and dangers of the long trip across the plains to the West in 1842.

Edgar C. Glenn was reared in Louisiana, but received the bulk of his education in Nebraska, completing his studies in Omaha. Then for eight years he was on a sugar plantation in Louisiana, at the end of which time he became identified with the lumber business at White Castle, Louisiana. In 1901 he became connected with the F. B. Williams Cypress Company at Patterson, Louisiana, and sometime later they transferred him as manager to the St. Bernard Cypress Company at New Orleans, where he remained until 1914. In that year Mr. Glenn came to Varnville, South Carolina, and associated himself with R. L. Montague, R. H. Downman and H. B. Hewes, under the corporate name of the Big Salkehatchie Cypress Company, the present evidence of which is the big plant now in operation at Varnville, the largest and best equipped plant of its kind in the state. They employ an



*Boyle*







*J. E. Harvey*



average of about 335 people and turn out an immense volume of lumber, which is shipped to all sections of the eastern part of the United States. Of this plant Mr. Glenn is the active manager and devotes himself indefatigably to its operation.

In 1898 Mr. Glenn was married to Phelia Levy, the daughter of Dorothy Levy, and to them have been born four children, Jonas B., now a member of the junior class of the law school in the Carolina University, Ellen, Bessie and Edgar, Jr. Mr. Glenn is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of Grant Consistory of the Scottish Rite at New Orleans, and the Knight Templar, Invisible Commandery No. 1 of New Orleans. He is also a member of the Louisiana Historical Society. Mr. Glenn enjoys the respect and esteem of those who know him for his friendly manner, business ability, his interest in public affairs and upright living, and he is regarded by all as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of the community with which he has identified himself.

JOSEPH A. PATLA is a prominent Charleston lawyer and his varied personal abilities have brought him professional success and distinctive leadership and influence in his home city, where he is assistant corporation counsel of the City of Charleston.

He was born at Savannah, Georgia, April 12, 1886, a son of Maurice and Simmie (Jacobs) Patla. His parents were both born in Europe and are now living at Charleston, his father being a dealer in antiques. Maurice Patla moved to Charleston in 1888. The grandfather, Abram I. Patla, for many years was a school teacher and is now retired and living at Charleston. Joseph A. Patla is the oldest of five children. His next younger brother, Nathan, was a first sergeant in the National Army. Sophie is the wife of Benjamin Olasov, a real estate dealer. Dora is unmarried and Jack is still in high school.

Mr. Patla was three years old when brought to Charleston, was educated in that city, attended the Bennett High School and graduated in 1910 with his legal diploma from the University of South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar the same year and has since been earning honors as a lawyer engaged in general practice. On the basis of his scholarship record at the university he was awarded at graduation the Joseph Daniel Pope medal.

He is a leader in democratic politics, being president of the democratic party in the Seventh Ward. He is a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Charleston. Mr. Patla is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine and adjutant of Omar Patrol. He is also affiliated with the Moose, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fellowship Society, the Travel Club of America, and is a member of the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Synagogue.

Mr. Patla was married to Rose Lewis, of Hendersonville, North Carolina, on the 6th of January, 1920.

JOSEPH EMILE HARLEY. In the history of South Carolina as applying to the professional interests, the name of Joseph E. Harley, of Barnwell, occu-

pies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years he has been one of the representative men of affairs—progressive, enterprising and public spirited. Such qualities always insure success, and to Mr. Harley they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well directed efforts, and while he has benefited himself and the community in a material way he has also been an influential factor in the educational, political and moral welfare of the community. He is one of the best known lawyers of this locality, enjoying distinctive prestige among the members of his profession because of his success in legal practice and his splendid personal qualities.

Joseph Emile Harley was born in Williston, Barnwell County, South Carolina, on September 14, 1880, and is the son of Lunsford and Mary Elizabeth (Hummell) Harley. The latter was the daughter of Dr. Edwin Hummell, who "refugeed" from Charleston to Williston during the Civil war. He was a native of Germany, who came to the United States in young manhood, locating in Charleston, where he engaged in the drug business until the breaking out of the war between the states. Lunsford Harley was a native of Barnwell, a farmer by vocation, and was the son of Dr. Joseph Harley, who also was a native of Barnwell County and District, and who represented his county in the State Legislature for many years, beginning about the year 1820. His father, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who also was born in Barnwell, was of English descent. Thus the Harley family has been resident of Barnwell County for several generations, during which time its various members have borne their share of the burdens of the community and have taken their full part in its various phases of activity, always standing for those things which have tended to the upbuilding and development of the best things in the community life. The subject of this sketch is the fourth in order of birth of the eight children born to Lunsford and Mary Elizabeth Harley, all of whom grew to maturity and are still living, Eva, wife of W. H. Croghan, of Charleston; Marie, who has been postmistress at Williston for twenty years; Ellen, widow of S. A. Wise, at Aiken; J. E. Harley; Michael, at Williston; Marguerite, wife of W. C. Cunningham, of Williston; Pamela, wife of J. C. Thomas, of Aiken; and Louis, deputy clerk of court of Barnwell County.

Joseph E. Harley attended the common schools of his home community, and then attended Bailey Institute at Edgefield. He then became a student in the South Carolina College, where he pursued the course in law, graduating in 1902. He returned to Barnwell and entered upon the active practice of his profession, his career since that time having been one of continued successes as a practitioner, until he came to be acknowledged as one of the leaders of the local bar. He has been employed in much of the most important litigation in the courts of this section of the state and enjoys a high reputation as a trial lawyer. He is at the present time district counsel for the Seaboard Airline Railway Company, having in charge all legal matters for this company in many counties of Southern South Carolina, through which that road runs.

He is also assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway Company, having in charge several counties for this company, is local counsel for the Atlantic Coastline Railway Company and the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad Company, and represents many other corporations in Bamberg, Barnwell and Allendale counties.

In addition to his professional interests Mr. Harley is interested in local business affairs, being president of the First National Bank of Barnwell. He is the owner of large tracts of fine farming land located in and around the Town of Barnwell, and gives considerable attention to its cultivation, in which he has been splendidly successful. Mr. Harley volunteered in the Spanish American war in 1898 in Company L, First South Carolina Regiment, and was mustered out as sergeant of the company. He was captain for several years of the Barnwell Guards, which was Company E of the Third Regiment, National Guard Infantry of South Carolina. He was also colonel of the only Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, in South Carolina.

Mr. Harley has for many years taken a deep interest in public affairs and has been active in political campaigns since attaining his majority. Soon after he had attained his twenty-first year he was elected to the Legislature by the largest vote ever cast in the county, as well as the largest majority, and at the following election he was chosen to succeed himself. In 1908 he was chosen as a delegate from South Carolina to the Democratic National Convention which met at Denver, and at which William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the presidency. In 1912 he was elected mayor of Barnwell and held the office continually until 1918, when he was elected for another term of two years, but was forced to decline the office because of the ruling of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who, as director general of railways ruled that attorneys for railroads could not at the same time hold any political office. In 1920 he was chosen a delegate from South Carolina to the Democratic National Convention meeting at San Francisco, which resulted in the nomination of James Cox for the presidency.

On November 11, 1907, Mr. Harley was married to Sarah Agnes Richardson, daughter of Lawrence G. and Susan A. Richardson, of Barnwell, and they became the parents of two sons, Joseph Emile, Jr., and William Hummell. Fraternally Mr. Harley is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor. He has also other fraternal associations. A man of forceful individuality and marked initiative power, he has been well equipped for the larger duties of life and for leadership in his community, while his probity of character and his genial personality have gained for him universal esteem and friendship in the community where his entire life has been passed.

Lunsford Harley was a soldier in the Confederate army for four years, serving from the beginning and taking an active part in all important engagements, including the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He was wounded several times and was made a life cripple by reason of these wounds. He died December 15, 1911.

HON. MURDOCH McNEILL JOHNSON graduated in law from the University of South Carolina in 1912, and practiced for several years at Jefferson, where he was mayor of that town from 1913 to 1916. In the latter year he moved to Camden, and has achieved a successful position as a lawyer and also as a public spirited citizen in that wealthy and historic community.

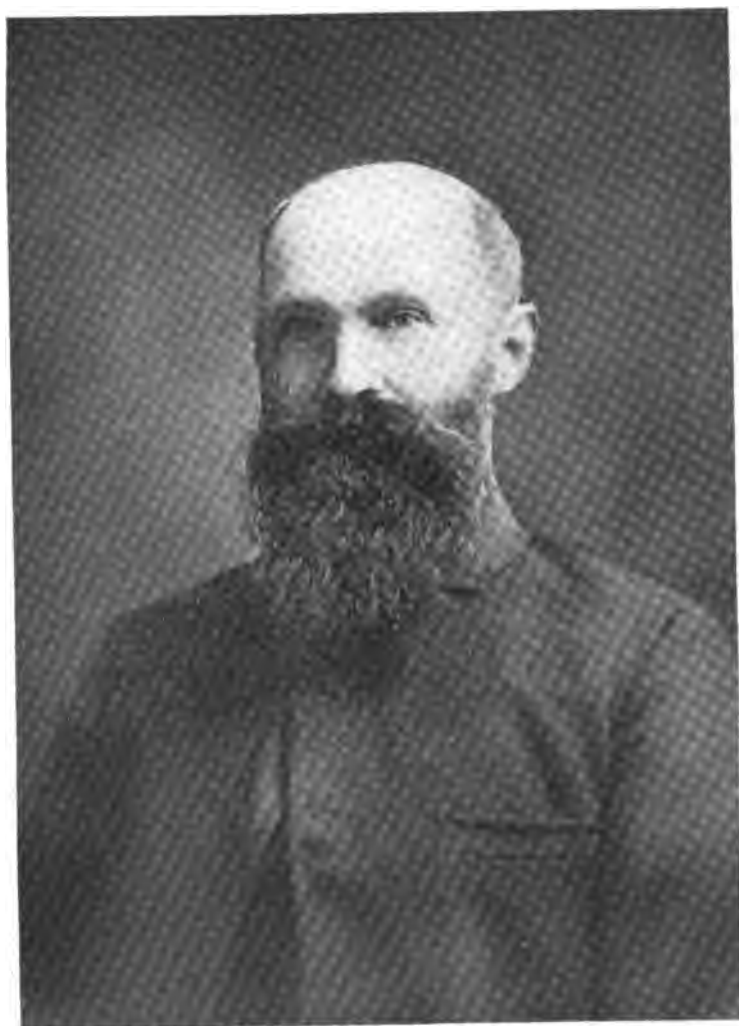
Mr. Johnson was born at Bethune, Kershaw County, September 30, 1888. His parents, Henry T. and Flora (Hough) Johnson, still live at Bethune. Henry T. Johnson, whose mother was a member of the historic McNeill family of Moore and Cumberland counties, North Carolina, was born at Drowning Creek in Moore County, and came when a young man to Bethune, in Kershaw County, where his life has been spent as a successful planter.

Murdoch McNeill Johnson was educated in the Welsh Neck High School and Wake Forest College in North Carolina, and had a law course at the University of South Carolina. He had good advantages and training at home and in some of the best schools in preparation for his professional career. Mr. Johnson was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Kershaw County in 1918, and during the session of the following year was a member of the Judiciary Committee. He is a Mason and a Presbyterian. His wife was Miss Amelie Blume, of Blackville, South Carolina. They have one son, Henry Lewis Johnson.

GEORGE HENRY CORNELSON. In the years immediately following the close of the War between the States some fate or destiny directed the steps of George Henry Cornelson, a young German only recently arrived in the country and in search of business opportunity, to Orangeburg, then a small country town. His location was providential both for himself and for the community, and during half a century probably no one individual did more to build up the commercial and industrial life of the city, and none dispensed his accumulating wealth more generously and to better purpose.

Mr. Cornelson was born at Ottersburg, Germany, December 7, 1842, and was in his seventy-fourth year when he died July 22, 1916. He acquired a good education and some commercial training in the old country, and landed in New York at the age of twenty-three. After a brief employment as bookkeeper he came South, and, as already noted, identified himself with Orangeburg. Here he invested his modest means in a stock of general merchandise, and his business grew rapidly and for forty years he was one of the most extensive merchants in this part of the state. The ability to direct business profitably was only one of his many versatile resources. Though foreign born, he acquired complete ease and fluency in speaking the English language. For many years to accommodate his trade he did all the banking business for the city and the surrounding country.

He built and operated the first cotton factory in the lower part of the state. This factory manufactured a high grade of yarn, the quality of which was such as to constitute for it a particular standard in cotton yarn, resulting in an insistent demand for the product that always taxed the ca-



*Geo H Cornelison*







*J. L. McLes*

capacity of the machinery to supply. The reputation of this yarn is still part of the common technical knowledge in cotton circles, and it is now, as ever, in demand. Mr. Cornelson personally gave his energies to the direction of the factory until 1904, when on account of advanced age he sold out.

Mr. Cornelson built and operated the first waterworks in Orangeburg in 1897, and for a number of years this plant supplied the city with water, pumped from artesian wells sunk with his capital. These were the first wells of the kind ever developed in the county. He finally sold the plant and it is now municipally owned and operated. He also built and operated the first ice factory in this section of the state, and not only Orangeburg but a wide section of adjacent country was supplied with ice from this plant. He built the first telephone line in Orangeburg between his place of business and his home, and operated it for years. Space would not permit a complete enumeration of all his varied interests. He invested much of his surplus capital in land and its development, and one large farm he owned he so improved that its productiveness made it one of the show places of the state.

Obviously no one could direct so many enterprises with such success without possessing wonderful energy. His energy was combined with common sense, and apparently he made every undertaking prosper. If he had failures, they were unimportant in his own career, since he made them mere stepping stones to larger achievements. Undoubtedly an important factor in his success was his complete integrity. His word was his bond and whatever he said or promised was as good as gold itself. His business affairs went on even through times of depression, held up and maintained by the rugged strength and integrity of his character.

It is said that Mr. Cornelson was nearly a millionaire, yet much the greater part of the fortune which he achieved was dispensed in a way to benefit the community. He was kindly and deeply interested in young men struggling to achieve independence, and more than once he saved older men from bankruptcy. He had a simplicity of character and a lack of ostentation that prevented him from claiming the smallest share of credit or posing as a philanthropist, though as a matter of fact he was a philanthropist in the truest and best sense of the word. He gave liberally to charitable causes, and like Job, 29:16, of old "the cause he knew not of he sought out."

He was a Christian in personal and daily practice, and a very liberal member of the Presbyterian Church of Orangeburg. He was a member of the Home Missionary Committee of the Charleston Presbytery for many years, and through his personal influence he provided large funds for various church causes. He was also deeply interested in the Thornwell Orphanage, and among his bequests was a donation to the Thornwell orphans and also another to the Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

The world knew his business strength, his inflexible honor and to some degree his liberality, but his home circle appreciated these qualities, and also

knew him as a kindly, tender and devoted husband and father. January 1, 1869, he married Miss Angie M. Holman. There are four children, all well known and prominent people. The oldest is Rev. George H. Cornelson, Jr., now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans. Emma J. is the wife of M. O. Dantzler, a prominent Orangeburg business man. Annie L. became the wife of Rev. J. L. McLees, who for the past thirty-one years has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orangeburg, and whose personal record is detailed elsewhere. Charles Arthur Cornelson, the youngest, is an educator, professor of English in the University of Washington state.

REV. J. L. MCLEES. Hundreds of families in the old community of Orangeburg have learned instinctively to turn to the beolved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in times of sorrow and of need. For thirty-one years Mr. McLees has been their pastor, and the practical service he has rendered and the influence he has wielded have made him one of the most valuable citizens of the community.

Rev. Mr. McLees was born at Greenwood, South Carolina, May 24, 1855. He is the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier. This grandfather came from Ireland and first lived in Newberry County and later in Anderson County. The father of Reverend McLees was Rev. John McLees, a native of Anderson County, and also a Presbyterian minister. Rev. John McLees married Sarah Cornelia Anderson, a native of Anderson County. Her grandfather and also her father were physicians. Her grandfather rode from Philadelphia with his saddle bags, and for many years practiced as a pioneer physician in Anderson County, South Carolina.

Rev. J. L. McLees was reared on a farm. His boyhood coincided with that unexampled period of depression and poverty of war and reconstruction time, and his father was unable to give him an education. By thrift and often ingenious use of his resources, he succeeded in paying for his own education, working his way through college. He received the A. B. degree from Adger College at Walhalla in 1879. Thus equipped he went to Brunswick, Georgia, and for two years taught school. By much self denial he was able to complete his course in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, where he graduated in May, 1885. Of thirty-five years in the ministry all but four have been spent at Orangeburg. For 2½ years he was pastor of the church at Providence, North Carolina, and for eighteen months at Charlotte in the same state. He was called to his duties at Orangeburg in 1889, and year in and year out has remained faithful to his post of duty and to a remarkable degree has availed himself of all the many opportunities for service. For ten or more years, without compensation, he rode to St. Matthews (fourteen miles) and preached in a rented hall. Soon he organized a Presbyterian Church with only a handful of members, mostly ladies. It grew slowly at first, but has now become self-sustaining and today is a church of some importance and influence in Calhoun County.

While his pastorate constitutes a heavy duty,

Reverend Mr. McLees is also extensively engaged in agriculture. He has a farm of 1,200 acres just outside the city limits of Orangeburg, and employs this land for diversified crop production. His chief crops are cotton, corn and oats. More recently he has engaged in hog raising, and his farm, the Oakleigh Farm, is now known as the home of some of the finest Duroc Jersey stock in the state. Reverend Mr. McLees is also a director in the People's Bank of Orangeburg, and has various other commercial interests in the city.

February 2, 1893, he married Miss Annie L. Cornelson, daughter of George H. and Angie (Holman) Cornelson. The honored career of her father is sketched elsewhere. Her mother was of an old South Carolina family of English descent and Revolutionary stock. Reverend and Mrs. McLees are the parents of five children: Angie Louise, wife of Jerome B. McMichel, of Orangeburg; Sarah Cornelia, wife of J. E. Elliott, of Columbia; George Cornelson, who was in the navy during the World war is a farmer in Orangeburg County, married Almer Keller, a native of Orangeburg; J. L. McLees, Jr., who during the war was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps of Davidson College, North Carolina; and Arthur G., the youngest, a schoolboy at Orangeburg.

THOMAS JEFFERSON KIRKLAND is a Camden lawyer of more than thirty years active experience in the profession, and is also organizer and president of the Loan & Savings Bank of Camden and has achieved many other interests in his home locality.

He was born at Camden, in Kershaw County, May 9, 1860, son of William Lennox and Mary Miller (Withers) Kirkland. His maternal grandfather was Judge Thomas J. Withers. One of his ancestors was a Huguenot who came to Charleston about 1690, and another line of his ancestry was represented by a colonist from Wales to Virginia in 1685.

Thomas J. Kirkland spent his early life in the vicinity of Camden. From 1870 to 1885 he was a student in the Camden Academy, but during 1875-76 was at the Charlotte Military Academy in North Carolina, and he prepared for the legal profession largely through study and reading at home. He regularly engaged in the practice of law on January 1, 1887. He served in the State House of Representatives from 1890 to 1894, and from 1894 to 1896 was state senator. For a number of years he was chairman of the Board of School Trustees of Camden District, was direct tax agent of his state at Washington in 1891, and has maintained a record of independent thinking in politics. He is a Presbyterian, and has also been interested in outdoor sports and pastimes. He is a co-author of "Historic Camden," an interesting work of local history published in 1905. He has been president of the Camden Historical Society.

September 25, 1889, he married Fredericka Alexander. They are the parents of nine children.

CLARENCE J. OWENS. For many years identified with the educational affairs of South Carolina, Doctor Owens has for several years been one of the distinguished figures in American life. The title

conferred upon him by popular consent of "father of the Federal Farm Loan System" is an honor that might well satisfy those most ambitious for achievement and large service. Doctor Owens has had his chief opportunity for influencing national life and promoting the welfare and advancement of the South as Director General of the Southern Commercial Congress.

Clarence Julian Owens was born at Augusta, Georgia, July 4, 1877, a son of Alfred and Fannie Augusta (Easterling) Owens. His mother is still living. Alfred Owens, who died in the City of Washington, December 7, 1918, at the age of seventy-six, was a successful southern business man. He was a merchant at Augusta, Georgia, later at Williston, South Carolina, and during the war he served as a member of Company D of the Third South Carolina Cavalry and was one of Joe Wheeler's scouts. During the last two years of his life he lived at Washington and took the greatest pleasure in the meetings and reunions of the Confederate veterans. He was laid to rest among his comrades in the Confederate section of the national cemetery at Arlington. He was a Baptist, and for many years was identified with the Knights of Pythias. Alfred Owens married Fannie Augusta Easterling on June 22, 1872. They had four children: Mrs. R. A. Weathersbee, of Williston, South Carolina; Dr. Clarence J.; Albert E., who is past commander of the Maryland Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans; and Mrs. Hugh E. Phillips, of Washington.

Clarence Julian Owens was reared in Barnwell County, South Carolina, was educated in the public schools of Augusta, Georgia, and in 1894 received his A. B. degree from the South Carolina Institute at Williston, now the Bailey Military Institute at Greenwood. At the age of eighteen he took the position of Commandant of Cadets at the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute. Just before he was twenty-one he was elected president of that college, being the youngest college president in America. In the meantime, in 1897, he had pursued courses at Cornell University, and while head of the Orangeburg Institute he made monthly journeys to the Columbian, now George Washington, University at Washington, and as a result of his studies received the degree of Master of Arts in 1900. Later the degrees Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws were conferred upon him. He was president of Orangeburg College from 1898 to 1901, and from 1901 to 1903 was president of the Sumter Military Academy. He was president of Anniston College in Alabama from 1903 to 1906, and was president of the Southeast Alabama Agricultural College from 1906 to 1910. He has long been prominent in the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, holding every grade of rank in continuous service, and was elected Commander-in-Chief of that organization, serving from 1909 to 1911.

The Southern Commercial Congress owes its direct origin to an annual meeting of the Southern Secretaries' Association held in Chattanooga in 1908. On December 8th of the same year the congress was organized at Washington, and it was incorporated July 21, 1911. Throughout its history the Southern Commercial Congress has existed as a





*Samuel J. Adams*



body of southern men representing not any one department of southern life and affairs but all the vital interests of the South and as an organization to "utilize resources, improve conditions, and fittingly announce the advantages of the South to the world." Its slogan is "For a greater Nation, through a greater South."

On June 3, 1910, Doctor Owens began his duties as Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration of the Southern Commercial Congress, and on August 1, 1911, was elected secretary and treasurer of the Congress, and since June 6, 1912, has been its managing director. In 1919, by act of the Southern Commercial Congress, the title of his position was changed to director general.

It was on the direct initiative of the Southern Commercial Congress, in its annual convention of 1913, that a thorough investigation of the European systems of agricultural co-operation was proposed. This investigation was pursued by commissions designated by the Congress of the United States, one being the United States Commission on Rural Finance, and the American Commission composed of representatives of the United States and Canadian Provinces. These commissions co-operated in a survey of agricultural organizations in eighteen countries of Europe. President Wilson in 1913 appointed Doctor Owens a member of this commission, and he was chosen director general of the American Commission. Based upon the evidence accumulated by this commission the Federal Farm Loan Act was passed by Congress and approved by the President, July 17, 1916.

The honor of being the "father of the Federal Farm Loan System" is given Doctor Owens on account of the fact that he assembled the American Commission, secured the incorporation of a plank in the platforms of the great political parties, approving the adoption of the system; prepared the initial literature published by the Government on the subject; had the privilege from President Wilson of nominating his six associates on the United States Commission; prepared the joint resolution unanimously adopted by the Congress of the United States invoking diplomatic recognition for the commission; personally directed the survey of investigation in America and Europe; and as a member of the United States Commission aided in the preparation of the law. Under this law there have since been organized twelve great banks, 4,000 farm loan associations, which up to 1919 have loaned more than \$200,000,000 to farmers. The system, though still in its infancy, has, even in the opinion of critics not yet satisfied with the system as it is, opened the way for a financial and economical policy with respect to agriculture that will do more than anything else to keep alive that industry and promote a fair distribution of the opportunities and privileges of farm and country life.

Affiliated with his work in the Southern Commercial Congress, Doctor Owens is executive secretary of the House of Southern Governors, executive director of the Shipping Board of the Southern Commercial Congress, which during the period of the war was affiliated with the United States Shipping Board. He organized and is executive director of the National Association of State Commis-

sioners of Agriculture, and in March, 1919, the commissioners of the forty-eight states represented in this organization presented him with a loving cup as a tribute of their appreciation of his work. By appointment of President Wilson he is a member of the United States Commission on Rural Credits. He is a member of the Pan-American Financial Congress, appointed by Secretary McAdoo and re-appointed by Secretary Carter Glass. He is a member of the Latin-American Trade Committee by appointment of the Secretary of State and Secretary of Commerce. Doctor Owens organized and directed the mission to the Republic of Panama under Act of Congress of Panama, and by appointment of President Porras conducted an economic survey of that country and organized for it a system of rural credits similar to the United States. He also organized for the Panama government a system of agricultural extension work. He initiated the plan and is the executive director of the Pan American College of Commerce at Panama City, of which John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union, is president.

Doctor Owens was on the staff of the Governor of South Carolina with the rank of colonel, 1900-02. He was vice-president of the Alabama Educational Association in 1905-08. For a number of years he has been a lecturer on historical and economical subjects. He is a member of the University Club, president of the Southern Society of Washington and a member of other social organizations. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and past noble grand of the Odd Fellows.

His home is Riverdale Park, Maryland. He is a member of the Calvary Baptist Church of Washington and teaches the Owens Bible Class of one hundred men at Hyattsville, Maryland. He is also a member of the Washington Board of Trade, The City Club of Washington, and the Washington Chamber of Commerce and is owner of the Southern Drug Company and the Owens Motor Car Company of Washington. At Riverdale Park he belongs to the board of trustees of the local schools, is chairman of the Citizens' Temperance Union of Prince George's County, and led the fight that made Prince George's County dry. He is president of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture of Prince George's County, organized, was first president and is chairman of the board of Prince George's Bank at Hyattsville, and was a member of the ratification committee on constitutional prohibition for the State of Maryland. He is the business associate of Dr. James Harris Rogers in the handling of the extensive business affairs based upon Doctor Rogers' epochal discovery of underground and subsea radio.

December 27, 1899, at Williston, South Carolina, Doctor Owens married Marie Louise Kennedy. Her father, Capt. W. H. Kennedy, was a banker and merchant, served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army, and was one of the leading men of business and civic life at Williston for many years. Doctor and Mrs. Owens have seven children: Marie Louise, Clarence Julian, Jr., William Hamilton, Alfred Arthur, Quincy Kennedy, Frances Elizabeth, and Mary Custis Lee Owens. Doctor Owens has a beautiful home, "Oak Villa" at Riverdale

Park, originally a part of the Lord Baltimore estate. The Lord Baltimore mansion adjoining Oak Villa is the suburban home of Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

WILLIAM MCWILLIE SHANNON during an active career of forty years has accumulated a splendid prestige as a lawyer, and has been one of the busiest and most successful practitioners in his section of the state. His home is at Camden, where the name Shannon has been prominent in the making of legal history for at least two generations.

His father, William Shannon, was also a Camden lawyer. William McWillie Shannon was born at Camden, October 11, 1855, son of William and Henrietta (McWillie) Shannon. He finished his education in the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1880. For several years he engaged in general practice with his father. He has been attorney for many banks and corporations, including all the banks in Camden, also the Camden cotton mills. He organized the first bank at Camden and the first building and loan association there, also the first cotton mill. He was once nominated by petition as candidate for mayor, but refused to make the race. He is progressive in all local affairs, and for forty years has been a vestryman in Grace Episcopal Church.

In April, 1879, he married Camilla Agnes Nelson, of Sumter County. They have three daughters: Emma S., Mrs. A. McGriffin, of Columbia, South Carolina; Harriet, wife of George W. Brunson, Jr., of Chicago; and Agnes Nelson, a student.

HENRY LAKIN PARR, whose name and energies have been identified with many of the most important constructive commercial affairs in Newberry for many years, was left an orphan early in life, and made his own way to the front by dint of his indomitable energy and determination to succeed.

He was born near Parr Shoals in Fairfield County, South Carolina, February 7, 1872, son of Henry Wilson and Edwina (Smith) Parr. His father in addition to farming was also interested in railroad building. Henry Lakin Parr was three years old when his mother died and six when he lost his father. As opportunity presented he attended the public schools of Jenkinsville, did some farming, and from early manhood was distinguished by a peculiar breadth of outlook and a determination and resolution in every undertaking in which he was engaged. He spent sixteen years in completing the plans and developing the Parr Shoals Water Power Company, now one of the important sources of power for industries. Mr. Parr is president of the Exchange Bank of Newberry, and was head of that bank when in 1918 a handsome brick block 58 by 65 feet was built for its accommodation. He is also president of the Maxwell Farm & Development Company, handling a reclamation project of over twenty thousand acres in Florida.

February 13, 1895, Mr. Parr married Mary Boyd, of Newberry. They have three children: Eddie Mae, wife of Ralph Baker, a wholesale merchant of Newberry; and Azlie and Callie Boyd, the former a student in the Woman's College of Due West, and the latter a student in Newberry College.

LAURENS TENNEY MILLS. Mr. Mills for the past fifteen years has been engaged in a growing general practice as a lawyer at Camden.

He was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, July 27, 1874, son of Rev. William Wilson and Sarah Edith Ann (Smith) Mills. His father was a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He moved to Camden, South Carolina, in 1884. The son attended the public schools of Camden, and the private school conducted by Leslie McCandless. In 1894 he graduated from Davidson College in North Carolina with the A. B. degree. Then for eight years he taught school in South Carolina. He graduated in law from the South Carolina College in 1904 with the degree of B. L., and at once located at Camden in general practice. Mr. Mills has been for over twenty years connected with the County Board of Education. He represented his county in the State Legislature in 1915-16. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a past master of Kershaw Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is district deputy grand master of the order. He is also vice president of the Library Association and is an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

In November, 1904, he married Margaret Law Johnstone, of Newberry, South Carolina. Five children were born to their marriage: John Laurens, Margaret Law, Lillian Kennerly, Job Johnstone and Sarah Smith.

LORENZO T. GREGORY, M. D. On March 18, 1896, Doctor Gregory received his degree as a Doctor of Medicine from South Carolina Medical College, and practically from that date his service and practice have been continuous at Kershaw, where he is honored for his gifts and service as a citizen as well as his unusual abilities in medicine and surgery.

He was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, July 2, 1870, son of William H. and Queen E. (Gregory) Gregory. His father was both a farmer and merchant. Doctor Gregory attended public schools, also Furman University, and had a good literary education preparatory to his work in the medical department of South Carolina College. For ten years he was a member of the Kershaw Board of Health, was elected mayor of Kershaw in January, 1919, for one year, and re-elected in 1920. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the graded schools until the schools were out of debt. For a number of years he has been an active member of the Baptist Church, serving on practically all important committees. Doctor Gregory was past master of Abney Lodge No. 211, Ancient Free Masons, and is past chancellor of Hanging Rock Lodge No. 42, Knights of Pythias.

December 14, 1898, he married Miss Lula Truesdale, of Kershaw. They have three children: Burke Harrison, a student in the University of South Carolina; Evelyn, a student in Winthrop College; and Edith, a student in the graded school of Kershaw.

GEORGE W. CROFT. While of a very distinguished family lineage in South Carolina, the abilities of the late George W. Croft were not obscured by his illustrious connections. He was an eminent lawyer, and measured his powers with credit against many



*Henry Lakun Parr*







*C. H. Farrell*



of the great lawyers of the state during his time. He was also a tried and trusted leader in politics, and death came to him while he was serving his state in Congress.

He was born at Newberry, December 29, 1846, and died March 10, 1904. The Crofts were of English ancestry, and came to America in the late 1600s. His Revolutionary ancestor was George Croft, one of the followers of Francis Marion, and who subsequently formed a partnership with a man named Greenwood and operated a mercantile business at Georgetown, South Carolina. The father of George W. Croft was Theodore Gaillard Croft, a son of Edward and Lydia (Gaillard) Croft, the latter a member of the famous family of that name of Charleston and a sister of Senator John G. Gaillard. Edward Croft was a lawyer and moved from Charleston to Greenville in 1821. Theodore Gaillard Croft married Eliza Webb (D'Oyley).

Their son George W. Croft was educated at The Citadel at Charleston, acquired his legal education in the University of Virginia, and from his admission to the bar in 1869 until his death in 1904 was busily engaged in a law practice at his home town of Aiken. Particularly during the last twenty years of his life he appeared as counsel in nearly every important case tried in his section of the state. One of the most notable of these was his appearance as leading counsel for Lieutenant Governor Tillman in his defense of the killing of Editor Gonzales at Lexington.

Before he was admitted to the bar he had been a youthful soldier of the Confederacy and the spirit of loyalty that always actuated him led him into the reconstruction movement for the restoration of white rule. He was a member of the Red Shirt Brigade in that critical time of the state's history. In other important epochs of the state's politics he was chairman of the Democratic County Convention, and was captain of a militia company during the Ellenton riots. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1888 and also served several times in the lower house of the Legislature. The Second Congressional District sent him to Congress in 1902, and his death two years later came at a time when he stood high in the affections of his home people. He was owner of some large landed interests in his county and was affiliated with the Masonic order.

In November, 1873, he married Miss Florence McMahan, daughter of an old Alabama planter. She is now living at Aiken.

Of their children the oldest was the late Theodore Gaillard Croft, who was born November 26, 1874, and died March 23, 1920, after a brilliant career as a lawyer and public leader. He attended the Bethlehem Military Academy at Staunton, Virginia, graduating with first honors in 1894, and in 1897 received his law degree from the University of South Carolina. From that time until his death twenty-three years later he practiced law at Aiken, but was always responsive to his duties as a citizen and had many of the honors of politics. He represented his county in both the Senate and House, being elected to the Senate twice, serving from 1907 to 1911, and was a member of the House in 1905-6. He was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired

term of his father. During the World war he was chairman of the local board at Aiken and accepted and discharged that duty with such a high sense of responsibility and patriotism as to gain the commendation of the Government and the community. Before the war ended, though past the draft age, he volunteered and was a member of an officers' training camp at Camp Zachary Taylor in Louisville when the armistice was signed. He was a member of the Masonic order. April 3, 1907, he married his cousin, Mary C. Croft, a daughter of Theodore Gaillard Croft, whose career is sketched elsewhere in these volumes.

The younger children of the late George W. Croft were George W., Jr., and Otis Chafee Croft, both of whom died in infancy; W. McM. Croft, a merchant at Augusta, Georgia; Randall De Bohun Croft, a mechanical engineer who died at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1911, at the age of twenty-nine; Laurence E., mentioned below; Edward S., also referred to hereafter; Henry De Bohun Croft, who died in 1897, at the age of seven years; and George Mason Croft.

Laurence E. Croft was educated in Clemson College, in the law department of the University of South Carolina, was admitted to the bar in 1907, and practiced at Greenville from 1908 to 1911 and at Aiken from 1911 to 1919. He then retired from his profession and is now busied with his farming interests. In June, 1915, he married Florence Ella Croft, a daughter of Dr. T. G. Croft.

Edward S. Croft, who was also educated for the law and achieved prominence in the same profession as his father, was born September 8, 1885, in Aiken, where he attended the public schools, took his advance preparatory work in Clemson College, and is a graduate of the University of South Carolina, receiving his A. B. degree in 1905 and the degree LL. B. in 1907, taking these degrees at the same time and in the same class as his brother Laurence. For two and a half years he practiced law at Greenville and for seven years enjoyed a promising practice in Atlanta, Georgia. He returned to his home town of Aiken in 1917, and has since been engaged in the real estate, bond and investment business. Mr. E. S. Croft has never taken an active part in politics, but in June, 1920, was appointed master in equity for Aiken County. He married, October 2, 1914, Miss Mary S. Crosswell, of Wilmington, North Carolina, daughter of William J. and Mary (Gower) Crosswell. Her father for a number of years was district manager for the Southern Express Company. To their marriage have been born two children: Edward S., Jr., and William Crosswell Croft.

George Mason Croft, the youngest of the family, was born in 1897 and graduated with the degree electrical engineer from Clemson College in 1918. He immediately began his service in the navy as an ensign, and since the war has been practicing his profession as an electrical engineer at Birmingham, Alabama. February 15, 1920, he married Miss Thelma Callaway, a daughter of W. R. Callaway, an Aiken merchant.

JOHN M. FARRELL. While he returned home from college to take up a business established by his

father at Blackville and has always had his home in that community, John M. Farrell is widely known over a large section of the state as a banker, merchant and cotton mill owner.

He was born at Blackville December 19, 1873. His father, Patrick William Farrell, was born at Clonmel in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1841. The family, consisting of himself, his two sisters, one brother and their parents, came to America in 1850, and all of them remained in New York state except Patrick, who came to South Carolina, and about the time he reached his majority proved his loyalty to his home state by enlisting in the Confederate army. He wore the gray uniform four years, and at the same time his brother John was in the northern army. For all the dangers and hardships of this four years of service Patrick William Farrell received only a dollar and a quarter and was allotted a snake bitten horse and a mule. He began trading on the mule, and that might be considered as the humble beginning of a large and prosperous business at Blackville today, directed by his son, John M. Farrell. Patrick Farrell was a merchant and planter in the Blackville community until his death in 1906, having survived his wife just ten days. Patrick Farrell married Carolina Columbia Rush. Her maternal ancestors were the Daniels, one of whom was the colonial Governor of South Carolina under the lords proprietor, and others took part in the Revolutionary struggle for independence. In the maternal line she was English, while her paternal ancestors were German.

John M. Farrell finished his education by graduating with the A. B. degree from Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland. Soon afterward he returned to Blackville, assisted his father in the mercantile business, and his own energies have made that business grow and expand. While he is practically the sole owner, he has it incorporated as the Mutual Trading Company of Blackville. It is a concern doing an annual business valued at a million dollars, chiefly in cotton, cotton seed and fertilizers.

Mr. Farrell is an able business executive. He also owned and conducted four thousand acres as a cotton, grain and truck plantation near Blackville, though in 1920 he disposed of twenty-five hundred acres. In 1918 he established a hosiery mill, which has a designed capacity for two thousand dozen pair of hose per day, though at this writing it makes only that number weekly, since the complete equipment of machinery has not been installed. The mill is as modern as any in the world, being electrically equipped, and with modern sanitary and lighting arrangements. About sixty people are employed. This mill is entirely the fruit of Mr. Farrell's enterprise and was financed entirely from his individual resources. Mr. Farrell also built a hotel and other buildings in Blackville, and was one of the organizers and is a director of the Bank of Western Carolina. The head bank is at Aiken, with nine branches at Blackville, Barnwell, Johnston, Wagner, Salleys, Batesburg, Lexington, Ellenton and North Augusta.

Mr. Farrell is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and Woodmen of the World.

**WALTER B. WILBUR.** While his name for several years has been associated with one of the leading law firms of South Carolina, Mr. Wilbur is also an interesting example of a new kind of leadership, involving an unselfish interest and co-operation with the forces devoted to social welfare, not only in his home City of Charleston but in the state at large.

Mr. Wilbur was born at Charleston in 1883, a son of Thomas S. and Mary Ella (Sumner) Wilbur. His parents are still living, his mother being a native of Louisa Court House, Virginia. His father was born in Charleston, and the Wilburs have lived in Charleston since about 1800, when Mr. Wilbur's great-grandfather settled there.

Walter B. Wilbur was educated in the Charleston High School, graduated A. B. from the College of Charleston in 1904, and went north to take his law course in the Harvard University Law School, from which he received his LL. B. degree. After returning to Charleston he was for a short time associated with the law firm of Miller & Whaley, and then formed a partnership with Mr. Alfred Huger under the name Huger & Wilbur. Subsequently the firm became Huger, Wilbur & Guerard, continuing until the death of Mr. Edward P. Guerard, Jr. Since then the firm of Miller, Huger, Wilbur & Miller has been regarded as one of the leading law firms of the state.

Even while in college Mr. Wilbur was prompted by a deep sense of personal obligation on behalf of the welfare of those less fortunate than himself. His continuing interest in that line has led to his being honored with important places of leadership. He was at the time of its merger with other boards into the State Board of Public Welfare a member of the State Board of Correctional Administration. He is president of the Juvenile Protective League of South Carolina, a member of the Juvenile Welfare Commission of Charleston, president of the South Carolina State Conference of Social Work, president of the Social Workers' Club of Charleston, chairman of the State Child Welfare Commission, an unofficial commission appointed by Governor Cooper to make a general survey of the field of child welfare in the state, and to draft a tentative children's code for consideration by the State Legislature. Mr. Wilbur is also president of the Associated Charities Society of Charleston.

He is a member of The Citadel Square Baptist Church, a member of Phi Kappa Sigma, and fraternally is a past master of Union Kilwinning Lodge No. 4, Accepted Free Masons and a Knight of Pythias. He married Miss Ruth Pearson Cooper of Batesburg, South Carolina. They have three children, Lucy Lee, Elizabeth Cuttino and Ruth Pearson.

**HON. JOE COPELAND MASSEY.** Every year since 1909 when he was admitted to the bar has witnessed an increasing business accumulating in the law offices of Mr. Massey at Kershaw. At the same time he has worked public spiritedly in the affairs of his home community and is regarded as one of the best friends of that rich agricultural section





*C. F. Wyche*

of which Kershaw is the business center. Kershaw is claimed by two counties, half of the town being in Lancaster and the other half in Kershaw County. For several years Mr. Massey lived on the Lancaster side, and was chosen to the Legislature from that county. He is now a resident of Kershaw County and is a member of the State Senate from that county.

He was born at Taxahaw in Lancaster County May 18, 1881, son of Henry B. and Rosa (Gregory) Massey, who still reside at Taxahaw. His great-great-grandfather came from Virginia and settled in Chesterfield County in early days. Senator Massey's grandfather and great-grandfather were both residents of Lancaster County, so that the family is one of the oldest in that section of the state.

Joe Copeland Massey had a common school education, and spent five years in the University of South Carolina, three years in the literary course and two years as a law student. He graduated from the law school in 1909. While in the university he was honored with the office of president of the Law Association and was junior president of the Clariosophic Society. Mr. Massey has served as intendant or mayor of Kershaw two terms. He was elected from his native county to the House of Representatives in 1912, serving four years. In 1918 he was elected state senator for a term of four years. Senator Massey is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Elks. He is married and has one daughter, Ethelyne.

CYRIL THOMAS WYCHE, M. D. The record of this well known physician and citizen of Prosperity has been one of distinguished service not only in his profession but to the cause of education. All who believe in the essential soundness and health of American life must be encouraged by the disinterested and unselfish labors of such men as Doctor Wyche.

He was born on the Tar River in Granville County, North Carolina, May 26, 1857, son of William Evans and Sallie (Reavis) Wyche and a grandson of James Wyche and Pamela Evans. The Wyche family ancestry is traced in an unbroken line to the thirteenth century in old England. Some of the names in the earlier generations, notable in the fields of business, patriotism, scholarship and politics, are mentioned briefly elsewhere in this publication.

The first American ancestor of Doctor Wyche was Henry Wyche, whose name first appears in the records of Surry County on the south side of the James River in Virginia in 1679. His will was dated August 1, 1712. His son, George Wyche, lived in Sussex County, Virginia, and his will was dated October 5, 1753. He was the great-great-grandfather of Doctor Wyche. His son Peter was born October 30, 1748, and died December 10, 1843, and Peter's son James, born in 1785, in Brunswick County, Virginia, was the pioneer founder of the family in Granville County, North Carolina, in 1825, living there until his death, March 28, 1845. He was a member of the State Senate at the time of his death, and also was president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. His wife, Pamela Evans, was a

daughter of Lieut. William Evans, an officer of the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Cyril Thomas Wyche, in spite of the obvious difficulties and disadvantages of his youth being contemporaneous with the war and reconstruction period, achieved a liberal education, beginning in the common schools of North Carolina, followed by a summer course in the University of North Carolina, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He also took several special courses in New York hospitals. He was a teacher in early life and from that experience acquired the deep and lasting interest he has always retained in education.

Doctor Wyche has had his home in South Carolina since 1882, first practicing in Edgefield County and later at Prosperity. He led the movement for establishing the State Health Department, and at a meeting of the State Medical Association at Anderson was elected delegate to the American Medical Association of Chicago. He served as first vice-president of the South Carolina Medical Association.

It could well be said of him that he has been alien in sympathy to no human interests. His greatest enthusiasm is for the cause of education, and to that he has unselfishly devoted both time and other personal resources. He led the fight for establishing the high school at Prosperity and was chairman of its board of trustees for many years. He finally realized his ambition when the modern high school building was erected. Not content with the popular tribute of "father of the public school system at Prosperity," he is constantly planning and working to improve the common schools of the state and the higher institutions of learning. For many years he was chairman of the committee on education in the House of Representatives. His term of service in the Lower House of the Legislature was for fourteen years, and during his term he was unanimously elected speaker pro tem. He was also member ex-officio of the board of trustees of Winthrop College and the University of South Carolina, and took an active interest in the welfare of both institutions. As a legislator his name is associated with much important legislation. He was author of the pure food law and was appointed by Governor McSweeney to represent South Carolina at the Pure Food Conference at Washington. He also advocated the dispensary as a step toward prohibition and has been one of the warmest friends of the prohibition movement. Only recently he had the satisfaction of seeing enacted the compulsory education law along the lines which he had advocated for many years both in the Legislature and out. He served several terms as mayor of Prosperity, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order.

Doctor Wyche married Miss Carrie Sease, representing a name long distinguished in the legal profession of South Carolina. She was a sister of Judge Thomas S. Sease of Spartanburg and a daughter of the late Leonard Sease, who died in 1918, at the age of ninety-four. Leonard Sease was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom are still living, and one of his daughters was past seventy-five at the time of his death. Doctor and

Mrs. Wyche have two sons, Major C. C. Wyche of Spartanburg and C. G. Wyche of Greenville, both prominent lawyers, and the former a distinguished veteran of the World war; and two daughters, Mrs. James F. Goggans of Columbia, and Miss Caro Wyche of New York City.

C. NORWOOD HASTIE is a member of the firm W. S. Hastie & Sons, general insurance, the oldest established insurance agency operating continuously under one name in South Carolina.

Mr. Hastie was born at Charleston January 9, 1878, a son of W. S. and Julia (Drayton) Hastie. His father was a native of New York and was brought to South Carolina when a child. The grandfather, W. S. Hastie, Sr., was also a native of New York and in 1869 established the insurance business at Charleston which has been operated by his family ever since.

C. Norwood Hastie was educated in the public schools of Charleston and graduated in 1897 from Lawrenceville Preparatory School in New Jersey. Since then he has had an active part in the firm W. S. Hastie & Sons. He is prominent in other business affairs, being a director of the Exchange Bank & Trust Company, a director of the Drake-Inness-Green Shoe Company, a director in the Follin-Wingo Company and in various other local enterprises.

In 1913 he married Miss Sara Calhoun Simons, daughter of E. A. and Sarah (Simonds) Simons. Her grandmother was Sarah Calhoun, a niece of John C. Calhoun. Mr. and Mrs. Hastie have two sons, C. Norwood, Jr., and John Drayton. Mr. Hastie is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club, Charleston Country Club, and has taken the more important degrees in Masonry, but is not active in the order at present. Mr. Hastie's family have always owned the famous Magnolia Gardens near Charleston.

ANTHONY ABRAM SARRATT. The patriotism which is expressed in military service is a crowning achievement in the life of a nation. America could show few families whose record is more faultless in this respect than that of the late Anthony Abram Sarratt, nine of whose family wore the colors in the World war, eight of them being commissioned officers. The state and the nation properly take pride in the records of such distinguished sons.

The qualities that make good soldiers also make good citizens, and the substantial character of the Sarratts has been esteemed in South Carolina for a century and a half. As a family they settled on Sarratt's Creek in upper South Carolina some time between 1765 and 1775.

The late Anthony Abram Sarratt was born December 11, 1843, at Grassy Pond in Spartanburg County, son of Gilbert and Charlotte Lucretia (Irvine) Sarratt. Charlotte Lucretia Irvine was a daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Graham) Irvine and a granddaughter of Col. William Graham of the Revolutionary army, and a member of Provincial Congress in 1775, several of whose descendants are found in Greenville and in North Carolina.

Anthony Abram Sarratt acquired a liberal education before the war in Limestone Springs under

Mr. Lisle, and in Furman University at Greenville. At the age of seventeen he volunteered in the Confederate war, and was a lieutenant in Company K of Holcomb Legion, Evans Brigade. After more than two years of strenuous fighting service he was made a prisoner, and endured confinement in northern prison camps thirteen months in 1864-65, at first at Point Lookout and afterward at Fort Delaware. He lost his only brother, Edwin Sarratt, in the war.

After the war he bravely took up his burdens in a state impoverished and with its best men gone or disfranchised, and after his marriage made his home at Schull Shoals in Union County, where he achieved success as a planter and merchant. In early manhood he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and was devoted to the church and its institutions both as a worker and with his means. He was also elected to the Legislature from Union County, serving as representative six years. For four years he was director of the penitentiary and at home, in his business and in his public relations bore himself in a manner to deserve the trust and confidence of his fellow men. Death came to him on November 14, 1898, and he was laid to rest at Gaffney, South Carolina.

September 15, 1868, at Watola, in Union County, Anthony A. Sarratt married Miss Mary Pacolet Walker. She was born March 25, 1850, being the only child of Dr. Allen Oliver and Sarah Ann (Hoey) Walker. Several of Mrs. Sarratt's uncles were in the Confederate war, including Capt. Sidney S. Walker, Capt. Felix Walker, Capt. Amos Hoey and Capt. Sam Hoey, while her mother was a granddaughter of Capt. Amos Davis of the American Revolution, and a descendant of David Daniel Davis of Colonial history. Mrs. Sarratt by her character and culture had much to do with the training of her noble family. She was educated in schools near her old home and in the Methodist institution, St. John's College at Spartanburg. Her death occurred September 13, 1896.

Of their marriage thirteen children were born, whose individual records more or less briefly are contained in following paragraphs. The names of the children in order of age are: Evelina Sarratt Rice, Col. Edwin Oliver Sarratt, Inez Sarratt Wood, Dr. Sidney Gilbert Sarratt, William Judson Sarratt, Annie Sarratt Hames, Maj. James Anthony Sarratt, Ethel Sarratt Talbott, Clara Sarratt Drain, Melvin Walker Sarratt (who was born February 28, 1889, at Schull Shoals in Union County, and died December 7, 1897), Grady Sarratt (who was born November 8, 1890, and died January 6, 1891), an infant son, born March 7th and died March 9, 1892, Vivian Sarratt Gillespie.

EVELINA SARRATT RICE. The oldest child of the late Anthony Abram Sarratt is Sarah Evelina, who was born at Tulehoma, North Pacolet, in what was then Union, now Cherokee County. Her early training was acquired in the local schools, and continued in the Union Female Academy and later in the Columbia Female College. February 1, 1888, she became the wife of Spencer Morgan Rice.

Mr. Rice was born in Laurens County, June 2, 1859, son of Col. William G. and Sarah E.



*A. H. Sarratt*





(Sims) Rice, and a descendant of Capt. Charles Sims and his wife, Isabella Sims, of the Revolutionary war. When he was young his father moved to Abbeville County, now Greenwood County, and he acquired his education in the community schools there. Before he was of age he became self-supporting, and was employed for a time by the contracting firm of Rice & Coleman in the building of the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad. Subsequently he located at Union and engaged in the mercantile business, and at the time of his death had a prosperous establishment dealing in furniture, pianos, organs and other musical instruments. He died May 27, 1912. In early life he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his life throughout was one of consecration and piety. He was a pioneer prohibitionist in Union County and lived to see some of the things he had advocated and hoped for practically realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice were the parents of five sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Paul Sarratt, died when about eight and a half years of age. The daughter, Sarah Pacolet, after finishing graded and high schools in her home town entered Columbia College, graduating in 1910, and just a year later she became the wife of Beverly Crump Lewis, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia, where they reside. Mr. Lewis is secretary of the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company. They have two children, Beverly Crump Lewis III and Kate Westwood Lewis.

The oldest living son is Robert Coleman Rice, who was born at Union, finished the high school course in his native town, and for two years was a student in Wofford College at Spartanburg. Since then he has been in the office of the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company. As the chief support of his mother and younger brother and sister he was unable to volunteer during the World war, but was actively identified with all branches of home service.

Mrs. Rice had two sons in the war, one in the army and one in the navy. Oliver George, who was born at Union, finished the course of the Union High School with a scholarship to The Citadel, and spent two years in that famous school at Charleston. April 25, 1917, he volunteered, joining the Coast Artillery as sergeant under Capt. F. M. Elerbe. He was with his company at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, and after a few months joined the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and completed his intensive training in the Saumur Artillery School in France. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, Field Artillery, National Army, and was on duty in France from April 28, 1918, to July 12, 1919. Part of the time he was zone major in the Billeting Department at the towns of Rennes, Messac, Baine and LaRochelle, France. He received his honorable discharge August 8, 1919, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and still holds a commission in the Reserve Army. On leaving the army he took a course of practical instruction in automobile mechanics at Flint, Michigan, and is now connected with an automobile company at Charlotte, North Carolina.

William Anthony Rice, who was also born at Union, received a scholarship from the high school

to Clemson College. He was there only a few months when he won an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, beginning his work there in June, 1916. During the war he was on active duty as a midshipman and completed his course at the academy in June, 1919, receiving his commission as ensign. Since his graduation he has been on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, the flag ship of the Atlantic fleet.

The youngest son of Mrs. Rice is Sidney Clough Rice, who was born in Union, attended grammar and high school there, but before completing his high school course entered the Massey Business College at Richmond, Virginia, where he remained during 1918-1919. After an active business experience for a few months he resumed his education, and is now a student in Clemson College. The youngest child is Agnes Morgan Rice, a student in the public schools of her native town of Union and now qualified for high school.

COL. EDWIN OLIVER SARRATT, U. S. Army, son of Anthony Abram Sarratt and Mary Pacolet Walker, was born August 8, 1871, at Schull Shoals, Union County, South Carolina. He was married in New York City, July 3, 1902, to Charlotte Jane Norton, daughter of Milford Henry Norton and Martha Green Johnson, of San Antonio, Texas. Their children, with place and date of birth, are: Edwin Oliver Sarratt, Jr., The Presidio, San Francisco, California, July 21, 1903; Henry Norton Sarratt, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, December 5, 1906; Charlotte Jane Sarratt, Washington, District of Columbia, September 24, 1910; and Charles Starr Sarratt, San Antonio, Texas, September 24, 1917.

Colonel Sarratt's schools and colleges were: A. B., University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, 1891. Taught school in South Carolina, 1891 to 1893; cadet U. S. M. A. 1893; graduate, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, 1897; assigned as second lieutenant to Third Artillery; instructor in mathematics, U. S. M. A., West Point, New York, 1900; graduate School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, 1905; graduate Army War College, Washington, District of Columbia, 1910; student officer general staff college, Washington, District of Columbia, 1919. His military record is as follows: Peace: Garrison and staff duty, Atlantic and Pacific coasts of United States, Philippines and Panama. War: Spanish American war, Philippine insurrection, and World war. In the World war commanded the 309th Field Artillery (155 m/m short), 153rd Field Artillery Brigade, 78th Division, September 4, 1917, to May 15, 1919; 309th Field Artillery, composed of New York and New Jersey men (National Army), trained at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and Meucou, Brittany, France; demobilized at Camp Dix, New Jersey, May 15, 1919. In American Expeditionary Force one year. Colonel Sarratt was presented a silver service set by his men after their return from France.

His major operations were: San Mihiel offensive (with 90th Division), Meuse-Argonne offensive (with 78th Division and 42nd Division). His minor operations were: Toul Sector, Pre'ny raid (offen-

sive) and Grand Pre' attack (offensive), November 11, 1918, en route to join second American Army in offensive against Metz.

**MAJ. JAMES ANTHONY SARRATT.** Maj. James Anthony Sarratt, son of the late Anthony A. Sarratt, of Union County, was born in that county March 10, 1881, and for twelve years has been in the service of his country as an army officer. He acquired his education in the Gaffney Seminary, in the Clemson Agricultural College, and at Washington, District of Columbia.

He received a commission in the United States Regular Forces September 25, 1908. During the next several years he was with the 5th United States Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and Governor's Island in New York City, went with the 8th United States Infantry to the Philippine Islands, and was with the 17th Infantry at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Major Sarratt accompanied the Punitive Expedition into Mexico under General Pershing. Soon afterward, at the beginning of the World war, he was appointed an instructor at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. While at camp at Fort Oglethorpe he was presented with a gold watch by his men, showing their appreciation. He was later assigned to headquarters of the 76th Division, which was in France from July, 1918, until after the armistice. Returning from France he commanded the First Battalion of the 73rd Infantry of the 12th Division until demobilization, and has since been on duty with the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, at Washington. His home address is 1617 S. Street, N. W., Washington.

Major Sarratt married August 30, 1915, Constance Kathryn Watkins, of New York City, daughter of Thomas Parke and Mary (Browne) Watkins. Two children were born to their marriage: James A., Jr., who died January 5, 1918, and Anthony Melvin, born at New York City March 6, 1919.

**SAMUEL SYLVANUS WOOD**, one of the leading farmers and planters in Spartanburg County, is a member of a family that has been identified with this section of the state for more than a century.

He was born in Spartanburg County, April 6, 1862, son of William Lipscomb and Mary (Austell) Wood. His parents were also born in Spartanburg County. The grandfather, William Wood, a native of Virginia, came to South Carolina and settled in the upper part of the state more than a century ago. William L. Wood was born October 5, 1819, and died June 10, 1893. Though past forty years of age, he bore arms as a Confederate soldier during the War between the States. His wife was born February 20, 1834, and died February 18, 1917. Of their six children five reached mature age, and two sons and two daughters are still living.

Samuel S. Wood, the third child, was well educated, and grew up in the Pacolet district of Spartanburg County, where his chief interests have been concentrated. He assisted his father on the plantation and for over thirty years has been engaged in the superintendence of some extensive farming interests. He owns about fifteen hundred acres,

most of which are now rented out and operated by tenants.

Mr. Wood married for his first wife Emma Meieg. His second wife was Helen Hamilton. The present Mrs. Wood was Inez Sarratt, member of the prominent Sarratt family sketched on other pages. They had three children, the only one now living being Samuel S., Jr. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

**INEZ SARRATT WOOD** was born at Tulahoma, Union County, was educated at the Union Female Academy and the Columbia Female College and resides at Pacolet, South Carolina. October 5, 1910, at Union, she became the wife of Samuel S. Wood of Pacolet. They had three children: An infant son that died February 21, 1912; Mary Pacolet Wood, born March 26, 1913, at Union, and died March 25, 1914; and Samuel Sidney Wood, born April 23, 1915, at Spartanburg.

**DR. SIDNEY GILBERT SARRATT** was born at Schull Shoals in Union County, was educated in the Gaffney High School, graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in Baltimore in 1897, and subsequently did special work at the Mayo Brothers' clinics and in New York. In the World war he was commissioned a captain, served in the army hospital at Brest, France, for nearly a year, from September 22, 1918, to August 19, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Gordon, Georgia, September 6, 1919.

Doctor Sarratt served as chairman of the Board of Stewards of Grace Methodist Church, and is chairman of the Union Board of Health; president of the Union County Medical Association, and a member of the Home Service Committee of Union County Chapter, American Reserve Corps. He was offered the rank of major in the Reserve Army, and is practicing medicine at Union, South Carolina.

**WILLIAM JUDSON SARRATT** was born at Schull Shoals, attended the Gaffney graded schools, and was president of his graduating class at Clemson College in June, 1897. He subsequently took special courses in New York and Baltimore, and at his father's death he and an older brother, Dr. Sidney Sarratt, took charge of the farm. He was elected and for two years represented Cherokee County in the Legislature, 1900-01. For two years, 1908 to 1910, he was a lieutenant in the United States Army in the Philippines, and in the World war was a chemist, making ether at the Government plant at Nitro, West Virginia. He is at this writing a merchant's agent (super cargo) for the International Merchant Marine Company of America and is on the ship St. Anthony on a trip to Greece, Italy, Roumania and Turkey.

**ANNIE SARRATT HAMES** was born at Schull Shoals, Union County, educated in the Gaffney High School and the Clifford Seminary, and for a number of years has been prominently identified with church and patriotic organizations.

She was secretary and treasurer of the William Wallace Chapter, United Daughters of the Con-

federacy at Union, and was organizing regent of the Fair Forest Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915-1918, and state historian of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, 1917-1920.

She was awarded a Red Cross service badge for her services during the World war in the Union County Chapter, American Red Cross, and was chairman of supplies and vice-chairman of this Red Cross chapter.

December 26, 1800. Annie Sarratt became the wife of Landy Jones Hames, of Union. Landy Jones Hames is the son of Thaddeus Lemuel and Addie McWhirter Hames, great-grandson of John Jones, for whom the town of Jonesville was named, and descendant of John Floyd, lieutenant, later captain, in the Revolutionary War. His father, T. L. Hames, was commissary sergeant, and a brave Confederate soldier, entering the war at eighteen years of age. The Jonesville Chapter, N. D. C., was named for his uncle, Capt. John Hames. Another uncle, Sergt. Charles Hames, was killed at the second battle of Manassas. Landy Hames lives in the town of Union and is a successful wholesale merchant and planter. He has always been closely identified and interested in the welfare of his town and state.

He is a trustee and steward of Grace Methodist Church; trustee of the Union Carnegie Library, since its organization in 1905; director in the Union Chamber of Commerce, and has served this body as president; director and vice president of the Merchants and Planters National Bank; commissioner of public works 1910 to June, 1920; served as alderman for Ward One for several years.

Landy Hames and his wife have two sons: Sarratt Thaddeus, educated in the Union graded and high schools, two years at The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, and is now a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Landy Jones Hames, Jr., is a student at the Union High School. The youngest brother of Landy Hames, Walter Hames, was commissioned a lieutenant in the 372d Regiment, which was attached to the French army during the World war, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the American Government, the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French Government, and made a cavalier in the Legion of Honor of France.

ETHEL SARRATT TALBOTT was born at Schull Shoals, attended the graded schools of Gaffney and Converse College at Spartanburg, and on November 23, 1904, at Gaffney, became the wife of Lieut. Col. Samuel Greaner Talbott. Colonel Talbott, whose record finds an appropriate place in this family history, was born at Richmond, Virginia, February 24, 1877, son of Samuel Greaner and Lucy (Lewis) Talbott. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and graduated with the class of 1899 from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. He came of a military family, his father having been with the Otey Battery in the army of Northern Virginia, while his maternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the 50th Virginia Infantry in the war between the states. Colonel Talbott was commissioned a second lieutenant in

the regular army in 1902, and in February of that year was sent to the Philippines with the 28th Infantry in the War between the States. Colonel in 1913 went to the Mexican border and subsequently was under General Funsten at Vera Cruz. When America entered the war against the Central Empire he was serving as adjutant of post at Fort Slocum, New York, and was presented with a very handsome watch by the men whom he had in charge. He was soon promoted to lieutenant colonel, and was given the responsibility of organizing a camp at Syracuse, New York. He became commandant at camp at Syracuse in July, 1918, at which time 11,000 men were mobilized there. From Syracuse he was sent to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, later to New York City, and after the armistice was made adjutant general of the United States Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany, where at this writing he is still stationed. His wife and daughter being with him. Mrs. Ethel Talbott assumed very unusual and arduous responsibilities during the war as a Red Cross worker, and so highly were her services esteemed at Camp Syracuse that she was called the "mother of the army." Colonel and Mrs. Talbott's daughter is Ethelyn Sarratt Talbott, born at Columbus, Ohio.

CLARA HOEY SARRATT DRAIN, who was born in Schull Shoals, and educated in the grammar schools of Gaffney and the College for Women at Columbia, South Carolina, was married at Union, June 7, 1910, to Maj. Jesse Cyrus Drain of the United States Army.

Maj. Jesse C. Drain was born at Braddock, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1883. His parents, Henry Drain and Caroline Ebert Drain, were of English descent. J. C. Drain was one of nine children, six boys and three girls, and was educated in public schools of Braddock, Pennsylvania. In 1902, J. C. Drain won a competitive examination for West Point, held at Pittsburgh, attended Bethel Academy preparatory school, Virginia, and later the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1907, and assigned to the 28th Infantry, stationed at Matanzas, Cuba. While stationed in Cuba this officer was mentioned in Army of Cuban Pacification orders for exceptional services performed; later served at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Fort Sam Houston, Tientsin, China, with China Expeditionary Force, 1912 to 1915; Laredo, Texas, border patrol and professor of military science and tactics, Shattuck School, Faribault, Minnesota. On the outbreak of war, J. C. Drain was appointed examining officer for the State of Minnesota, and also served at the First Officers' Training Camp held at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. In August, 1917, he was detailed to the Infantry School of Arms, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and remained on duty there until August, 1918, during which time he was director of the small arms department and author of "Grenade Training Manual" and "Hand to Hand Fighting Manual," pamphlets accepted by the Training Committee, General Staff. In August, 1918, he was detailed to staff class, Army War College, graduating with honors and assigned to Training Committee, General Staff, for duty. In January, 1919, he returned to

Infantry School, Camp Benning, Georgia, for duty as director of Close Combat Department. In September, 1919, and March, 1920, he was appointed director of special courses in physical and bayonet training, held pursuant to War Department orders, for which services he received a special letter of commendation from Secretary of War Mr. Newton Baker. He is at present on duty as director of non-commissioned officers' course, Infantry School, Camp Benning, Georgia.

Major Drain and wife have one son, Jesse Cyrus Drain, Jr., who was born at Union, South Carolina, on September 27, 1911.

VIVIAN IRVINE SARRATT GILLESPIE, who was born at Gaffney, attended the Union graded schools and Converse College at Spartanburg, and on June 7, 1917, at Union, was married to Lieut.-Col. James Albert Gillespie, of whom a brief record follows. They have one child, Vivian Gillespie, born at Spartanburg.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES ALBERT GILLESPIE, who married a daughter of the late Anthony A. Sarratt of Union, is therefore properly included among the distinguished members of this military and fighting family of the South.

Colonel Gillespie was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1886, sixth among the children of Andrew James and Sarah (Shaw) Gillespie. His parents were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who came to the United States from the North of Ireland in 1881, locating at Erie, where the mother died in 1893, when her son was six years old. The father died in 1916.

James A. Gillespie was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from high school in 1905. He accepted an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, entering July 15, 1907. He graduated, No. 30 in his class, June 12, 1912. As a second lieutenant in Field Artillery he was assigned to the Second Field Artillery at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and in July, 1913, accompanied the Second Artillery to the Philippine Islands, where he was on duty until October, 1915. Returning to the United States, he was with the Fifth Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and July 1, 1916, was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned recruiting duty at Fort Slocum, New York. He was promoted to captain May 15, 1917. Assigned to the Fifteenth Field Artillery, he joined his command at Syracuse, New York, June 20, 1917, taking command of Battery C. July 22, 1917, he was sent to the School of Fire at Fort Sill as student officer, completing the course and graduating September 15, 1917. Ordered to the Sixteenth Field Artillery at Camp Robinson, Wisconsin, he took command of Battery F, and with that battery went to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as senior instructor, Field Artillery in the Second Reserve Officers' Training Camp. He trained and commissioned 300 reserve officers out of 375 candidates at that camp. Then with Battery F he was ordered to Camp Greene, North Carolina, where the Fourth Division was being assembled preparatory to going overseas. As commander of Battery F of the Sixteenth Field Artillery, Fourth Regular Division,

he sailed for France May 10, 1918, landed at Brest May 23rd, and proceeded to Camp de Souge, an artillery training center near Bordeaux, where he remained training with French guns until July 28th, when he and his battery entrained for the front, detraining at Chateau Thierry and marching to the front lines. He first went into action along the Vesle River near Fismes, and was on duty until August 17, 1918, when the Sixteenth Field Artillery was relieved and sent to a rest area near Chaumont. On the 3rd of July he was promoted to major, and was then assigned and joined the Thirteenth Field Artillery in the same division, taking command of the Second Battalion at Cirey les Mareilles, August 27, 1918. He commanded that battalion through the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives until October 18, 1918, when he was ordered to the Army Line School at Langres, France, as student officer. He graduated, again as No. 30 in the class of 260, on December 28, 1918. In the meantime, October 26, 1918, he had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and was ordered after graduating to rejoin the Thirteenth Artillery in the Army of Occupation in Germany. He remained as second in command of this regiment throughout its tour in Germany, and had duties as military commander at various times of the towns of Ulmen, Buchel, Affen, Alf and Ahrweiler, Germany. July 18, 1919, Colonel Gillespie sailed from Brest, landing at New York July 31st, after an absence of fifteen months, and participation in four of the great offensives of the western front—Aisne-Marne, Vesle Champaign, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. After a brief leave he reported at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and has since been in command of the Thirteenth Field Artillery. Colonel Gillespie married Miss Vivian Irvine Sarratt at Union, South Carolina, June 7, 1917.

T. GRANGE WARING, who recently was one of the leaders in establishing a large automobile accessory industry and business at Charleston, saw twenty-seven months of active service as a lieutenant in the navy during the World war.

For a number of years he has been an enthusiastic yachtsman, as a member of the Carolina Yacht Club. In pursuit of that pastime he was not content with the technical achievements of good seamanship in handling a boat under all sorts of conditions, but made a very thorough examination of the coast, its various harbors and inlets, and acquired much of that intuitive sense that distinguished the old time blockade runners of the South. Therefore, when on March 17, 1917, a few weeks before America entered the war with Germany, he volunteered in the navy, he was very appropriately assigned to duty as commander of the coast patrol for the third section of the Sixth Naval District. He was given the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. His section extended from McClellanville to St. Helena Sound and embraced the waters of Charleston Harbor. The fleet under his command was comprised of submarine chasers and patrol boats, and they were used principally in the vicinity of Charleston Harbor. In October, 1918, Mr. Waring was transferred to the staff of Admiral Beatty, in command of the Sixth Naval District, with headquarters at Charleston, and was made district en-





John P. Pichon

rolling officer. In the meantime he had been promoted to lieutenant, senior grade. Lieutenant Waring remained in active duty until June 28, 1919, when he was released from active service, but is still held on the reserve list.

Mr. Waring was born at Charleston, son of T. M. and Frances Caroline (Simons) Waring. Sketches of historic families of Charleston make frequent mention of both the Waring and the Simonses. T. Grange Waring was educated in public and private schools at Charleston, and after leaving school was in business as a cotton buyer about fifteen years, until he entered his country's service.

In the fall of 1919, when he resumed business relations at Charleston, he became one of the organizers and is president of the Motor Accessory Supply Company. This is a wholesale and distributing business for an extensive line of automobile accessories and supplies, and has proved a welcome addition to the increasing commerce of Charleston. The company occupies a building arranged for its special purpose at 320-322 Meeting Street.

Mr. Waring married Miss Kate Fuller Porter. Her grandfather was the late Rev. Dr. Porter, founder of Porter's Military Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Waring have two children: Frances Caroline and Kate Porter. Mr. Waring is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club and of St. Andrews Society.

JOHN C. WIETERS, M. D. While he is a well qualified physician and surgeon, and served as medical officer in the army and navy during the late war, Doctor Wieters since being released from active duty has for a temporary period at least taken up active business as owner of the Charleston Bill Posting Company, the oldest concern of its kind in South Carolina.

Doctor Wieters was born in Charleston in 1890, son of John C. and Marguerite (Schroeder) Wieters. His father, a native of Germany, came to Charleston when a youth and was a Confederate soldier throughout the war between the states. After the war he became prominent in Charleston commerce. He was associated for a number of years with his older brother, Otto, in the wholesale grocery business, taking the chief responsibility of that concern upon the death of Otto, and the business is still a large and prosperous one, having been continued from the death of John C. Wieters by his younger brother, Mr. E. F. A. Wieters. Mrs. John C. Wieters, who is still living, was born near Bremen, Germany. Prior to the outbreak of the European war she returned to that city to be with her two daughters living there and has since remained.

Dr. John C. Wieters was educated in private and public schools of Charleston, and had the advantage of very extensive travel and instruction in Europe. He attended schools and universities in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and on returning from abroad began the study of medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, where he graduated in 1912. This was followed by post-graduate work in the University of Berlin, and in 1913 he began the active work of his profession in Charleston.

Doctor Wieters volunteered his services as a med-

ical officer in the United States Army in March, 1917, some weeks before this country entered the war. He was on duty with the rank of lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the army until June, 1917, when he was transferred to the navy. Doctor Wieters was assigned to duty at the Naval Hospital in Charleston in charge of the section of contagious diseases. For nearly two and a half years all his professional talents were given to the Government, and while released from active duty in August, 1919, he is still retained with a reserve commission.

It was his intention to resume private practice, but having in the meantime acquired the ownership of the Charleston Bill Posting Company he found that its greatly expanding business demanded all his attention. The business is growing in proportion to Charleston's remarkable development along all lines, and as a means of putting its service on a plane with the high reputation of the company a new and modern building has been erected for its home on North Meeting street.

Doctor Wieters married Miss Lucile Davis, member of an old and prominent Charleston family. Their two children are John Davis and Charles August.

REDDING CAROLAS HARDWICK is the veteran member of the bar of Denmark, Bamberg County, where he has practiced steadily for twenty-six years.

He was born in Burke County, Georgia, August 12, 1869, son of Andrew and Alice (Chance) Hardwick, both natives of Georgia. He is a descendant of Lord Hardwick of Ireland. Three Hardwick brothers came to America in colonial times, one locating in New York, another in North Carolina, and the third established the branch of the family in Georgia. Subject's uncle was named.

Redding Carolas Harwick was the eighth among nine children, three of whom are still living. He was reared and educated at Waynesboro, Georgia, first attending country schools. As a young man he took up the business of contracting and building, followed that occupation in Georgia, and in 1888 located at the Town of Graham, which subsequently had its name changed to Denmark. He continued as a building contractor here for several years. During his working hours he studied law, beginning in the fall of 1892, and was admitted to the bar December 15, 1893. He had also served a time as chief of police of the town. He has enjoyed a steadily growing general practice as a lawyer, and for fourteen years was actively interested in farming until he sold his farm property in 1917.

In 1890 Mr. Hardwick married Mary Carroll, a native of Blackville, Barnwell County. Mr. Hardwick is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and has been identified with that order since 1892. Since he was fifteen years of age he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and takes an active part in church work and has also played a leading part in the Sunday school. Thomas W. Hardwick of Atlanta, Georgia, is subject's first cousin. He was in Congress sixteen years, senator ten years. Now running for governor of Georgia. Subject's wife's parents were from Ireland. Her father, E. D. Carroll served in War of States for

Confederacy. He suffered greatly being left on post when his companions left him without relieving him. He stuck to his post without food until their return, three days later. He was on an island near Charleston.

**JOHN PULASKI THOMAS.** In the quarter of a century since he completed his education at The Citadel and took his place among the young business men of Charleston, John Pulaski Thomas has wielded an increasing influence and power in commercial and industrial affairs of his home city.

He was born at Santuc in Union County, South Carolina, in 1873. His parents, Dr. J. P. and Susan (Rivers) Thomas, are now deceased. The Rivers family was long prominent on James Island, South Carolina. Dr. J. P. Thomas, a native of the Santuc community of Union County, was a graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, spent his active life as a practicing physician, and at one time represented Union County in the Legislature.

A graduate of The Citadel at Charleston with the class of 1893, John P. Thomas during his career as a successful business man has taken a deep interest in the welfare of that historic institution. He is a member of the Board of Visitors of The Citadel, and at the present time is chairman of the Building Committee in charge of the building of the greater Citadel, a work on which plan began early in 1920, and the purpose of which is to provide a fitting home for this school. At the annual meeting of the Board of Visitors December 11, 1917, Mr. Thomas moved that a committee of four members be appointed to take into consideration a new site for the college. His motion was adopted and Mr. Thomas was appointed Chairman of the committee. Thus plans for the greater Citadel were started and have been steadily going forward. Consequently it is shown that Mr. Thomas was really the one to officially suggest and start the project which will result in the greater Citadel. Mr. Thomas has also, partly as a result of his early training at The Citadel, taken much interest in local military affairs, and as a young man was a member of the Carolina Rifles and served as a captain several years. During the World war he was a member of the first War Board at Charleston by appointment of the Governor, and gave much of his time to the different departments of war and patriotic work.

The business efforts of Mr. Thomas have been variously bestowed, but his name is now chiefly identified with the General Asbestos Rubber Company, of which he is treasurer, and the Cameron & Barkley Company, a leading machinery house of the city, of which he is secretary and treasurer. Both of these have been important contributors to the industrial and commercial welfare of Charleston. Mr. Thomas is a member of various social and business organizations, is a past master of Kilwinning Lodge No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a deacon in The Citadel Square Baptist Church and vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He married Miss Lottie Reeves, and their family of six children are Claudia, Sue Rivers, John P., Jr., Matthew Reeves, Charlotte Reeves and Mary Stone.

**REV. JESSE ALEXANDER CLIFTON** was a greatly beloved minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South Carolina for many years. He was born at Chester, a son of Jesse C. and Mary (Walker) Clifton and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Both he and his father were Confederate soldiers. As a boy he attended the Ebenezer High School in York County, and also studied at the University of Virginia. He joined the Confederate Army in Company D of the First South Carolina Volnuteers, Hampton's Brigade, and was a courier and scout in the army of Northern Virginia. After the war he became a minister of the gospel and served actively for over a third of a century. For a number of years he was pastor of the church at Sumter. He was twice a delegate to the general conference of the church. In 1893 the degree Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Rutherford College in North Carolina.

Rev. Mr. Clifton married Mary Hicklin, daughter of Dr. W. J. Hicklin.

**WALTER EDWARD RICHARDSON**, the well known banker and business man of Beaufort, South Carolina, has been prominently identified with the business interests of this section of the state for many years, and while his varied affairs have brought him success they have also advanced the general welfare by accelerating commercial activity. Mr. Richardson has spent his entire life within the borders of his native state and is the scion of one of its excellent old families.

Walter Edward Richardson was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, on June 19, 1881, and is the third in order of birth of the eight children born to the union of C. G. and Hattie (Bunson) Richardson. C. G. Richardson was also a native of Hampton County, as was his father before him, James Richardson. Mrs. Hattie Richardson was the daughter of Edgar Bunson, of Hampton County. Walter E. Richardson attended the common schools of his native locality until the age of thirteen years, since which time he has been continuously identified with the banking business. His first employment was as office boy in the Bank of Hampton, at Hampton, and he has ever since been connected with that institution. In 1904 he became its cashier, was made its vice president in 1908 and in 1913 became its president, which position he still holds. He early demonstrated to a marked degree those peculiar qualities essential to successful banking and his interests in that line have steadily extended until today he is connected with a number of the best banks in this section of the state. In 1907 he organized a bank at Varnville, of which he is the president and in 1909 organized the Beaufort Bank, of which he was made cashier and of which he is now president. In 1912 he organized the Bank of Yemassee, of which he is the president, and also occupies a like position with the Merchants and Planters Bank at Bunson. These banks are all solid and influential institutions and have been a great incentive to the general business development of this section of the state. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Richardson is also heavily interested in truck farms, of which he owns about one thousand acres. During the recent World's war he organized the American Ship Building & Dock





*John P. Thomas*







*John McArdle*

Corporation and also became interested in the building of concrete barges, these projects being projected as adjuncts to the war activities of the government. Mr. Richardson is a half owner in the People's Ice and Fuel Company, in addition to which he is financially interested in many other important and successful enterprises, all of which have contributed in a very definite degree to the business prosperity of the community.

In 1909, Mr. Richardson was married to Lucy C. Moore, the daughter of James W. Moore, a prominent lawyer and politician, and former member of the State Senate. To Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have been born two children, Elizabeth and Randall. Fraternally Mr. Richardson is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Knights of Pythias. In his relations with his fellow men, Mr. Richardson has been thoroughly upright and conscientious, gentlemanly, considerate and courteous in his personal and social contact, and enjoys to a marked degree the confidence of his business associates and the esteem of all who know him. Public spirited and enterprising, he has consistently given his support to every movement tending to advance the public welfare and has at all times advocated the best things for the community.

**JOHN MCALISTER.** What made the life of the late John McAlister distinctive in Charleston was the quality of personal service and personal kindness which pervaded all his activities. His record is one that can be set down with every mark of honor, and is completely due to the good citizenship he so long exemplified.

He was born at Cushendale, County Antrim, Ireland, June 22, 1864, and died at Charleston January 7, 1920. He was of the best Scotch ancestry. The McAlister clan has a long record of noble deeds in Scotch history, and some of his early ancestors were of kinship with Robert Bruce.

When John McAlister was five years of age his parents came to America and settled near Walhalla in Oconee County, South Carolina. When he was about fifteen, having received only a common school education, he moved to Charleston and joined his brother James in the livery business. Eventually he bought out that business, and in 1886 he qualified himself for the undertaking profession by graduating from the Clarke Embalming School of Brooklyn, New York. It is said that Mr. McAlister was the first licensed embalmer in Charleston. The McAlister undertaking business has been a reliable service in Charleston for over thirty-five years. In connection Mr. McAlister conducted a livery business until about two years before his death, when he sold that department to the Charleston Transfer Company. In June, 1919, Governor Cooper had appointed him a member of the State Board of Embalming Examiners, and he was serving in that capacity when overtaken by death.

He was not only a successful business man but one of the most loyal of Charleston's citizens. He was connected with a number of other business enterprises, and some of them owe much to his influence and abilities. He was a director of the Citizens and the Liberty banks, the Kopp-Isenhour Realty

Company, the Commonwealth Building and Loan Association, the Follin-Wingo Company, the Southern Drug Syndicate, and was a member of the Advisory Board of the American Publishing Company. He was also a member of the National Funeral Directors Association and the South Carolina Funeral Directors Association.

Among the fraternal orders of which he was a member are the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Woodmen of the World, Hibernian Society, Fraternal Aid Society, Loyal Order of Moose and the Fellowship Society.

The place he filled in the community for so many years is well expressed in an editorial tribute taken from the Charleston American: "In the death of John McAlister this community loses a splendid citizen. There is hardly a home to which the sad news did not come as a personal grief. For years he has gone about his quiet way doing untold good, helping the helpless and softening the keen pangs which sorrow brought only too often mixed with the double affliction of poverty. Nobody knows how boundless were his works of charity. Loved, honored and respected, he lived a blameless life and left a noble name. To his family he was devotion itself, to his friends, loyalty, to the community, service, and to the poor and stricken a genuine Samaritan. He knew neither class nor creed, but toward all extended the touch of human sympathy."

Mr. John McAlister married Miss Mary L. McAlister, of Brooklyn, New York. He is survived by Mrs. McAlister and five children: Iona, Catherine and Margaret and James A. and John, Jr. The undertaking business is carried on by the two sons, James A. and John. James Archibald McAlister, the older son, has the distinction of being the youngest licensed embalmer in the state and one of the youngest in the country. He attended the Barnes School of Anatomy, Sanitary Science and Embalming in New York, and received his certificate from that institution on September 30, 1912, just three months after he was fifteen years old.

**JOHNSON HEYWARD COPE** has for many years been a prominent figure in the planting, manufacturing and financial affairs of Bamberg County. Among other interests he is now active president of the Bamberg Banking Company.

Mr. Cope was born in Barnwell County in that part now included in Bamberg County, June 30, 1861. The Copes came originally from Holland. His father Jacob Martin Cope was a native of the same section of South Carolina, spent his life as a farmer and planter, and was a soldier in the Confederate army. He died when about seventy-four years of age. His wife was Mary Burnett, a native of Barnwell County, who died at the age of forty-five, the mother of four sons and four daughters.

Johnson Heyward Cope was the fifth child and third son and was reared and educated in Orangeburg County. He graduated in 1879 at Moore's Business College at Atlanta, and on the first of September of that year became bookkeeper for H. J. Brabham & Brother at Bamberg. He was there four years, and then engaged in the mercantile business in the same city until 1900. In that year he

was made secretary and treasurer of the Bamberg Cotton Mills, having in the meantime sold out his mercantile interests. Later he was elected president and treasurer of the cotton mills, but left the active management of 1919 and for several years was primarily interested in farming and planting at Cope, South Carolina. January 1, 1916, he returned to Bamberg and became active vice president of the Bamberg Banking Company and later became its president which position he now holds. He is also president and treasurer of the Bamberg Cotton Mills, and on July 1, 1919, was elected president of the Santee Cotton Mills at Orangeburg. On January 1, 1920, the Bamberg Mills were taken over by the Santee Mills and are now being operated as the Bamberg branch of the Santee Company. Mr. Cope owns about a thousand acres of farm lands and has fully half of it devoted to cotton, tobacco, peanuts and various food crops.

The Cope family is one of the old South Carolina families of Revolutionary stock of Dutch and English ancestry. The Town of Cope in Orangeburg County was named after subject's father, Jacob Martin Cope.

In 1884 he married Miss Hattie Antley, daughter of D. D. and Emma C. Antley of Orangeburg County. His only son is Glenn Willard, actively associated with his father in farming. Mr. Cope is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a member of the Board of Control of the Carlisle School at Bamberg. He has also served on the town council and as mayor.

**JOHN T. RODDY.** While his affiliations are with the progressive and younger element in Charleston's business body, Mr. Roddy is by experience a veteran commercial man, and for more than a quarter of a century has been one of the earnest, hard-working personal factors in the business affairs of the city.

He was born at Charleston in 1876, son of Thomas R. and Ann (Robinson) Roddy. His father, who was born in Ireland in 1836, came to Charleston when a boy with his parents, and for a long period of years enjoyed as proprietor of a grocery store a large and extended trade. His name was for a number of years also influentially associated with public affairs. He served several terms as alderman from Ward 3.

The education of John T. Roddy was acquired in parochial and city schools and in Professor Finger's private school at Charleston. He was only a boy when he was given an opportunity to work at a modest salary with the prominent mercantile house of Molony & Carter Company, and with that organization he was actively associated for twenty-five years. He had earned promotion with that concern until for the last twelve years of his service he was secretary of the company and a member of the corporation. July 1, 1919, having severed his connection with Molony & Carter Company, he established himself in business at 35 Broad Street as a dealer in commercial fertilizers, grain, molasses feeds, lumber and other commodities, and serves a large clientele throughout the state territory of Charleston.

Mr. Roddy is also secretary-treasurer of the Com-

monwealth Building & Loan Association, a director in the Hibernian Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is treasurer of the Hibernian Society, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Carolina Yacht Club and of the Kiwani Club. He is a Catholic in religion. In 1918 he married Miss Catharine A. Buckley, of Washington, D. C.

**MCPHERSON G. ELLIOTT, M. D.** To achieve an eminent standing in as exacting a calling as the medical profession requires something more than mediocre talents—a fidelity to duty and the happy faculty of winning and retaining the confidence and good will of all classes. These qualifications the gentleman whose life record is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs seems to possess, for he has, unaided, gradually overcome all obstacles until he stands in the front rank of the medical profession of Beaufort County.

McPherson Gregorie Elliott is the scion of a long line of sterling ancestors who have honored the locality where he now resides. The Elliott family had its origin in England, but in a very early day representatives of the family came to America and eventually made settlement in South Carolina, where they have lived continuously to the present time. Four generations at least of the family have been born and reared in Beaufort, beginning with the subject's paternal great-grandfather, William Elliott, his grandfather, George Parsons Elliott, and his father, William Waight Elliott. The latter was married to Elizabeth Martha Gregorie, the daughter of James M. and Martha (McPherson) Gregorie. The subject's mother is still living, in the ninetieth year of her age. Of the four children Mary B., William W., George P. and McPherson G. born to her union with William Waight Elliott, the subject of this sketch is the youngest. He was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, on April 6, 1872, and was reared at home, securing his elementary education in the local schools. He was then a student in Porter Academy at Charleston, South Carolina, in addition to which he had a private tutor. Then, having determined to devote his life to the practice of the medical profession, he matriculated in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, where he was graduated on April 1, 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter he located in Beaufort, and has remained in the practice of his profession here since that time, reaping not only a satisfactory financial return but, what is of more value, the respect and confidence of the people among whom he has worked and associated. Doctor Elliott is a member of the Beaufort County Medical Society, the South Carolina State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the degree of the Royal Arch.

In 1899 Doctor Elliott was married to Janie T. Holmes, the daughter of Rutledge Holmes, of Charleston, South Carolina, and they have become the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters namely: Elizabeth G., Emily H., Janie H., William W., Rutledge H. and McPherson G., Jr. Aside from his professional interests Doctor Elliott has always evinced a commendable interest in the





*Charles A. Spessegger Jr*



welfare of the community, being a consistent supporter of everything that is calculated to advance the general welfare in any way.

**CHARLES A. SPEISSEGER, JR., M. D.** The problems of health are really the problems of life and must pertain to all questions of human interest, therefore unquestionably the physician and surgeon is the most important man in his community. He must possess a wide range of general culture, be an observant clinician and well-read neurologist, even though he never specializes along any special line. To take his place among the distinguished men of his profession he must bear the stamp of an original mind and be willing to be hard-worked, while at the same time his soul oftentimes faints within him when studying the mysteries of his calling. Acquainted with the simple annals of the poor, and the inner lives of his patients, he acquires a moral power, courage and conscience which permit him to interfere with the mechanism of physical life, alleviating its woes and increasing its resistance to the encroachments of disease. No wonder that a skilled, learned and sympathetic medical man commands such universal admiration and respect, and one of them who measures up to the highest standards of his profession is Dr. Charles A. Speissegger, Jr., of Charleston.

Doctor Speissegger was born at Charleston on August 4, 1880, a son of Charles A. Speissegger, also a native of Charleston, who is connected with railroad affairs. Doctor Speissegger is the eldest son of his parents' six children. After attending the grammar and high schools of Charleston he spent three years at special work in the College of Charleston, and four years at the Medical College of the State University of South Carolina, being graduated from the latter institution in 1905. After one year spent at Roper Hospital, Charleston, and two years in New York City, Doctor Speissegger returned to his native city, where he has since been engaged in a general practice, winning and holding the confidence of his patients and the community generally. He is surgeon for the General Asbestos Company, examining physician for the Western Union Telegraph Company and other corporations, his skill and training being held in such high regard that those concerns who have the welfare of employees truly at heart endeavor to secure his services, knowing if he is in charge of the health of these people favorable health conditions will prevail, as he is one of the practitioners who firmly believes in the necessity of prevention rather than the method of waiting until a disease becomes epidemic before trying to handle it. As a member of the Charleston Medical Society, the South Carolina State Medical Society and the American Medical Association Doctor Speissegger is highly valued by his associates. He is a member of various fraternal and social organizations, being a past exalted ruler of the Charleston lodge of Elks. For fifteen years he was P. A. surgeon for the South Carolina Naval Militia. Also first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army.

In October, 1918, Doctor Speissegger was married to Beulah Mabelle Frost, R. N. (registered nurse), a daughter of Charles Edward Frost, of Sumter,

South Carolina. They have one son, Charles A. Speissegger, 2nd. Doctor Speissegger is strikingly characterized not only by his scholastic predilection and intellectual eagerness, but also for his facility and promptitude in handling difficult cases, while his sympathetic personality and natural charm of manner win him friends almost without number.

**E. B. CHASE.** Many thoughtful people who endeavor to discriminate in their judgment and appreciation as to the usefulness of men and their work have long regarded the efficient in the ranks of railroad operation as worthy of all the honors and rewards they can receive. Among such men, a place of real eminence is enjoyed by E. B. Chase, a veteran in the service of the Southern Railway and now in the fortieth year of his profession and vocation.

Mr. Chase is known among a host of friends and travelers on the Southern line between Columbia, South Carolina, and Asheville, North Carolina, as Captain Chase or Capt. Bouey Chase. He was born in Washington, District of Columbia, April 4, 1857, a son of Gen. Jacob and Mary Elizabeth (Bowen) Chase and of Virginia and South Carolina ancestry.

In 1880 at the age of twenty-three he became a baggage man on the old Spartanburg and Columbia Railroad. This position he filled about two years being then promoted to conductor, with a run between Spartanburg and Alston. His service has been continuous on lines forming a part of the railway in South and North Carolina, and for a number of years past he has been passenger conductor of the Carolina special between Columbia and Asheville. Captain Chase is an ideal type of railway man, and despite his long continued, faithful service and allegiance to the discipline of railroading he has preserved his health and strength to a remarkable degree. A few months before entering on his railway career as above noted, Mr. Chase married Isabel Vernon Smith, a daughter of Rev. Angus Smith, a prominent Presbyterian minister, in his time, and Caroline Golding Smith. Mr. Chase's home is at Mountville, South Carolina, in Laurens County, the old ancestral home of Mrs. Chase. Six generations of Mrs. Chase's people have lived on this plantation. Around this old colonial home are many beautiful trees, some of which were planted more than a century ago. The house contains much quaint old furniture, silver and other articles, some dating back to colonial times. The old home has been extensively remodeled and now has all modern improvements. Captain and Mrs. Chase have seven living children and nine grandchildren. Captain Chase is a York Rite and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

**JAMES BENEDICT EHRHARDT.** Ehrhardt, one of the thriving commercial centers of Bamberg County, owes its founding to the enterprise and initiative of members of the Ehrhardt family. Conrad Ehrhardt was a native of Germany and came to South Carolina when a very young man. It is said that he and his wife when they married had only twenty-five cents in capital. Their industry and thrift enabled them to accumulate a large amount of property in what is now Bamberg County, and his business initiative as a merchant and miller gave the

nucleus to the industrial character of the little City of Ehrhardt. At the time of his death Conrad Ehrhardt owned a large part of the present townsite, and besides other property each of his four children received 1200 acres of land.

One of his sons was Jacob Ehrhardt, who for a number of years was a member of the firm C. Ehrhardt & Sons, general merchants and owners and operators of gins, saw and grist mills, rice mills and other local industries. Jacob Ehrhardt died in 1915 at the age of fifty-seven. He married Catherine F. Cline, a native of South Carolina, daughter of Wallace A. Cline. Five of their children are still living: Frances, wife of F. H. Copeland; Edrie, wife of O. D. Richie, of Albemarle, North Carolina; James Benedict; Mamie, wife of J. P. Griffin, of Ehrhardt; and Jacob L.

James Benedict Ehrhardt, who is cashier of the Ehrhardt Banking Company, was born in the village named for his family August 10, 1891. He was educated in the public schools and graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree from Newberry College in 1912. He then assisted his father in the store and postoffice until January 1, 1915, when he was made postmaster of Ehrhardt. He resigned that office to become cashier of the Ehrhardt Banking Company on August 1, 1918.

October 8, 1913, he married Ruth Groseclose, daughter of Rev. D. B. Groseclose, a Lutheran minister. They have two children: Jacob Bittle and Margaret Frances.

**WILLIAM HAMPTON MIXSON.** In the commercial and industrial growth and development of Charleston William Hampton Mixson has had a prominent and active part, and for more than thirty years has been numbered among the business men of that city. He is the founder and president of the Southern Fruit Company, president of the W. H. Mixson Seed Company, president of the Atlantic Coast Distributors, vice president of the Leland Moore Paint & Oil Company, and is also a director in the Charleston Guarantee & Insurance Company, the Home Friendly and Life Insurance Corporation, the North Charleston Development Company, and the North Charleston Corporation, all of which have been potent factors in the modern development of the state's metropolis.

Mr. Mixson is a native of the Palmetto state, a descendant from a long line of sturdy ancestry whose names are prominently connected with the history of the state from the time of its formative period. The Mixson family is of English origin, and upon coming to South Carolina settled in the western section, where William Mixson, the grandfather of our present subject, was a well known and extensive planter. His son, Josiah Seth Mixson, born and reared in Barnwell County, became a civil engineer, and ran many of the boundary lines in the then new territory. He married Caroline Brabham, who was also a native of Barnwell County. She, too, came of a line of ancestry who had had part in the early history of the state, as the Brabhams, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, had settled in South Carolina prior to the Revolution.

William Hampton Mixson was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, October 18, 1860, the eldest

of a family of ten children born to Josiah Seth and Caroline (Brabham) Mixson. His boyhood days were spent in his native county, and amidst the surroundings and limited advantages common to the youth of that locality and period. The common schools of the neighborhood afforded the opportunity for a preliminary education, which was supplemented by the careful instruction of his father, a gentleman of exceptional attainments and training. He was an ambitious youth whose boyish fancy led beyond the narrow limitations of the plantation and the country village, and at the early age of seventeen years he went to Augusta, Georgia, and there he entered upon the career in the business world which has since claimed his attention and which has brought substantial recognition and reward.

In 1884 Mr. Mixson located in Charleston, where he continued his business experience, acting in a clerical capacity. In 1889, having decided to engage in business for himself, he organized and established the Southern Fruit Company, which under his continued guidance and management has grown to such magnitude as to merit recognition as one of the largest and best known concerns of its kind on the Atlantic Coast. The volume of the business transacted has shown a steady increase from the beginning, and extends into foreign as well as domestic markets. Incidental to the handling of fruits and produce an extensive seed business was developed, in 1910, and in 1917 was incorporated as a separate business under the name of the W. H. Mixson Seed Company. An experimental and developing farm, which is being made a model of its kind, is conducted by this company not far from Charleston.

In 1915 Mr. Mixson and his brother, J. S. Mixson, organized and established the Atlantic Coast Distributors, a company whose function is the distribution of the food products, more especially those of a perishable kind, and of which great quantities are grown in the territory tributary to Charleston. Mr. Mixson both by careful study of marketing conditions as well as by his early experience in the farming districts knew the difficulties with which the farmer had to contend in finding ready market for his produce at a time and place where it might be disposed of at a reasonable profit. He clearly foresaw the advantage to be had through the establishment of some central organization, or company, whereby the shipment of food supplies might be intelligently directed towards markets where the demand was greatest, and where favorable prices prevailed. Though primarily established to serve the producers of Charleston County, the business of the Atlantic Coast Distributors has assumed such proportions that it now serves a much larger section, and at this time does a business of approximately a million dollars annually, figures which in themselves bespeak the benefit it has brought to the community and to the state at large.

In addition to the many interests of a strictly commercial nature which have demanded his attention Mr. Mixson has not been neglectful of those duties of a semi-public character which go hand in hand with good citizenship, and has given freely of his time and means in the promotion of those movements which make for the public welfare and the



*W. H. Mixson*



uplift of the community in which he has lived and prospered. He is a member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, serving that body as its president in 1916-17. For twenty years he has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for five years was its president. He is a vestryman and chairman of the finance committee of St. John's English Lutheran Church. In the Masonic fraternity he is a member of South Carolina Commandery No. 1, the oldest commandery of Knights Templars in America. He is also a member of Omar Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a Woodman of the World.

November 16, 1886, he married Hannah M. Quirrollo, a native of Charleston, and their four children are: L. Harry Mixson, now vice president and manager of the W. H. Mixson Seed Company; Erma B.; William Hampton, Jr., secretary and general manager of the Southern Fruit Company; and Ashley St. Julian, secretary of the W. H. Mixson Seed Company.

Such, in brief, is the record of a busy life in which industry and unswerving determination of purpose have brought substantial reward. Enough has been said to show that the efforts have ever been directed along constructive and creative lines. With the vision to perceive opportunity, Mr. Mixson has possessed the courage to launch new ventures, and the business ability to bring them to successful fruition. What he has, he has created and developed. His success, therefore, has not been won at the price of another's downfall but has come as the direct result of his individual industry and efforts.

**M. S. ELLIOTT.** It is proper to judge of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in church, hear his views on public questions, observe the operation of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of daily observations it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know the truth, for, as has been said "actions speak louder than words." In its connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch has always stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and acquaintances, for his conduct has been honorable in all the relations of life and his duty well performed, whether in public or private life. His family is one of the oldest in this section of the state, and its various members have honored the community by their activities and their adherence to right principles of living, so that the name is one that deserves perpetuation in the record of their community.

M. S. Elliott was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 10th day of May, 1841, and is the son of Rev. Stephen and Ann (Habersham) Elliott. The father, who also was born in Beaufort, was a son of William Elliott, a native of the same place, as was his father, who also was named William. The latter was a brother of Stephen Elliott, who was a son of Stephen Elliott, a well known botanist and who was also high in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being Bishop of Georgia.

He had a son R. M. B. Elliott, who also was a bishop of the Episcopal Church in Western Texas. The subject's mother was born in Beaufort, the daughter of John Habersham, a lifelong resident of that place. To Stephen and Ann Elliott were born the following children: Stephen, John H., Ralph E., William, Middleton S. and Ann B. Sometime after the death of his first wife, Rev. Stephen Elliott married again and two children were born to that union, Henry and Louis.

Rev. Stephen Elliott was a chaplain in the Confederate service during the Civil war for about two years, and took pride in the fact that five of his sons fought for Southern rights. Capt. Stephen Elliott, of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery and promoted to major of artillery, was chosen by General Beauregard to command Fort Sumter, then being bombarded by the Union Fleet and batteries on Morris Island. He performed arduous and heroic service, was promoted to lieutenant colonel and given a regiment then in North Carolina. A short time later he was made brigadier general and put in command of Mathias Brigade, then in Virginia. Ralph E. Elliott joined the Palmetto Guards as a private and participated in every battle in Virginia. After Captain Cuthbert's death, he was elected captain and was killed in the battle of Coal Harbor, Virginia. In one of the battles in Virginia he was shot through the body, but recovered and returned to the front. His body lies in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. William Elliott enlisted at the commencement of the war in the Brooks Guard of Charleston as lieutenant. He was in every battle in Virginia. The Guards became an artillery company. Later on William was chosen as chief of staff by Gen. Stephen D. Lee with the rank of lieutenant colonel and was in the siege of Vicksburg and in the battles out West. Henry D. Elliott joined the Beaufort's Artillery when a mere boy, and was one of the youngest volunteers in the service. John Habersham Elliott, the second son, was an Episcopal clergyman, and his standing in the church was very high. His last duty was in Washington, District of Columbia, where he was rector of Ascension Church, which he was instrumental in building.

Middleton S. Elliott was reared under the parental roof and secured his elementary education in the public schools. He then became a student in The Citadel Military School in Charleston, where he was graduated in 1862. While at school he enlisted for service in behalf of the Confederacy and was among the cadets who were posted at Morris Island. Later he volunteered and became a member of the artillery company which his eldest brother commanded, it being in the artillery branch of the service. Though he enlisted as a private he was detailed to perform the duties of a second lieutenant as surveyor and engineer. His service was mainly in the section of country in which he lived, and in the spring of 1864 he received a second lieutenant's commission in the engineers. He then saw active service in Virginia, including the front at Petersburg, and was severely wounded at the crater. As a consequence he was compelled to remain at home for about forty days, after which he returned and served until the close of the struggle. Upon returning home he devoted himself to the re-establishment of the community.

lishment of his home in Beaufort, and thereafter gave his attention to the buying and selling of cotton, but at the present time is to a great extent retired from active business life. He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and has occupied a leading position in his community. In 1886 he was appointed by President Grover Cleveland to the position of deputy collector of customs, in which he rendered faithful and effective service. While he has during the years of his active life carried on a special line of business in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competency for himself, he has belonged to that class of representative citizens who promote the public welfare while advancing individual success. Owing to his probity of character, his genuine worth, and his kindly and genial disposition, he has long occupied a position in his native city as one of the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle has called forth the admiration of his contemporaries. He is a faithful member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1867 Middleton S. Elliott was married to Ann Stuart Rhett, the daughter of Hon. Edmund Rhett, and to them have been born six children, Phoebe Waight, Edmund, Middleton S., Jr., Stuart, Mary Williamson and John H. Two of the sons took an active part in the World war. Middleton S. served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, with the rank of captain, and Stuart held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Twentieth Corps of Engineers, being among the last United States soldiers to leave France.

ARCHIBALD E. BAKER, M. D., F. A. C. S. In the professional, industrial and civic development of every commonwealth certain men stand forth among their fellows as the result of individual effort and unusual achievement. Such men rise into prominence and become objects of high consideration in public estimation only through the development of the best attributes of manhood, for the accidents of birth and fortune, and the adventitious aid of chance and circumstance can do little to give them enduring place in history. Such characters, presenting in combined view the harmonious blending of material success with completeness of moral attribute, stand forth as proof of human progress, and the illustration of human dignity and worth.

In no other field of human endeavor can be found greater opportunity, nor has greater success been achieved, than in the science of surgery and materia medica. The patient physician, the skilled and able surgeon who, fighting against heavy odds, wins back a single human life, or restores again to health and strength a wrecked and shattered body is more justly entitled to the victor's laurel wreath than all whose fame and glory have been won amidst carnage and destruction too often concealed beneath "the pomp and panoply of war."

Archibald E. Baker, an honored member of the medical fraternity of Charleston for thirty years, has won especial distinction as a surgeon, and by election is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a membership which in itself is a tribute to his professional ability and standing.

He is the founder and surgeon in charge of the

Baker Sanatorium overlooking Colonial Lake in the City of Charleston. Erected in 1912 at a cost of more than \$130,000, which figures indicate its completeness in both capacity and equipment, it stands as a thoroughly modern hospital, affording special facilities for surgical work, and was designed and constructed with the object of supplying the very best and most modern appliances for the successful treatment of surgical and gynecological cases, and it is doubtless true that in completeness of detail and equipment it is unexcelled by any other institution in the country. Although it was primarily designed to care for Doctor Baker's personal practice, its advantages and use have ever been at the disposal of his professional brethren, many of whom have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and thus the institution has become a powerful factor for the welfare of the public by providing the advanced facilities for the treatment of suffering humanity, otherwise denied them.

Doctor Baker was born at Maxton, North Carolina, August 29, 1862. He is descended on both the paternal and maternal sides from a long line of Scotch ancestry whose rugged and sterling integrity and industry have been typified in his entire career. His father, Angus Baker, was a successful planter in Robinson County, North Carolina, where his grandfather, Archibald Baker, was also born, while his mother, Harriet McEachern, was also born in Robinson County and was a direct descendant from the distinguished family of that name.

Doctor Baker graduated from Davidson College in 1883, and soon thereafter began the study of medicine at the Medical College of South Carolina, graduating in 1889, following this with a post graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1892.

In 1889 he had located in Charleston and for eighteen years was engaged in general practice, for fourteen years of which time he was associated with the late eminent surgeon, Dr. R. B. Rhett.

His rapidly increasing practice, together with the signal success he had achieved in surgery, made it necessary for him to resign his general practice in 1907, since which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to the treatment of surgical cases, and the still further increasing demands upon his services made necessary the construction of his sanatorium in 1912.

In addition to his personal practice Doctor Baker has continued to be a close and careful student, keeping fully abreast of the modern strides of progress made in the profession, and has upon many occasions associated himself with many of the eminent surgeons of this country in consultation and otherwise, thus keeping in close touch with the work of the fraternity. He is a former president of the Charleston Medical Society; former president of the Tri-State Medical Association, which includes the states of Virginia and the Carolinas, and is chairman of the board of counsellors of the Medical Association of South Carolina. He is clinical professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery in the Medical College of South Carolina, also a member of the staff of visiting surgeons at Roper Hospital, while in fraternal circles he is a member of the time honored Masonic order.

In 1894 Doctor Baker married Adele Jennings,



Arch. E. Barker M.D.









*O. J. Bond*

daughter of Dr. Julius Jennings, of Bennettsville, South Carolina, and to this union have been born five children. Their only daughter, Beatrice, died at the age of one and one-half years. Of the four sons, Archibald E., Jr., and Barnwell Rhett, are both students at the Medical College of South Carolina; Angus S. and Robert are still at home.

M. T. LAFFITTE is a prosperous young business man at Estill in Hampton County, and enjoys the well deserved honor of two terms as mayor of the city.

Mr. Laffitte was born in Sylvania, Georgia, about thirty-five years ago, a son of Charles A. and Martha (Boston) Laffitte. He comes of an old South Carolina family. His grandfather, Dr. David Montague Laffitte was a native of France, and when a young man came to South Carolina and settled in that portion of old Barnwell District now Hampton County. He practiced medicine for many years and enjoyed those quiet distinctions which are associated with a man of service and character in a community. Charles A. Laffitte was born in Hampton County, and in later years moved to Georgia.

M. T. Laffitte spent his early life at Sylvania, and finished his education at Mercer University in his native state. He entered business as soon as he came out of college, and in 1904 located at Estill. He has been a factor in the growth and expansion of that rich and growing town and surrounding country. For several years he has had a prosperous automobile and automobile accessory business. He is a Mason, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias.

He was elected mayor of Estill in 1918 and re-elected in 1919. He has given a thoroughly business-like administration, and he is one of the group of citizens who are making for better and larger things for this town. Mr. Laffitte married in November, 1919, Miss Elizabeth Lucius, of Lee County, South Carolina.

COL. OLIVER JAMES BOND. No one institution in South Carolina, not even excepting the State University, has furnished more of the influences and discipline for the training of young men than the famous Citadel, which popularly and no doubt justly has been called the "West Point of the South." To that great body of former students who have enjoyed its advantages during the past third of a century, the name Col. Oliver James Bond has the significance of an old friend, adviser and counselor.

Colonel Bond, who since 1908 has been president of The Citadel, and has been continuously a member of its teaching force since he graduated in 1886, was born at Marion, South Carolina, May 11, 1865, son of Dr. Oliver J. and Sarah Ann (Wayne) Bond, both of Marion, where his father for many years was a dental practitioner. His grandfather, Henry J. Bond, came when a boy to South Carolina from Maryland, and in 1827 married Mary Denny, locating in Marion, where they reared a family of eight children. Doctor Bond, born in 1831, was the oldest of this family. Through his mother Colonel Bond's ancestry goes back to some of the earliest Huguenots of the Carolinas, while one of his great-grandfathers was a cousin of the celebrated Gen. Anthony

Wayne. Sarah A. Wayne was the daughter of Francis Asbury Wayne and Elizabeth Legette, both of Marion. Her grandfather, William Wayne, came from Pennsylvania to Charleston, where he married in 1777 Esther Trezevant, a great-granddaughter of Daniel Trezevant. Daniel Trezevant was one of the Huguenots who immigrated from France to the Carolinas after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and was founder of the extensive family of that name in America. Esther Trezevant, his great-granddaughter, was married May 8, 1777, to Rev. William Wayne, who was born in 1734 and died in 1818. Rev. William Wayne was a son of Gabriel Wayne, and a grandson of Capt. Anthony Wayne, who was born in 1666. Capt. Anthony Wayne was a native of Yorkshire, England, and was the grandfather of Gen. Anthony Wayne, the hero of the Revolution. Colonel Bond's parents were married in 1851, and his father died in 1891 and his mother in 1898.

Colonel Bond, seventh child of his parents, had the advantages of excellent schooling under Prof. William H. Witherow, an educator of great ability, first at Marion and from 1877 to 1881 at Chester. In October, 1882, he matriculated as one of the two beneficiary cadets from Chester County at The Citadel, then just reopened after a period of seventeen years' occupation by United States troops. He was graduated with the class of 1886, and was elected assistant professor of mathematics for the following session. Later he served as professor of mechanical drawing and astronomy, and in 1908 succeeded Col. Asbury Coward as head of the college.

During the years 1891-95, while teaching on the faculty of The Citadel, he pursued a non-resident course in mathematics with the Illinois Wesleyan University, where he went for final examinations in 1895 and was awarded the degree Ph. D. after submitting a mathematical thesis. The honorary degree LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1912 by the University of South Carolina. Doctor Bond has always been interested in mathematics and astronomy, and was teacher of those subjects at several of the summer schools at Winthrop College. He is author of a novelette "Amzi" published in 1904, based on a series of astronomical observations.

While at college he was affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, in later years has become prominent in the Knights of Pythias, being grand chancellor of the state in 1919-20. For many years he has been a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Redcliffeboro; is vice president of the St. Andrew's (Scotch) Society of Charleston; is a member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, with which he has served as chairman of the educational committee and of the military and naval committees; and is a member of the Charleston Country Club, of which he was president in 1917-19. Colonel Bond for a number of years has been a devotee of the ancient game of golf. He was one of the organizers of the Carolina Golf Association, composed of the clubs of North and South Carolina, and was honored with the office of president of the association in 1912-14. His studio is adorned with several trophies won in contest on the links. Another diversion that indicates some of the math-

emational qualities of his mind is the game of chess. He was one of the organizers of the Charleston Chess Club, now defunct.

Colonel Bond married Mary Fishburne Roach, daughter of Dr. William Fishburne Roach, of Charleston. Their only son, Capt. Oliver J. Bond III, is a young South Carolinian who was in service with the American armies in France nearly two years. He was born July 5, 1890, and spent three years, 1905-08, as a student of the College of Charleston. He was an aide in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey five years. In 1916 he entered the field artillery branch of the United States Army, and was in service with the First and Second American armies from November, 1917, until June, 1919, in France. January 16, 1912, Captain Bond married Nellie Hall Sinkler, of Charleston, and has a daughter, Mary Ellen, born in 1916.

**HARRY DESAUSURE CALHOUN.** In all that constitutes true manhood and good citizenship Harry D. Calhoun, president of the Home Bank of Barnwell and one of the best known and most substantial of Barnwell County's citizens, is a notable example and none stands higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the community honored by his citizenship. He is a man of good judgment and pronounced views and, keeping himself well informed upon current events and taking a lively interest in public affairs of his community, he has won to a marked degree the reputation of a man of progressive and up-to-date ideas, standing ever ready to support with his influence and means all measures for the material and moral welfare of his community.

Harry D. Calhoun was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, on October 31, 1869, and is the fourth in order of birth of the seven children born to his parents, William B. and Annie Walton (Owens) Calhoun. The family is of Irish origin on the paternal side, being descended from the Ezekiel Calhoun branch of the family. The American progenitors of the subject are, first, James Y., a native of Barnwell County, South Carolina, then his son of the same name and nativity, who was the father of William B., father of the subject of this sketch. The subject's mother was a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Overstreet) Owens, natives of Barnwell County, the former being the son of Col. William A. Owens. Elizabeth Overstreet was the daughter of James Overstreet, who represented the Barnwell District in Congress from 1814 to 1822. He drove all the way from his home to Washington, D. C., in a "gig," a typical conveyance of that period, and while on one of these trips his death occurred at China Grove, North Carolina, where he was buried, and where Congress had a monument erected to his memory. The Overstreet family was of English origin, and Elizabeth Overstreet was a direct descendant, through the maternal line, from the Randolph family so prominent in the early life of our nation. Mr. Calhoun's father, William B. was a soldier in the Confederate army, Colcock's regiment and served throughout the war. He was one of the men sent back to direct and look after the home community and to see that they had the means of livelihood and in other words, he

was in charge of the settlement and its welfare.

Harry D. Calhoun is indebted to the common schools of his native community for his educational training, which he has liberally supplemented through the subsequent years by close reading and keen observation of men and events, being today considered a man of wide and accurate general information. When practically only a boy he engaged in business, and for fifteen years he was on the road as a traveling salesman. He was successful in his affairs and wisely economical of his resources, so that in 1910 he quit his former vocation and, returning to Barnwell, organized the Home Bank, of which he has been the president since its organization. This has been a prosperous institution, being numbered among the solid and influential banks of this community. It has a capital and surplus of \$45,000. Mr. Calhoun is also financially interested in the Home Furniture Company, one of the leading enterprises of the town. He also assisted in the building of the splendid school building at Barnwell, of which he is one of the trustees.

In 1901 Mr. Calhoun was married to Eva Duncan, the daughter of James and Anna (Miller) Duncan, of Charleston, South Carolina, and of Scotch descent. To them have been born two sons, Duncan and James Overstreet, seventeen and eleven years of age. The family are members of the Episcopal Church, while fraternally Mr. Calhoun is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, the Farmers Union, the United Commercial Travelers and the Travelers Protective associations. In all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he has displayed that consistent gentlemanly spirit, that innate refinement and unswerving integrity that have gained for him the sincere respect of all who know him.

**W. I. JOHNS.** Nowhere in the state has the staple crops, high class livestock and the general business of planting reached a higher degree of perfection than in that peculiarly rich and fertile section lying along the Savannah River and included in the newly organized county of Allendale. That the old time prestige of this agricultural district has not been lost is due to the peculiar genius of a group of men who in the face of many obstacles have been able to adapt their business to changed circumstances and have maintained the efficiency of centralized operation and administration of great holdings.

One of the largest producers of cotton in the entire state, as well as one of the ablest and most influential business men, is W. I. Johns, whose home is at Allendale, but whose interests as a planter are widely extended over the southern counties.

The Johns family is of Scotch-Irish origin and have lived in Bamberg County for several generations. Mr. Johns was born at Ehrhardt in Bamberg County in 1869, a son of Alfred and Martha (Brown) Johns. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle. Alfred Johns was all through the War between the States, and gave additional service in the reconstruction



W. F. Johns.



period. He had three brothers in the war: William, a lieutenant who was killed at Gettysburg; Perry, who was killed in the second battle of Manassas; and Jasper, who was wounded at Gettysburg. Martha Brown Johns was the daughter of a Confederate soldier, and her family was of Revolutionary stock and long established in South Carolina.

W. I. Johns grew up on his father's plantation near Bamberg, attended the schools of that town, and in 1893, more than a quarter of a century ago, established his home at Beldoc, near Allendale, in what was then Barnwell County. In 1917 he moved his home to Allendale, though his chief interests are still centered at Beldoc. He owns extensive plantations there and around Allendale, and the claim made for his being one of the largest individual cotton planters in the state is borne out by the ownership and operation of between 6,000 and 7,000 acres under cultivation. He is not only a planter but operates gins, maintains commissary stores, and has various other enterprises so as to make his plantation a business on an independent footing.

In introducing livestock into his planting scheme he was content only with the very best. He has the largest herd of Hereford cattle in the state, and also raises great numbers of Duroc and Poland China hogs. His stock is all registered, and he is able to take pride not only in the registry but in the profitable features of handling stock of this quality.

Mr. Johns is a director of the Citizens Bank of Allendale and one of its organizers. He is a director in the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad. As one of the new county's largest property owners he naturally took a leading part in the organization of the new county of Allendale in January, 1919. He was named by Governor Cooper as member of the Board of County Commissioners and has been its chairman ever since. He is a member of the executive committee of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

In 1918 he was appointed by Governor Manning a trustee of the John Del La How Orphanage in what is now McCormick County. This orphanage, with its property comprising 2,000 acres of land, was taken over by the state two years ago, and the trustees are now engaged in the construction of a home that will cost \$150,000. When the present plans are wholly completed the cost of the main building will be about \$400,000.

During the war he was a member of the South Carolina State Council of Defense, but his most active work was as chairman of the Barnwell County Selective Draft Board. Probably no work required of civilians during the war was of more exacting nature than the duties imposed on the local draft boards. Mr. Johns gave practically all his time for a period of eighteen months to those official duties, and properly shares in the credit and commendations freely bestowed upon the work of the draft board organization.

Mr. Johns was also county chairman of the State Memorial for the World war veterans. Though this was the baby county of the state it was the first to go over the top, its quota for that purpose

being exceeded at one meeting in which the speakers were Governor Manning, Mrs. F. S. Munsell and Mr. Johns. The influence of the action taken in the new county helped to make the State Memorial a success. Mr. Johns is a Baptist and was organizer for the Allendale County's quota in the campaign for \$75,000,000 for the Southern Baptist Church in November, 1919.

He first married Miss Eveline Wilson, daughter of Oda Wilson, one of the largest farmers in Barnwell County and a former member of the South Carolina Legislature. He has four children by this union, Gladys, wife of Hon. Frank W. Shealy, of Lexington, chairman of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners; Miss Eunice, a graduate of Brenau College in Georgia; Wilson, a graduate of the University of South Carolina; and Jasper, now a student at Furman University. May 22, 1911, Mr. Johns married Miss Montez McKee Bramlett, a daughter of John Bramlett, a member of the Bramlett family of Greenville County of long residence in the state and of Revolutionary stock. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have two children: Martha and Virginia.

Mrs. Johns was county chairman of the Victory Loan drive and various other war drives, each and every one of which produced more than the quota assigned. Mrs. Johns spent a large part of her time in war work. Allendale was the youngest county in the state, and Mrs. Johns received a number of telegrams congratulating her and the county organization for the big things achieved.

JOHN LEWIS COPELAND, M. D. While he has been burdened with the cares and responsibilities of a large private practice ever since locating in Bamberg County, Doctor Copeland has also played a prominent part in the founding and subsequent growth and development of his home community of Ehrhardt.

He was born in what is now Bamberg County March 14, 1871, son of Josiah Isaac Copeland, a native of the same county, and of remote German ancestry. Grandfather Isaac Copeland was born in Barnwell County and became a successful planter and large slave owner. He lived to be about eighty years of age. Josiah Isaac Copeland served four years as a Confederate soldier, but was never wounded. He is still living, in his seventy-fifth year, and enjoys good health. He married Elizabeth Durr, daughter of John Durr, and a native of Colleton County. Doctor Copeland was the second in a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, seven of whom are still living.

Doctor Copeland was educated in the country schools, in an advanced school in Orangeburg, attended Newberry College, and in 1893 graduated from the Atlanta Medical College. He spent one year in the Savannah Hospital after graduating, and in the fall of 1903 was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service. He also took advanced work in the New York Post-Graduate School in 1904 and 1915. Doctor Copeland came to Ehrhardt in 1894 and was one of the men who laid out the town and from the first has taken a deep interest in its civic and business enterprise. In 1905 he organized the Ehrhardt Banking Com-

pany, and has been president of that institution from the beginning. He also organized and helped install the local telephone system. He is now a partner in the local drug firm of Copeland and Farrell. Doctor Copeland is a member of the Bamberg County Medical Society, the District Association, including the five counties of Bamberg, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Hampton and Calhoun, the State Medical Association, the Tri-State Association of North and South Carolina and Virginia and the Southern Medical Association. He has served on the town council many years and the school board, and has directed his influence along lines that would mean most to the prosperity and advancement of his community.

June 10, 1896, Doctor Copeland married Mamie Lide, daughter of Rev. T. P. Lide. She died two years after their marriage. For his present wife he married Lottie Farrell, daughter of R. L. and Irene Farrell. Doctor and Mrs. Copeland have two sons and one daughter, Chester F., Claud F. and Mildred F.

**COL. WILLIAM R. DARLINGTON.** Only his older and more intimate friends are aware of the fact that Colonel Darlington served four years as a Confederate soldier. His vigor in business, his erect and active figure, would never betray the years which the service in that war indicates.

Colonel Darlington has been in many ways one of the most influential citizens in that section of South Carolina included in the present county of Allendale. He was the first chairman of the Board of Commissioners which had charge of the work of bringing about the new county organization, consummated in January, 1919.

Colonel Darlington was born on the Darlington plantation near Dunbarton in Barnwell County in 1842, a son of Thomas and Emily (Boyd) Darlington. His grandfather was Job Darlington and his great-grandfather, John Darlington. The latter was a descendant of the Darlingtons of England, whose American progenitors settled at West Chester, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is presumed that the citizen for whom Darlington County in South Carolina was named, according to Ramsey's History of South Carolina, was a kinsman of this family, although authentic records establishing that connection are not available.

The John Darlington above mentioned was married at Wilmington, Delaware, to Eleanor Armstrong, his second wife. The first official record of his settlement in South Carolina is a transfer of a grant of land to him in Barnwell District in 1795. Presumably he came to the state a year or so previous to that date. The Darlingtons are a strong, vigorous race of people both intellectually and physically.

For a long number of years the title of Colonel has been bestowed as a matter of southern courtesy by his friends upon William R. Darlington on account of his prominent connection with the secession war and the militia organization of the reconstruction and succeeding periods. He acquired his early education at the Barnwell Male Academy, and at the beginning of the war volunteered his services

and was mustered into the First South Carolina Infantry at Charleston. He was in Charleston at the time of the attack on Fort Sumter. Later he was with the Army of the West, taking part in the fight at Belmont, Missouri, and Corinth, Mississippi, and other early engagements in the upper Mississippi Valley. In 1862 he was returned to South Carolina, where he became a member of the Second South Carolina Artillery, under Colonel Lamar, and was in the combined artillery and infantry service during the remainder of the war. He was in Battery Reid, which was cited for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Secessionville. As part of General Hardee's corps he was in the engagement at Cheraw, South Carolina, Avera'sboro and Bentonville, North Carolina, and soon afterward was surrendered with General Johnston's army at Greensboro. For three years, up to the close of hostilities, he was orderly or top sergeant.

Since the war for a period of more than half a century Colonel Darlington has followed the ancestral occupation of planting. He is the owner of valuable city and plantation properties at Allendale, and has been a citizen who could be depended upon for active support of every effort to build up and expand that thriving commercial center.

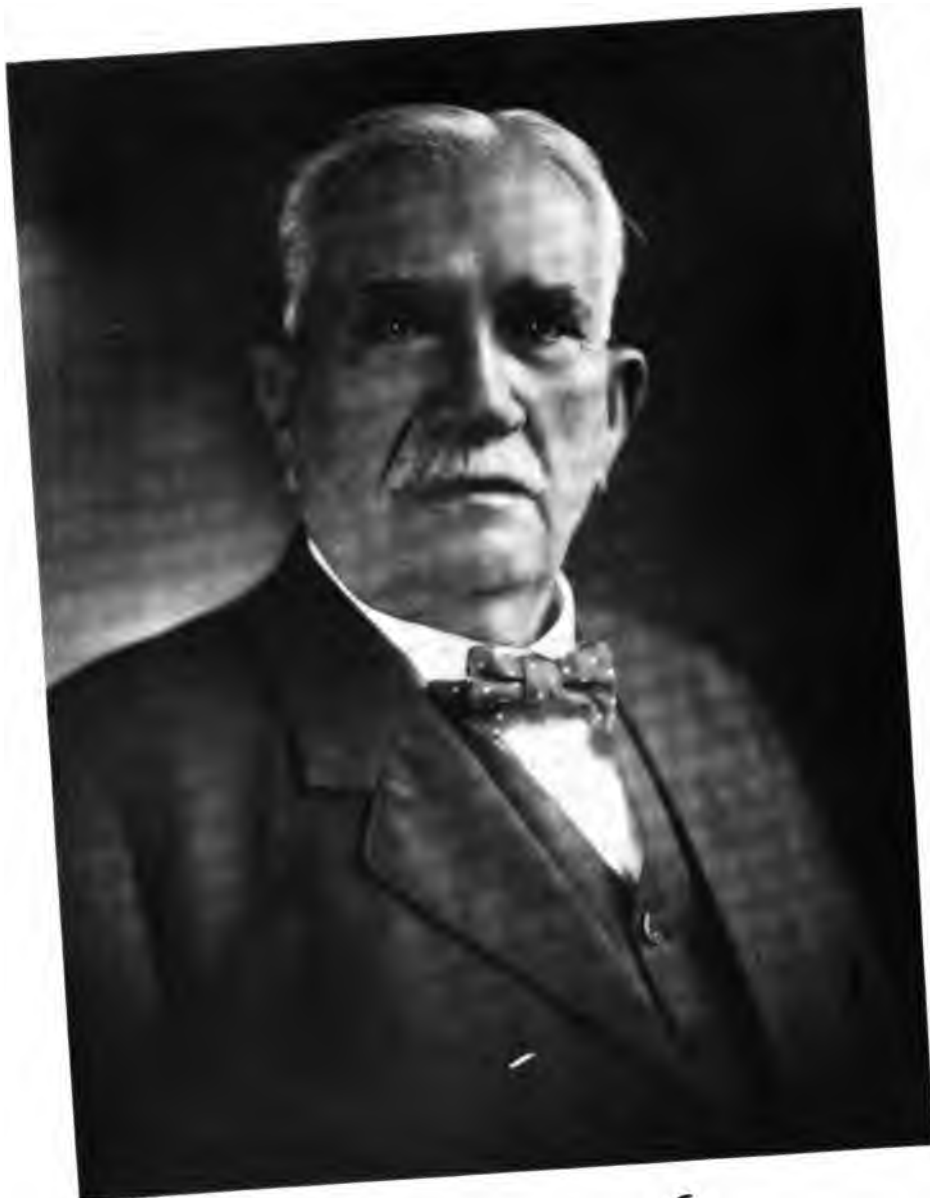
In the late '60s Colonel Darlington married Miss Lucy Allen, of Barnwell County, member of the well known family for whom Allendale was named. At her death she left four children: T. D.; Miss Laura Stoney Darlington; Miss Lucy O. H. Darlington; and William R., Jr.

T. D. Darlington, who also bears the title of Colonel through his service with that rank on the staff of Governor D. C. Heyward, is manager of the Coe, Mortimer & Ashapoo companies at Charleston, dealers in fertilizers, and also as manager of the A. A. Company at Savannah, Georgia. He married Lyde, daughter of Dr. William Irby, of Laurens, South Carolina, and they have two daughters, Lucy Vance and Claudia.

William R. Darlington, Jr., who is the third member of the family to bear the title of colonel, a title he acquired as member of Governor Richard I. Manning's staff, is a resident of Allendale, engaged in the fertilizer business and as a farmer and stock raiser. He married Miss Mary Hanson Johnston, a daughter of George and Martha E. Johnston, of Greensboro, Alabama. Their two daughters are Martha Elizabeth and Eleanor Allen Darlington.

The death of Miss Laura Stoney Darlington in December, 1917, was not only a grievous blow to her father but terminated influences and activities that had made her a greatly beloved character in more than one sphere. She was cultured in the finest sense and had versatile attainments and gifts. She was an artist in oil painting, china painting and tapestry, and a talented musician. She later took up nursing at the Memorial Hospital at Richmond, Virginia, graduating there, and accepted the position of superintendent of the Johnston-Willis Sanatorium for eight years. Here her gifts had a splendid scope of usefulness and service. She possessed exceptional business ability and managed the hospital and her business affairs with great skill and foresight. She possessed that balance of qualities and





W. R. Dickinson







*T. F. Hogg*

charms which made her a lovable character wherever she was known.

Colonel Darlington married for his present wife Elizabeth Porcher Stoney, daughter of Peter Gailard Stoney, of Charleston. Through her mother she is a member of the noted Porcher family of Charleston, a name frequently mentioned in this publication. Her father's house where she was born, on the Cooper River at Charleston, was originally the home of Landgrave Thomas Smith, Governor of South Carolina under the Lords Proprietor and was the first brick house built in South Carolina outside of the City of Charleston.

WILES T. RILEY, SR. The interests controlled and managed by Wiles T. Riley, Sr., constitute some of the most productive agricultural operations around Allendale, where he has long been a moving and influential figure.

Mr. Riley, who on both sides is of Irish descent, and descended from families long resident in South Carolina and of Revolutionary stock, was born in Hampton County April 1, 1857. His father, Capt. James W. Riley, was born in Barnwell County and died in 1887. His life was spent on a plantation and for several years he was a magistrate. He formed a company to go in to the Confederate army, but an attack of rheumatism invalidated him and kept him out of active warfare. He married Emily Caroline Murray, a native of Barnwell County.

Mr. W. T. Riley, Sr., in spite of the impoverished conditions of South Carolina during and following the war obtained a substantial education, partly in public schools and partly in the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte. For a time he was a telegraph operator for the old Port Royal Railroad, but after his marriage he settled down to farming in Hampton and Barnwell counties and has directed his affairs with such good judgment and capability as to steadily prosper in spite of the fluctuations and vicissitudes of agriculture. He owns and controls between 1,800 and 3,000 acres, operated by tenants, the chief crops being cotton, corn and peanuts.

Mr. Riley is an active member and trustee of the Methodist Church. In 1884, in Barnwell County, he married Miss Julia Ellis Williams, a native of Barnwell County, and daughter of J. Angus and C. A. Williams. Reference to this well known old family of South Carolina is made elsewhere. Mrs. Riley died in December, 1902, the mother of four children: Wilmot T. Riley, president of the First National Bank and mayor of Allendale, as noted elsewhere; James McIver Riley, clerk of the Court of Allendale County; Emily Rebecca, wife of W. Robert Kennedy, a merchant of Williston, South Carolina; and Angus Wilson Riley, a cadet in The Citadel with the class of 1920.

THOMAS FRANKLIN HOGG, M. D. In the daily laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of a business or professional man there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter; but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual, who without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true

heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, finally wins, not only pecuniary independence but, what is far greater and higher, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been spent.

Thomas Franklin Hogg was born in Barnwell (now Allendale) County, South Carolina, July 27, 1880, the oldest of the six children of John T. and Agnes (Williams) Hogg, and is of Revolutionary stock and Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were both born and reared in Barnwell County. His maternal grandfather was James Wilson Williams, a native of South Carolina and of English descent. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Franklin Hogg, a native of South Carolina. John T. Hogg at the age of fifteen entered the Confederate army in Captain Kirkland's Company, and despite his youth proved his quality and valor as a good soldier, remaining until the end of the war. He had a brother, Richard R. Hogg, a lieutenant, who died from pneumonia resulting from exposure in Virginia before the close of the war. After the war John T. Hogg spent the active years of his life as a farmer, and died when about seventy years of age.

His son, Doctor Hogg, acquired an elementary education in the common schools of his native county, spent two and a half years in Clemson Agricultural College, and by that time having definitely determined his choice among the professions and vocations he entered the medical college of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, where he was graduated in April, 1903, with the degree Doctor of Medicine. At that time he located at his present residence, about six and a half miles north of Allendale, and by nature and training being well equipped success attended his labors from the beginning, and he was soon in command of a large and lucrative practice among the best people of the community. This practice he continued for about ten years, when he relinquished his professional work and has since devoted himself to the operation of his farms. He owns and controls approximately 685 acres of fine farming land, giving employment to about sixty persons, and raises all the crops common to this locality, cotton and corn being his principal crops. He is systematic and methodical in his work and has achieved more than ordinary success as a farmer, due to the exercise of the same elements that insured his professional success, namely, painstaking care, attention to detail, and concentration on whatever he has in hand to do.

In 1905 Doctor Hogg married Mollie F. Creech, daughter of Henry C. Creech. While in the active medical work he was a member of the Barnwell Medical Association and the South Carolina State Medical Society. In Masonry he is a member of the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Knight Templar Commandery and Shrine. Doctor Hogg has been the architect of his own fortunes, and upon his entire career there rests no blemish, for he has been true to the highest ideals in professional, business, civic and social life. He is a man of great energy and rare judgment, which he has carried into all affairs in which he has been interested. In all of life's relations he has been true and faithful to duty and to his obligations to the community, and he has

thereby won the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men.

**AUGUST KOHN.** After having passed the half-century milestone of a life of fruitful achievement in journalism, business and various specialized generosityes, August Kohn, of Columbia, South Carolina, is today one of the vigorous, resourceful leaders of the state without asking political preferment for himself, although he has been one of the men of South Carolina whose sage advice has been the directing cause of other men being lifted to high office.

He is of pure Jewish ancestry. His paternal ancestors were from Bavaria, Germany, and his maternal of Austria. From youth he possessed all the virile virtues and commercial characteristics of his race, the harsher tendencies of the mart being softened by a liberal education and the fibre of his manhood transmuted in the assay of the sufferings of others which he so often saw.

The father of Mr. Kohn, Theodore Kohn, came to the United States when a mere lad from Munich, Germany, and the mother, Rosa Wald Kohn, from Zeben, Austria. They settled in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and to them were born three surviving sons, August, Sol and David, who are leading citizens of this state. Theodore Kohn engaged in commercial pursuits in his adopted city, and there was a marked success as a citizen and a business man.

August Kohn, born at Orangeburg, South Carolina, February 25, 1868, was prepared for college under H. G. Sheridan, of his home city, matriculating at the South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina) in September, 1885. On his graduation he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, cum laude, and sometime afterward entered the service of The News and Courier, of Charleston, South Carolina. His newspaper work was as the representative of the Columbia bureau at the University. At the suggestion of N. G. Gonzales he was offered a place on the local reportorial staff of The News and Courier, and was told that if he "made good" he would get a raise in salary over the \$9.00 per week at which he began his newspaper work. He remained for two years as a versatile and accurate member of the local staff. On February 14, 1892, he was promoted to the management of the Columbia Bureau to succeed Matthew F. Tighe, who replaced the late N. G. Gonzales when the latter became the first editor of The State, then just established. Mr. Kohn retained his Columbia newspaper connection until 1906, when he retired from active journalistic work to devote his attention more thoroughly to his accumulating and varying business interests, but for many years thereafter was very active in his reportorial work. In more recent years he had confined his newspaper work to special articles and reporting the sessions of the General Assembly, which task he has undertaken without interruption since 1892—twenty-eight years.

At the Jewish Synagogue, Charleston, South Carolina, March 1, 1894, Mr. Kohn was married to Miss Irene Goldsmith, of that city, who has been described as one of the most lovable, cultured and highly-patriotic women who ever became a citizen

of Columbia. Mrs. Kohn before her sudden death at Sullivan's Island, July 16, 1913, was identified with many of the women's organizations of the state and was largely instrumental in making the Daughters of the Confederacy, of which she was state president for several years, a vital force among the women of South Carolina. Those most intimately acquainted with the family say that she was the inspiration of her husband and was one of the moving causes for his pronounced success. To them were born three children, Helen Kohn, who on April 28, 1920, became the bride of Julian H. Hennig, of Columbia, who was overseas in the World war as a commissioned officer; August Kohn, Jr., who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of South Carolina, class of 1920, and in the fall of the same year, matriculated at Harvard University, taking the law course there; at the time of the armistice in the World war he was at Camp Zachary Taylor in training for a commission, having been selected for a commission by the R. O. T. C. of the University of South Carolina; and Theodore Kohn, his youngest son, who is an undergraduate student and hopes to be a physician.

Since his graduation Mr. Kohn has combined his journalistic skill and penchant for facts with his business acumen—an unusual thing for a newspaper worker—to such effect that he is reputed to be one of the most substantial men of Columbia, South Carolina. Along business lines he is an executive or director in many of the leading enterprises of that city, and has always been an optimist as to the future of South Carolina and Columbia. He is the head of August Kohn & Company, dealing in real estate, bonds and stocks. He is vice-president of the City Development Company, the owners and developers of "Wales Gardens," Columbia's most fashionable residence section; member of the finance committee, National Loan and Exchange Bank; vice president of the Acme Building and Loan Association; vice president of the South Carolina Insurance Company; director of the Columbia Savings Bank and Trust Company; director of the Homestead Building and Loan Association; director of the Standard Warehouse Company; treasurer of Liberty Realty Company and of the Mutual Holding Company; and director of the United Realty Company of Charleston.

Mr. Kohn's chief reputation rests on his newspaper work in South Carolina. He was a painstaking, accurate and accomplished delineator of facts. He did not deal in hypothetical theories, unless his deductions were imbedded in and bedrocked on fact. As manager of the Columbia Bureau of the News and Courier his reputation was secure. He "handled" some of the largest and most gripping "stories" written for a newspaper in a decade; and, in the parlance of the press, he had no "comeback" on his facts; his signature was sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the "story."

When Mr. Kohn was detailed to take charge of the Columbia Bureau of the News and Courier, South Carolina was in the midst of the tense political feeling incident to Governor Tillman's regime and the Dispensary. The then young reporter gained a reputation for his accurate recording of



*August John*  
CP





facts, and throughout his more than twenty years of active newspaper work the overshadowing character of his daily record was that whatever was written over his signature "A. K.," was absolutely dependable as to facts. Many wagers are said to have been determined by an agreement to settle the issue on what "Kohn reported." In those days the news service was somewhat different, the Associated Press was not as full and the general news not so competently handled as now, and it was not uncommon for the initials "A. K.," to be subscribed to an entire page of seven columns of news, representing a single day's work.

Mr. Kohn's delight has always been along political and industrial lines, and in these he made a reputation, but Maj. J. C. Hemphill, managing editor of the News and Courier during most of the years of Mr. Kohn's active charge of the bureau, gave him carte blanche as to his work. He was assigned to and reported five state-wide campaigns—notably those of Tillman and Sheppard, Tillman and Butler, and McLaurin and Irby. Whenever an important trial or considerable industrial enterprise was launched, or a lynching was rumored, or a railroad was opened, there August Kohn was sent to get the story. Sometimes he would ask for instructions and invariably Major Hemphill would reply "use your own judgment."

In 1893, before his marriage, Mr. Kohn was visiting his intended wife when the great coastal storm occurred. He went to Beaufort and sent from there the first report of the dreadful disaster. He remained there for a month following the work of Clara Barton and others. So it was that while located in Columbia his newspaper work was really state-wide. His collegiate career demonstrated that Mr. Kohn was destined for service in the press, although his ambition was to become a lawyer; as an undergraduate he was the first managing editor of "The Carolinian," the collegiate publication, and during the year of his graduation he became its editor-in-chief. He was prominent in all collegiate literary activities, and as a member of the Clariosophic Society won the debater's medal.

It was his marked ability to get facts, some call it "a nose for news," that caused the late Mr. N. G. Gonzales, as narrated in the foregoing, to send for Mr. Kohn when he later became ill with typhoid fever to temporarily take charge of the Columbia Bureau of the News and Courier, at that time the most powerful moulder of public opinion in South Carolina. Mr. Kohn was successor to such journalistic figures and scholars as Carlyle McKinley, J. Calvin Hemphill, Matthew F. Tighe and N. G. Gonzales.

He "covered" such stirring South Carolina political campaigns as the famous Tillman-Butler race for the United States Senate in the '90s, and the Tillman-Sheppard campaign, reported the details of the "Darlington Rebellion" in April, 1894, when the State of South Carolina was almost in arms because of the tragic upheaval due to the clash between the constabulary and local citizens in the enforcement of the Tillman Dispensary Law; the trial of James H. Tillman; the Dispensary investigations, and single-handed "handled" the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1895, giving detailed

reports each day which often covered two solid pages of the News and Courier. For this latter noteworthy achievement he was given the thanks of the convention and a substantial appreciation by his paper.

Since 1892 Mr. Kohn annually has reported one of the Houses of the South Carolina General Assembly, and his close acquaintance with South Carolina public men for over a decade and his knowledge of their political alignments, past and present, make his narratives of particular historic value. His yearly post reviews of the work of the various legislatures have been studied assiduously by the people of the state for years; they are the authority. His "style" may be typified as "newspaper style," which, regardless of the hyperpurists, is fitted to impart thought through unambiguous phrases and unpedantic words. His primary idea always has been to use the Anglo-Saxon derivatives to lend clarity to his language. He writes for instruction—not literature—and to record facts. However, his literary achievements are not limited to the form of the press; he is the author of several treatises which have had a large bearing on the industrial life of South Carolina—"The Cotton Mills of South Carolina" and "The Water Powers in South Carolina." Both, by an amazing statistical analysis of the potential forces of South Carolina, developed and undeveloped, have brought many hundreds of thousands of wealth into the state.

Mr. Kohn is intensely patriotic, although, unlike his father, who served the full four years in the Confederate army with the Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteer Regiment, he has not been actively engaged in war, but has contributed largely of himself and his means to his country, in peace and in war. During the Spanish-American war he was sent by the News and Courier as war correspondent with the First South Carolina Regiment, when it departed for Chickamauga for training preparatory to being ordered to Cuba for service. The call to Cuba did not come, but Mr. Kohn was prepared to go. In a tribute written to his services at that time by his friend, the brilliant and lamented Paul M. Brice, was this extract: "Though the opportunity was not given him of thus distinguishing himself, nevertheless he won equally as much glory, in one sense, in reporting fully and accurately the life of the soldier boys in camp; for the dear ones at home cared not so much just then as to what was happening in Cuba as to how their loved ones were faring in camp—how they were enduring the hard life which patriotism called them to undergo; whether if sick they were receiving kind attention, or, if well, whether really they would in the end have to face the bullets of the Spanish army. It was keeping the people at home so well informed as to all these matters, often in the smallest particulars, that won for Mr. Kohn the heartfelt gratitude of hundreds of families in South Carolina."

Mr. Kohn was beyond the age for active service when the United States became a belligerent in the World war, but he entered unreservedly into those auxiliary enterprises at home which had so much to do with the winning of the war. He was the chairman of the conservation and publicity sections of the South Carolina division of the United States

Food Administration, and was in some measure connected with every Liberty Loan campaign and those movements for the raising of funds for humanitarian activities, such as the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board and others. In these movements he invariably was chairman of the foreign corporation committee, which through his influence received large sums of money which were credited to South Carolina's quotas; otherwise they probably would have gone to other states. He was chairman of the Welfare Board's work at Camp Jackson, Columbia. He was state chairman for the campaign for Jewish relief, and raised \$30,000 over South Carolina's allotment of \$100,000, with the very smallest amount of expense—after it was said that it could not be done in such a small state. This was the first time in the history of the state that an Jewish movement for funds was conducted along nonsectarian lines; and Protestant, Catholic, infidel, all, willingly and unstintedly, gave of their means.

The work that has been nearest the heart of Mr. Kohn has been his indefatigable and patriotic service in behalf of his Alma Mater, the University of South Carolina. For years he has been a trustee of the institution and a driving force for the progressive upbuilding and expansion of the University. As chairman of the finance committee he was largely responsible for the policy of the institution in submitting itemized and explicit statements of expenditure each year to the General Assembly, and it is believed that this method of handling the fiscal affairs of the University has been the primary cause for the friendship the South Carolina legislators have extended the institution in later years. When he went on the Board of Trustees the income of the institution was \$27,000, while, in 1920 the direct appropriation made by the Legislature aggregated \$286,515. As chairman of the building committee he has been the directing head of the past and present construction operations undertaken at the University; and his business acumen has seen to it that the institution has received the maximum benefit from its expenditures. Although an extremely busy man, the University has taken up much of his time and he has given unstintedly of it.

Under a seemingly calculating and commercial exterior, there beats a warm heart in the body of Mr. Kohn; he has been the financial foster-father of many an aspiring boy whom he has helped through college, either by direct financial gift or other means. He has been a trustee of the Alumni Loan Fund of the University of South Carolina since its inception. Although he would not speak of this phase of his character, it is recognized by his friends, particularly among the newspaper men of the state, whose particular mentor he appears to be. For years president of the South Carolina Press Association, many youthful members of the craft have not in vain asked of him assistance. His advice has righted many financially dubious newspaper enterprises.

Religiously, Mr. Kohn is the president of the Tree of Life Congregation of Columbia, South Carolina, and is president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Columbia. His versatility is demonstrated by the

fact that when a rabbi of his congregation is not available he presides in his place and delivers the service very creditably, it is said. Fraternally he is a member of several organizations, and a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He has enjoyed the distinction of being an aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staffs of two South Carolina governors—the late Miles B. McSweeney and D. C. Heyward, and this accounts for his being called "Colonel" Kohn.

Of course, with his varied interests and the many activities in which he has been engaged during his eventful life, Mr. Kohn has not done all that he wishes to do, but, while he is wholeheartedly responsive to friendships, he does not let the animosities of others worry him. His present address is 1520 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina; his business address is 407 National Loan and Exchange Bank Building, Columbia, South Carolina.—By William J. Cormack.

**HORACE JOHNSTON CROUCH.** The record of Horace Johnston Crouch gives him a high place among South Carolina educators. At times he has engaged in business, not without considerable success, but his main work since early boyhood has been teaching and school administration, and for ten consecutive years he served as county superintendent of education for Barnwell County.

Mr. Crouch was born at Trenton, South Carolina, March 18, 1882, son of George Edward and Sallie (Oregon) Crouch. When he was two years old his father died, and his mother then married Willie A. McCullough. Mr. Crouch was deprived of the care of both his step-father and mother before his twelfth birthday. Among his close relatives is a half-sister, Pearl McCullough. His only sister, Bessie Crouch, died at the age of two years. His brother, George E. Crouch, aged thirty-four, is a rural mail carrier and farmer at Elko, South Carolina.

Though his boyhood home was several times broken up, as the above record indicates, Mr. Crouch received a good education, attending private and public schools at Trenton, and also a public school at Elko. He graduated from the Williston High School in 1900, and spent three years at Furman University at Greenville, graduating A. B. in June, 1903. For the two school sessions, 1903 to 1905, he was principal of the Elko graded school, and for another two years, from 1905 to 1907, was principal of the Lebanon High School at Pendleton, South Carolina. Leaving school work temporarily, he was employed by the Gilreath-Durham Company at Greenville during 1907-08, and the following year was a member of Crouch & Wooley, general merchants at Elko. He was also a partner in Crouch Brothers at Elko in 1910. For the past ten years in addition to his educational responsibilities he has handled some farming interests.

Mr. Crouch was elected county superintendent of education in Barnwell County in 1908 over two opponents on the first ballot. Since then there has been no opposition to his candidacy and in 1918 he was re-elected for a four-year term beginning July 1, 1919. In October, 1918, he was appointed



*Horace J. Crouch.*



South Carolina mill school supervisor, but was unable to accept this work on account of the small financial compensation. Mr. Crouch has undoubtedly chosen well in his line of work, and while the financial opportunities are not and probably never will be great, he has that satisfaction which comes from a service performed to society. Under the revised draft law of 1918 he registered on September 12, 1918, and was assigned to Class 3, Division D. In politics Mr. Crouch calls himself an "ultimate democrat." He is a member of Williston Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias, and for several years was active in the order, serving in subordinate offices and as chancery commander. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

In the Lebanon Baptist Church near Pendleton, December 26, 1907, he married Miss Inez Breazeale, daughter of R. A. Breazeale of Anderson County. She was next to the youngest of five sisters and also had five brothers. One brother was with the Medical Replacement, Twenty-fifth Unit, in the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

HON. JOHN P. GRACE, of Charleston, a lawyer by profession, former newspaper man, has for a number of years been one of the thoughtful, courageous and forceful leaders in state and city politics.

He was born at Charleston December 30, 1874, son of James I. and Elizabeth (Daly) Grace. His father was born in Charleston in 1845 and his mother in Troy, New York, in 1849, being brought to Charleston by her parents in 1854. All of Mr. Grace's grandparents were natives of Ireland, his grandfathers born in Tipperary, one grandmother in Limerick and the other in County Meath, twenty-one miles from Dublin in Trim, at the foot of Tara's Hill. James I. Grace and wife were married in 1870, and were the parents of six sons and four daughters, John P. being the fourth in age.

Mr. Grace attended the Christian Brothers' School at Charleston until that school was closed by the earthquake in 1886, and thereafter attended high school, but owing to family circumstances left in the second class and at the age of fourteen went to work as office boy for F. W. Wagener & Company. He soon removed to Greenville and was employed by an uncle in the general merchandise and cotton business for about two years, and after returning to Charleston worked as checker at the Commercial Cotton Press and subsequently with Paul S. Felder in the cotton business. For a year and a half he was bookkeeper for Samuel H. Wilson & Company, and then removed to New York, where he lived for about two years and was assistant secretary to the vice president of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Leaving New York he spent a short time in Rochester and traveled through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan and other localities of the middle west, most of the time selling encyclopedias and also doing some newspaper work.

Mr. Grace returned to Charleston early in 1896. While so much of his life up to that time had been spent in practical business affairs, his early environment had been such as to foster his intellectual development. His father was a graduate of Charleston College and his mother had been educated according to the highest standards of her time. Mr.

Grace therefore from earliest childhood received the strictest mental discipline and direction. He had left school not because of disinclination for learning, but for other circumstances. Thereafter while earning his living by hard work he never failed to spend several hours a day in intelligent reading, and pursued this reading thoroughly and with the purpose of mastering some special branch. While in New York he was a member of Cooper Union, and was especially interested in the classes of political economy. He frequently took part in the debates, and he met personally and knew rather intimately such great thinkers of the day as Henry George, Tom Johnson, Daniel De Leon, Doctor McGlynn and others. The great economic question of that time was the money question. His experience in the middle west had brought him in contact with both sides of the controversy over bimetalism or free silver, and before he returned to Charleston he had read everything written on that subject. Though he found employment as bookkeeper for the Tidewater Oil Company, his heart and mind were absorbed in the fiscal revolution then sweeping over the country, under the leadership of Bryan.

After unsuccessful efforts for a few years in the oil business to fight the Standard Oil Company, and after a few months employment as assistant bookkeeper for the Geer Drug Company of Charleston, Mr. Grace when about twenty-five years of age found an opportunity and privilege to become secretary to Congressman William Elliott from the old First South Carolina District. It was a situation pregnant with opportunity and particularly since it offered him the leisure to study law at Washington. He graduated from the Georgetown Law School in 1902, and at once returned to South Carolina to assist from Columbia in the management of Colonel Elliott's campaign for the United States Senate. During the summer a political situation developed in Charleston which demanded that he become a candidate for the State Senate. It was a party issue in which he threw his influence with those who were endeavoring to keep the party standards and records clean and free from the taint imposed upon it during the campaign of 1896, when so many democrats supported McKinley for the gold standard wing of the democratic party. Mr. Grace carried the City of Charleston but lost the outlying districts in the county and was defeated by a narrow margin.

He was also an unsuccessful candidate for the office of sheriff in 1904. Another peculiar situation in state politics developed in 1908 which demanded that he become a candidate for the United States Senate. He entered the race merely as a "sacrifice," but his campaign effected the object in view.

In Charleston Mr. Grace is perhaps most widely known because of his efficient term as mayor of the city. He was elected to that office in 1911. In 1915 he was the leading figure in the campaign still well remembered in that city. He was defeated according to the official count by eighteen votes, but those well informed on the situation are convinced that was not the real verdict of the people. It was a campaign of great excitement and even bloodshed, and at the urging of his friends Mr. Grace refrained from a legal contest of the ballot.

For a number of years he has been engaged in the

practice of law as a member of the firm Logan & Grace. Mr. Grace established the Charleston American in 1916, and continued as its editor until December, 1917, when an arbitrary ruling of the postmaster general compelled him to abandon the editor's chair on the ground that he was not sufficiently loyal to the British Government. Since then the postoffice department has granted him permission to resume his editorial work, but he has not availed himself of the opportunity.

Mr. Grace is a Catholic, a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Hibernian Society of Charleston and the Elks. He married Miss Ella Barkley Sullivan November 27, 1912. She is a daughter of D. A. J. and Ella (Barkley) Sullivan of Charleston.

**ROBERT CAPERS HOLMAN.** The legal profession of Barnwell County has an able representative in the person of Robert Capers Holman, of Barnwell, one of the leaders of the bar, whose success has given him an enviable standing in the courts of this section of the state. He has spent his life in this community, being the representative of an excellent old family, members of which have ever sought to promote such movements as have for their object the general betterment of their locality. His life has been one of hard study and research since his youth and of laborious professional duty, and the high position which he has attained is evidence that the qualities which he possesses afford the means of distinction under a system of government in which places of honor and usefulness are open to all who may be worthy of them.

Robert C. Holman was born at Barnwell, South Carolina, on March 6, 1867, and is the son of Jacob Wannamaker and V. (Ashley) Holman. The father was a native of Orangeburg County, South Carolina, followed farming during all the active years of his life, and died at the age of about fifty-seven years. He was the father of six children, of which number the subject is the fourth in order of birth.

One of Mr. Holman's brothers was W. A. Holman, of Charleston, South Carolina, now deceased, who was an eminent lawyer and jurist. E. W. Holman is a successful merchant and farmer at Barnwell. One sister is Hattie A., wife of Congressman J. O. Patterson, of Barnwell, South Carolina. The second sister is Maggie L., wife of N. G. Walker, a farmer and banker of Barnwell. The third sister is Flossie, wife of Pickings Butler Hagood, a farmer and son of Ex-Gov. Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell. Mrs. Holman was a native of Barnwell County and the daughter of William Ashley, one of the largest planters in the state. All of her brothers were soldiers in the Confederate army, serving throughout the struggle. Mrs. Holman died at the age of seventy-two years. She was a devout Christian and took a prominent part in all church work. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Ashley family is one of the old American families of Revolutionary stock and English descent.

Robert C. Holman attended the common schools at Barnwell and the high school at Orangeburg, where he was graduated. He then entered the Kings Mountain Military Academy, where he was graduated. Then, having determined to make the

practice of law his life work, he applied himself to the study of Blackstone, Kent and other legal authorities, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He immediately thereafter located at Barnwell and has ever since been engaged in the active practice of his profession here and during the subsequent years he has been connected as counsel with most of the important litigation in the courts of this and adjoining counties. He has been eminently successful as a lawyer and enjoys marked prestige among his professional colleagues. As a practitioner he employs none of the arts and tricks of oratory, but his speeches are eloquent in the clearness of statement, the broad common sense of reasoning, the force of logic, earnestness and power. His career at the bar offers a noble example, while he has never been known to fail in that strict courtesy and regard for professional ethics which should ever characterize the members of the bar. He is a member of the law firm of Holman & Boulware, general practitioners. Mr. Holman was honored by receiving an appointment from Governor Manning as special judge to hold a court of general assizes at Barnwell. He was honored by the electors of Barnwell in his election as mayor of that town. Aside from his professional labors Mr. Holman is deeply interested in agricultural pursuits, owning about 1,500 acres of fine farming land, on which he raises all the crops common to this locality.

On January 17, 1900, Mr. Holman was married to Goldie C. Wannamaker, the daughter of Dr. J. G. Wannamaker, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. To this union have been born two children, Carrie W. and George Robert, the latter being deceased. Fraternally Mr. Holman is a member of the Ancient Free Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He is an enterprising and progressive man, intensely interested in his profession, but not permitting his life to be bounded by its limitations, taking a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. He is financially interested in the Atlantic Savings Bank and the Exchange Banking and Trust Company of Charleston. He stands consistently for the best things in life and is acknowledged as a leader of men in his locality. Because of his high personal character, his professional ability, his business success and his genial disposition, he enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know him.

**NORMAN HORACE BLITCH** began his career as an industrious boy on a truck farm, and his life has been one of wide and significant influence to the agriculture of the South. For many years he has retained his interest in truck farming, is president of the Combahee Fertilizer Company, and also one of the prominent officials of the Standard Truck Package Company.

He was born at Elabelle, Georgia, January 15, 1865, son of Henry J. and Lavinia (English) Blicht. His ancestors came from Germany and were members of the original colony of Georgia founded by Oglethorpe. Thomas Blicht was a Revolutionary soldier and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. Henry J. Blicht was a grandson of this Revolutionary patriot, and spent his active life as a farmer.

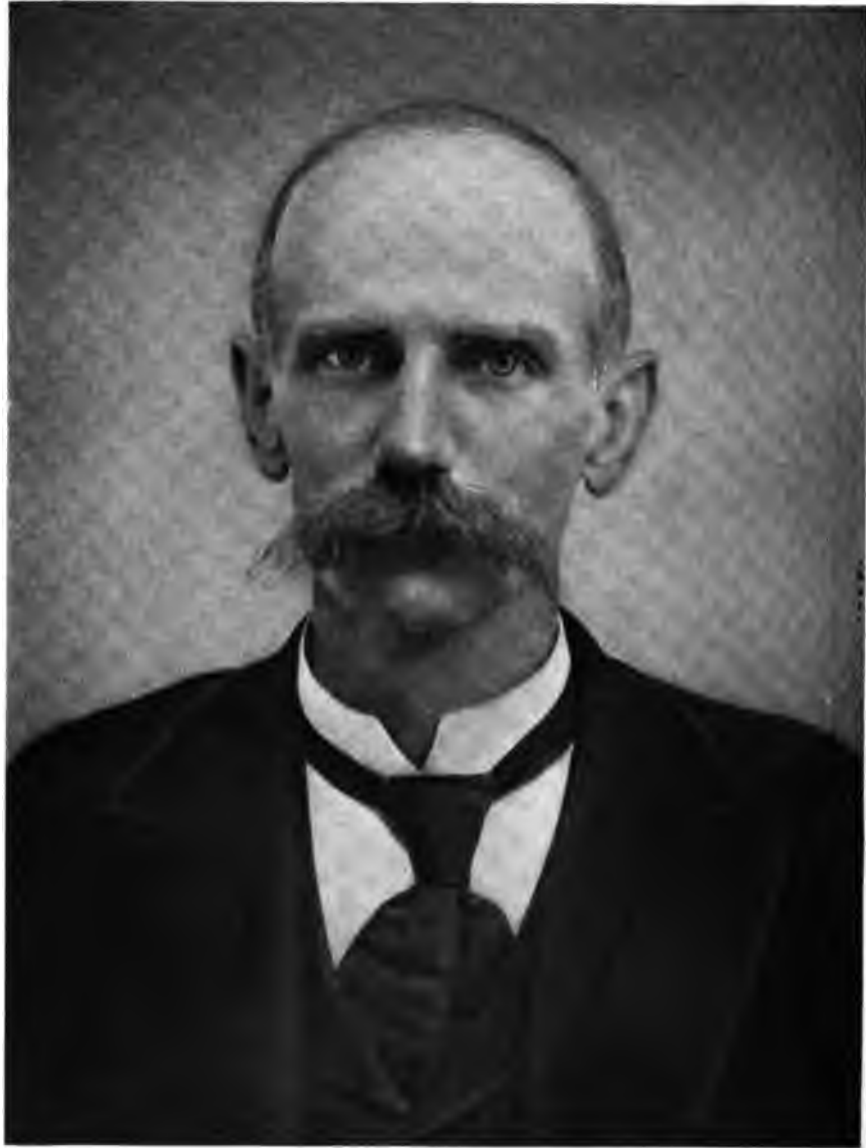


*Robert C. Holman*









*Tho. Talbird*

and also served during the '50s as sheriff of his county. He and his wife had fifteen children.

Norman Horace Blitch grew up in a remote country district, nine miles from the nearest railroad. One of a large family, he had to contribute his labor to the support of the household, working on a turpentine farm and at other duties. He could attend school only a few months each year, and had to walk the distance of three miles between his home and the schoolhouse. In 1885, at the age of twenty, he became foreman of the truck farm of his brother on Yonges Island and in a few years was engaged in truck farming on his own account. He was one of the pioneers in developing the great market garden industry of South Carolina. It was almost as an incident to this industry that he became active in the Standard Truck Package Company, a corporation with a factory on Yonges Island and main office at Charleston, manufacturing vast quantities of the package containers used in marketing vegetables. Another logical development of his career as a truck farmer is his position as head of the Combahee Fertilizer Company.

Mr. Blitch for a number of years has lived in Charleston, has been active in the Commercial Club, Country Club and other social organizations, is a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. November 22, 1887, he married Miss Emily A. Commins, daughter of John Commins of Charleston. They have three living children.

**THOMAS TALBIRD.** There is no member of the Beaufort County bar who occupies a higher position in the estimation of the people than does he whose name forms the caption to these paragraphs. During his years of practice he has built up a very large clientele and is regarded as an exceedingly safe counsellor in all matters pertaining to legal questions. It speaks well for any man who may have the confidence of the people to such an extent that he is regarded as especially adapted to the settlement of estates and matters of equity. Such a position the subject has occupied, and has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of all. His services are likewise in large demand where the drawing of intricate papers is involved—in fact, as a lawyer he is easily the peer of any of his professional brethren in his section of the state. He is a close observer of the trend of the times and an intelligent student of the great questions and issues upon which the thought of the best minds of the world are centered.

Thomas Talbird, eminent lawyer and one of the best known citizens of Beaufort, was born in that city on July 3, 1855, and is of the fourth generation of his family to live in this community. His father, Franklin Talbird, a veteran of the Civil war, was also born here and in the same house, the old home having been built in 1820, 100 years ago, by the subject's grandfather, Thomas Talbird, who also was a native of Beaufort. His father, and the subject's great-grandfather, John Talbird, were born in this county and the latter served as an officer in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution. Thomas Talbird, Sr.'s, wife, Annie Talbird, subject's grandmother, was the daughter of Col. Thomas Talbird, who was also an officer in the

Revolutionary war. Henry Talbird, the first of the name to locate in South Carolina, was a native of Ireland. His original family name was "Talbot," but certain legal papers having been made out in England in the name of "Talbird," he adopted that spelling. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Johana M. O'Grady, was a native of Ireland, but came to the United States under the auspices of Archbishop Hughes of New York. She received her education in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in New York City, and took the first prize in music in that institution. Three of her uncles were officers in the English army.

Thomas Talbird, the immediate subject of this review, is the eldest of the three children born to Franklin and Johana Talbird, and is the only one now living. After completing the public school course he became a student in Manhattan College, New York City, and later entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, of which institution Gen. Robert E. Lee was president at one time. Mr. Talbird took the full law course there and was graduated in 1878. Immediately afterward he was admitted to the bar and at once returned to Beaufort and entered upon active practice, in which he has since been engaged, a period of about thirty years, during which time he has been connected with most of the important litigation in the local courts. During this period he has taken an active interest in local public affairs, and in 1896, and again in 1900, he was elected to the State Senate. He was also elected judge of the Probate Court of Beaufort County, in which he added to his already enviable reputation. He is at present attorney for the City and County of Beaufort, which positions he has occupied for several years. He is also a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee for Beaufort County. He was at one time captain of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, one of the oldest military organizations in the state. An earnest democrat in his political views, Mr. Talbird has sat in the councils of his party and served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1900, which nominated Mr. Bryan for the second time for the presidency.

In 1888 Mr. Talbird was married to Jeanne Canter and they are the parents of two daughters, Therese and Christine, the latter the wife of J. Heyward Jenkins, an attorney, and partner of Mr. Talbird. Personally Mr. Talbird is a man of gracious and kindly personality, and because of his splendid character and honorable career he enjoys to the fullest measure the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

**J. L. DAVID.** In recent years hardly a business undertaking of any consequence has been noted in the commercial affairs of Charleston with which the name and influence of J. L. David has not been associated in some manner. Mr. David until recently was head of the largest outfitting store for men and women in South Carolina, and is president of the Dime Savings Bank.

He was born at Charleston August 18, 1856, son of R. L. and Pauline (Falk) David. His parents were both natives of Germany and settled in Charleston in 1849. Of a family of thirteen chil-

dren nine reached mature years, J. L. being the fifth in age.

J. L. David received his education in the public and commercial schools of Charleston. In 1877, at the age of twenty-one, his father dying, he succeeded his father in business. At that time he had the smallest store in the town, but under skillful management it grew until it was the largest of its class in the city for men and women's furnishings, etc. In 1920 Mr. David disposed of his store, selling out his entire stock to give his entire attention to the Dime Bank and Trust Company, which had become one of the prominent fiduciary institutions of Charleston. He was president of the company owning the store and has been president of the Dime Savings Bank since 1909.

In 1896 he married Lizzie Westendorff, of Charleston. They have two children, Winnetta, a student in Wellesley College, and Paul, at home.

AUGUSTUS THEODORE ALLEN, while he has a home at Columbia convenient to the educational centers where his children are being trained, spent practically all his life and has his chief business interests at Allendale, the county seat of the new Allendale County, a name that of itself is a distinct tribute to the long residence and prominence of the Allen family in that community.

Allendale was formerly in Barnwell County, and among the more prominent members of the Allen family there have been Leroy Allen, Wesley Allen and in more recent years the late George Pierce Allen, a banker and influential figure in state politics.

P. H. Allen lived about a mile northwest of the present town of Allendale, and was the first postmaster of that community. When the railroad was completed on July 4, 1872, he was instrumental in having founded the present town of Allendale, named in honor of the Allen family.

A brother of P. H. Allen was John M. Allen, grandfather of Augustus Theodore Allen of Columbia and Allendale, and who was a state senator from the Barnwell district. A. T. Allen, who is a brother of the late George Pierce Allen above noted, was born near Allendale, April 5, 1864, son of Augustus T. and Jane (Roberts) Allen. His father was a Confederate soldier. Augustus Theodore Allen was a very small boy when the Town of Allendale was established. He still has extensive and valuable planting interests in that vicinity. His efforts and enterprise have made him prominent in that section, and he was one of the men chiefly instrumental in the movement which brought about the organization of the new County of Allendale in January, 1919. This is one of the richest small counties in the state. Mr. Allen is president of the National Motor Sales Company of Columbia, which company is a large southern distributor of automobiles and trucks. He is a director in the First National Bank of Allendale, associated with W. T. Riley, Jr., who is president.

Mr. Allen is a member of the staff of Governor Cooper with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In order to give his family educational advantages he established a home in Columbia in 1915. This fine home is at the corner of Gervais and Pickens

streets. He and his wife have two children, Augustus T., Jr., and Miss Dorothy Grace Allen.

Augustus T. Allen, Jr., went with the first thirty from the University of South Carolina to Camp Hancock in the machine gun service and had finished about half of the course when the armistice was signed. He returned to the college and graduates with the class of 1921.

WILLIAM H. GRIMBALL comes of a family well known in public and professional affairs in South Carolina, was educated for a technical career, but has followed the example of other members of the family and is today a well known and prosperous Charleston lawyer, member of the firm Whaley, Barnwell & Grimball.

Mr. Grimball was born in Charleston February 2, 1886. The Grimball name is supposed to be of Welsh origin. One prominent representative was Paul Grimball, secretary to the Province of South Carolina in colonial times. His grandfather, John Berkley Grimball, was a native of South Carolina and a rice planter. The father, John Grimball, now living retired, was an officer in the Confederate Navy and during his active career was a rice planter and also a lawyer. The mother of William H. Grimball was Mary G. Barnwell, a native of South Carolina, and of the prominent Barnwell family of this state.

William H. Grimball is the oldest of four sons. He was educated in Charleston College and in 1906 graduated from the Mechanical Engineering Department of Lehigh University. He soon afterward took up the study of law in the office of Joseph W. Barnwell and was admitted to the bar in 1909. In 1913 he formed a partnership with Richard S. Whaley and N. B. Barnwell, and this firm has enjoyed a commanding place in the legal profession. Mr. Grimball is a former solicitor for the Ninth Judicial Circuit and has been a member of the Charleston City Council, and is now corporation counsel for that city.

April 30, 1913, he married Miss Panchita Heyward, daughter of Frank and Frances (Ferguson) Heyward. They have three children, John, William H. and Frances F. Mr. Grimball is a member of the South Carolina Society, St. Andrews Society, Carolina Yacht Club, Charleston Club, has filled all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. For a number of years he has been an influential leader of the democratic party.

R. C. SIEGLING is president and treasurer of the News and Courier of Charleston, was educated for the law, and followed that profession, honored and adorned by several of his ancestors, until he gave up his practice in 1915 to become officially identified with the News and Courier.

He was born at Charleston April 13, 1888, a son of Rudolph and Effie (Campbell) Siegling. His father was also born in Charleston, a son of John Siegling, a native of Germany who came to America early in the nineteenth century. Rudolph Siegling was a lieutenant in the Confederate army, and was long prominent as a lawyer and business man at Charleston. At the time of his death he was presi-



*A. T. Allen*







*J. M. Jeppening*



dent of the Bank of Charleston and of the News and Courier. He died in 1894. His wife was a daughter of Robert Campbell, an attorney of Walterboro, South Carolina, and a granddaughter of Robert Campbell, also a lawyer and a native of Scotland.

R. C. Siegling, the only son of his parents, was educated in private schools at Charleston, and in 1910 graduated from Princeton University. Returning home, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1911, and engaged in a general practice until 1915. He is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club and the Charleston Country Club. April 26, 1916, he married Lucile Bee Lebby, daughter of Robert B. Lebby.

**JUDGE RICHARD M. JEFFERIES.** In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Among the members of the legal profession who have not only gained for themselves the respect of their fellow lawyers, but who have also rendered service of a very definite character to their country, none occupies a more enviable position than Richard M. Jefferies, judge of probate of Colleton County.

Richard M. Jefferies was born on what is known as the Star Farm in Union County, South Carolina, on February 27, 1888, and is the son of Capt. John R. and Mary Henrietta (Allen) Jefferies. Captain Jefferies, who was born at the same place, was a soldier, with a commission of captain, in the war between the states. His father, Col. James Jefferies, also a native of Union County, was a soldier in the early Indian wars, where he earned his official title. He was the son of Capt. Nathaniel Jefferies, who fitted out his own company for service in the war of the Revolution and paid all its expenses. The Jefferies family, which is from sterling old English stock, immigrated to this country and first settled in Virginia in 1733. In about 1763 they moved to the headwaters of Thicket Creek. The subject's mother, who was born and reared at Cedar Spring, Spartanburg County, South Carolina, was a daughter of Woodward Allen, who was of English descent and who was a soldier in the Confederate army during the War between the States. The family from which he is descended were numbered among the early settlers of South Carolina.

Of the eleven children born to Capt. John R. and Mary H. Jefferies, the subject of this review is the youngest. He was reared on the paternal farmstead, securing his elementary education in the schools of the neighborhood and at Gaffney graded schools and then became a student in the South Carolina University, where he was graduated in 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then engaged in teaching school at Ridgeland, Jasper County, and incidentally it might be recorded that he took an active part in the creation and organization of the latter county. For a time he was engaged in the publishing business, editing a paper at Ridgeland. In the meantime Mr. Jefferies was giving serious attention to the study of law, with the inten-

tion of eventually making the legal profession his life work, and in 1912 he was formally admitted to the bar. In January, 1913, he came to Walterboro, and for about a year was identified with the newspaper business, but was appointed master in equity, succeeding Col. C. G. Henderson, who had resigned from the office. In 1916 the subject was elected to succeed himself in that position, and in 1918 his office was consolidated with that of probate judge, in consequence of which action the judge is now discharging the important duties which formerly pertained to both offices. That he has so handled the multitudinous details of his office in a manner as to win the approval of all who have had dealings with the office is a matter of common comment. Possessing all the requisites of the able lawyer, Judge Jefferies has devoted himself conscientiously to the honest discharge of his duties, with the idea that he is a servant of the people, a viewpoint too often lost sight of in these busy days.

Judge Jefferies keeps closely in touch with local public affairs and gives his unreserved support to every agency which promises to be of benefit to the community at large. He is an earnest advocate of the best educational facilities that can be provided, and while a resident of Jasper County he gave an impetus to educational work during his term as superintendent of education, he being the first incumbent of that office in the newly created county. Politically he is actively identified with the democratic party organization, having served in 1912 as a member of the State Executive Committee, and he has been a member of many of the important councils of that party. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, in all of which bodies he has held official positions.

In 1911 Judge Jefferies was married to Annie K. Savage, of Walterboro, the daughter of Capt. C. A. and India D. (Dunwoody) Savage, and the niece of Gov. Johnson Hagood. To this union has been born a daughter, Annie Keith, and a son, R. M. Jefferies, Jr. The splendid success which has come to Judge Jefferies is directly traceable to the salient points in his character, for he started in life practically at the bottom of the ladder, which he has mounted unaided. He is a splendid example of the virile, progressive, self-made men who believe in doing well whatever is worth doing at all, a man of keen discernment and sound judgment, broad minded and at the same time a follower of the principles embodied in the Golden Rule in all his relations with his fellow men, and therefore he enjoys their confidence and good will.

**JOSEPH M. WHITSETT** is vice president and general manager of The Carolina Company of Charleston. He has been a resident of Charleston since 1908, and while a comparatively young man, is a veteran in his active experience in the shipping industry.

Mr. Whitsett was one of the founders of The Carolina Company. This company is making history for Charleston commerce, and in this connection a brief quotation should be made from the recent report of J. L. Ferguson, president of the Cotton Exchange, who after referring to the grati-

fyng and unprecedented increase of cotton receipts at the Charleston port for the season of 1919, explains the increase as follows:

"This increase in receipts has been due in large measure to the efforts of The Carolina Company, an organization composed entirely of Charleston men, many of whom are members of this exchange. The Carolina Company has been instrumental in bringing to Charleston since August last eighty-one thousand bales of through cotton from a far range of territory, even from Arkansas and Oklahoma. These shipments of through cotton exceed to an enormous extent anything accomplished in that line for the past twenty-five years. It is but right that the members of this exchange know the good work for Charleston which The Carolina Company has brought about. The company was started in June, 1919, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, and operates a fleet of ten steamships under its own flag. These ships aggregate 68,000 dead-weight tons and have a carrying capacity of 16,000 to 20,000 bales per ship."

Mr. Whitsett was born at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1881 and is a member of a family long identified in different branches with Virginia, North and South Carolina.

Joseph M. Whitsett was a southern boy who made his own opportunities. At the age of fourteen he left home and while working at Montgomery, Alabama, attended a business college. Hard work has been the chief item in his career ever since, with very few vacations, and he has never hesitated to attack a hard problem and rely on his personal resources to solve it. Thus by unaided effort he has achieved a high place in trade and commerce. Some years he lived in Savannah, Georgia, being associated with the firm of Strachan & Company, extensive ship owners. He was also in the shipping business at Fernandina, Florida.

When he came to Charleston in 1908 it was as representative for Strachan & Company, and he remained with that organization until he became one of the founders of The Carolina Company, of which he is vice president and general manager. As noted in the above quotation, this company is the largest single factor in the present concerted movement for making Charleston one of the leading American ports.

Mr. Whitsett married Miss Ruth Prescott, of Florida, and they have a son, Joseph M., Jr.

HON. HAMPTON P. FULMER, formerly of Norway, but recently of Orangeburg, began his business career when a very young man. Not chance or circumstance, but indefatigable industry and intelligently applied effort have been responsible for his present position as one of the wealthiest and most prominent business men and planters in that section of South Carolina.

Mr. Fulmer, who is also widely known in public life, was born near Springfield in Orangeburg County, June 23, 1875, son of James R. and Martha (Corley) Fulmer. His mother, who is still living at the age of eighty-five, is a member of the well known Evans family of Aiken and Orangeburg counties. The father, now deceased, was a prominent planter in that section of Orangeburg County

originally a part of Lexington County. He served all through the four years of the war of secession, was wounded and captured at Charleston and suffered the untold hardships of war.

Hampton P. Fulmer was educated in the Springfield High School and graduated from Massey's Business College at Columbus, Georgia, in 1897. He is still a comparatively young man, and has accomplished his success in about twenty years. Mr. Fulmer is senior partner of the Fulmer-Jones Company, a large mercantile house of Norway; is president of the Farmers National Bank of Norway; president of the Norway Livestock Company, the Fulmer-Garrick Motor Company, and the Farmers and Merchants Warehouse Company; and is secretary-treasurer of the Norway Ginning Company. One of his most valuable interests is the noted Barnes plantation, comprising 1,000 acres lying six miles southeast of Norway. As owner of this plantation he is one of the principal producers of agricultural crops in Orangeburg County. He recently removed to Orangeburg to engage in banking and real estate, but continues his business in Norway.

Many responsibilities and honors have come to him in public affairs. He is a former mayor of Norway and in 1916 was elected a member of the Lower House of the Legislature to represent Orangeburg County. He has been a leading member of the sessions of 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, and is a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. In the summer of 1919 he was a popular candidate, though without a campaign organization, for the position in Congress vacated by Congressman Lever. He made a creditable race against the five other aspirants for the office. His name has been announced as a candidate for the campaign of 1920, and his many friends are confident that he will be the next congressman from the Sixth District. He is a Mason and a deacon in the Baptist Church.

During the war Mr. Fulmer was chairman and leader of all the Liberty Loan drives for the Norway section, and also in the War Camp Community Service, Red Cross and other campaigns. He married Miss Willa E. Lybrand, of Wagener, Aiken County, in 1901. Their three children are Margery Louise, Ruby Maxine and Willa Juanita.

LAMB BUIST KERRISON. In referring to Doctor Kerrison, who for the past eight years has been one of the leading dental surgeons of Charleston, it is appropriate to include reference to his family connections, many of whom have played notable and distinguished parts in South Carolina commerce, politics and industry through several generations.

The Kerrison family is of English origin. William Kerrison, grandfather of Lamb Buist Kerrison, was a brother of C. and E. L. Kerrison, founders of the noted Kerrison mercantile establishment in Charleston which had a long and honorable history. They began as dry goods merchants in 1831 at 211 King Street. The business in 1884 passed to Philip D. Kerrison, a son of Charles Kerrison. Doctor Kerrison, in order to free himself from the restrictions of business upon his professional practice, sold out this store. Doctor Kerrison is now a highly



*H. P. Fulmer*







*W. B. Hayes*

regarded medical authority of New York City, being a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and a recognized authority on the mastoid operation.

The father of Lamb Buist Kerrison was Charles Kerrison, a native of Charleston. He was a Confederate soldier with the Palmetto Guards, and with that organization fought under General Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia, participating in all the historic battles, including Gettysburg. One of his brothers, Edwin Kerrison, was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania. Charles Kerrison for thirty years efficiently filled the office of register of mesne conveyance for Charleston County, and died while in office.

Charles Kerrison married Rosa Pinckney Heriot. The Heriots lived in Scotland and from there a branch came to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. Some of the Heriots were patriot Americans in the War of the Revolution, and for several generations the family followed rice planting in the Georgetown district of South Carolina.

Lamb Buist Kerrison was born at Charleston in 1887, a son of Charles and Rosa Pinckney (Heriot) Kerrison. He has four brothers and three sisters living: Dr. Edward Kerrison, Dr. Charles Kerrison, Dr. Harry H. Kerrison, William Kerrison, Mrs. Charles de Saussure Clarkson, Mrs. Alfred Aldridge Patterson and Miss Elizabeth Kerrison.

He acquired his literary education in the public schools of Charleston and Porter's Military Academy and studied dentistry in the Atlanta Southern Dental College at Atlanta, graduating in 1912. His practice has been continuous at Charleston since that date, and has brought him a high rank as a dental surgeon. He is a member of the State and National Dental associations. Doctor Kerrison and family are communicants of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

He married Miss Hermina Legare, of Charleston, and they have one son, George Legare Kerrison. Mrs. Kerrison is a daughter of George S. and Fannie (Islar) Legare. In this connection the tribute of a brief paragraph should be paid to Mrs. Kerrison's honored father.

Hon. George S. Legare, who was a son of Ned and Kate (Graves) Legare, combined in his character the best and strongest traits of the French Huguenot ancestors, who were among the founders of Charleston. He was educated in Porter's Military School at Charleston, in Washington and Lee University, and as a young man took up the practice of law. He died in 1912 while a member of Congress. He was one of the most talented and brilliant men ever sent to Congress from this state and also one of the youngest. He was only forty-two years of age when he died, and had represented the Charleston district for fourteen years. At the memorial services held in his honor in Congress splendid tributes were paid by the leading members of both houses and by representatives of both parties. Mr. Legare is survived by his widow, a daughter of the late Judge Izlar, of Orangeburg, and three other children besides Mrs. Kerrison, William Legare, Julia and Fernandina Legare.

JAMES REID BOYLSTON is one of those forceful personalities who radiate a tremendous amount of

influence for good in every line in which their interest and enthusiasm center. Fortunately Mr. Boylston's interests are not circumscribed. His most valuable influence has no doubt been exerted through his long and wide experience as a cotton seed oil expert. For over fifteen years he has been manager of the Allendale plant of the Southern Cotton Seed Oil Company. By no means all his time has been given to this one plant. He is a traveling man, and has come in contact with the farmers, cotton growers and other business interests of many of the Southern States.

He was born at Winsboro, South Carolina, and represents two very prominent families of that city, being a son of Samuel Cordes and Margaret (DuBose) Boylston. On his mother's side he is descended from some of the earliest French Huguenot settlers of Charleston. The Boylstones were originally in Massachusetts, and the name Boylston has a significant prominence in Boston. The Boylstones have lived in Charleston since the early part of the nineteenth century. Samuel Cordes Boylston was a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, and from that institution entered the service of the state troops in December, 1860, and went all through the war on the Confederate side.

James Reid Boylston has been in the cotton seed oil business continuously for thirty-five years, and has well earned a high and conspicuous place in that industry. He came to Allendale at the time the present plant of the Southern Cotton Seed Oil Company was established in 1893, and for many years has been its manager. Of all the varied work he has done he finds the greatest satisfaction in his career as a traveling man. His duties in the cotton seed oil business take him "on the road" a great deal of the time. He is a very fine type of the high class traveling man. For two years he was state president of the Travelers Protective Association of Georgia. He is also a member and ex-officer of the United Commercial Travelers, Council 312, Augusta, Georgia.

With the invasion of the boll weevil into South Carolina in 1919, cotton seed oil interests have naturally been looking to other products so as to completely utilize their industrial plants and safeguard them during the period of decreased cotton production. In the falls of 1916-17-18-19, Mr. Boylston made an extensive tour of Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States, gathering much useful data in connection with peanut growing. He has been a propagandist for peanut culture among the farmers of the southern counties in South Carolina. His company recently bought a beautiful tract of eight and a half acres adjoining Allendale. Here in November, 1919, was begun the erection of a modern plant equipped with elaborate peanut separating machinery. This plant will be in complete operation during the season of 1920, in addition to the present cotton seed threshing plant.

Mr. Boylston is also enthusiastic over the modern process of dehydrating food products. There is a dehydrating department in the Allendale plant, equipped for extracting the water from sweet potatoes and sending to the markets of the world the dehydrated product. Government analysis has

shown that the dehydrated sweet potatoes make an almost perfect and complete ration.

Obviously Mr. Boylston's interest is deep and sincere in many phases of agriculture. He is a member of and president of the famous Ellenton Agricultural Club of Ellenton, South Carolina.

His first wife was Georgia Ford Baxter, of Sparta, Georgia. She was the mother of three children: Cordes DuBose, Kate Baxter and Bessie Boylston. Cordes DuBose was educated in the Bailey Military Institute and the University of Colorado, and volunteered and served throughout the war in the United States Navy. Mr. Boylston married for his present wife Miss Zilphia Allen, member of the Allen family for whom Allendale was named. They have two children: Sarah Margaret and James Reid Boylston.

THOMAS RICHARD WARING, who has been editor of the Charleston Evening Post since 1895, represents the seventh generation of the Waring family in the Colony and State of South Carolina. The Warings came from England, and for more than 200 years theirs has been a name of honorable associations in Charleston and vicinity.

Mr. Waring was born at Charleston, December 7, 1871, son of Edward P. and Anna T. (Waties) Waring. He attended the Porter Military Academy of Charleston and finished his education in Hobart College at Geneva, New York. After leaving college he had several years' experience in a railroad office but since 1895 has been one of the hard working men on the editorial staff of the Evening Post, and has been the responsible editor of the Post since February, 1897.

Mr. Waring served as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1908 at Denver, and has a number of other services to his credit in politics and public affairs of his home city and state. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Charleston.

At Charleston, November 23, 1898, he married Laura Campbell Witte, daughter of Charles O. and Lottie R. Witte. They have three children: Charles W., born in 1899; Rosamond, born in 1903; and Thomas R., Jr., born in 1907.

DR. DAVID CUNNINGHAM SCOTT, of Kingstree, Williamsburg County, has to his credit not only forty busy years of professional work, but also an energetic participation in business affairs and public matters that have directly enlarged the life of his community and built up his section of the state. He has demonstrated by his own successful example many things that are making Williamsburg one of the most prosperous parts of the country.

Doctor Scott was born at Kingstree, November 23, 1849, third son of John Ervin and Mary McCrea Gordon Scott. His father was a descendant of John Scott and his mother of Archibald McCrea, who in the early part of the eighteenth century were friends and neighbors in Scotland, emigrated from there to Ireland, and in 1734 settled in Williamsburg Township, twenty square miles of territory granted to Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Thus Doctor Scott's people have been South Carolinians for nearly two centuries.

The war and resultant temporary alien occupation seriously hampered Doctor Scott's father in schooling his children, yet he secured the best possible governesses and tutors for them, paying at least one tutor what was then the large salary of \$1,000 a year, and many other men's children in the community profited by the elder Scott's efforts. The intensity of the time had its influence on the future doctor, as well as did the traditions of the heroism of his forefathers in making and saving this land, and he utilized well his time at Mayesville Military Academy and at the Lutheran College at Walhalla. He has always had the reading habit. The best books of the world, some of them browned by more than a century of use, fill the shelves of his library. History, politics, science, things—all knowledge is interesting to him. He knows as much about literature and of life as the best of his generation.

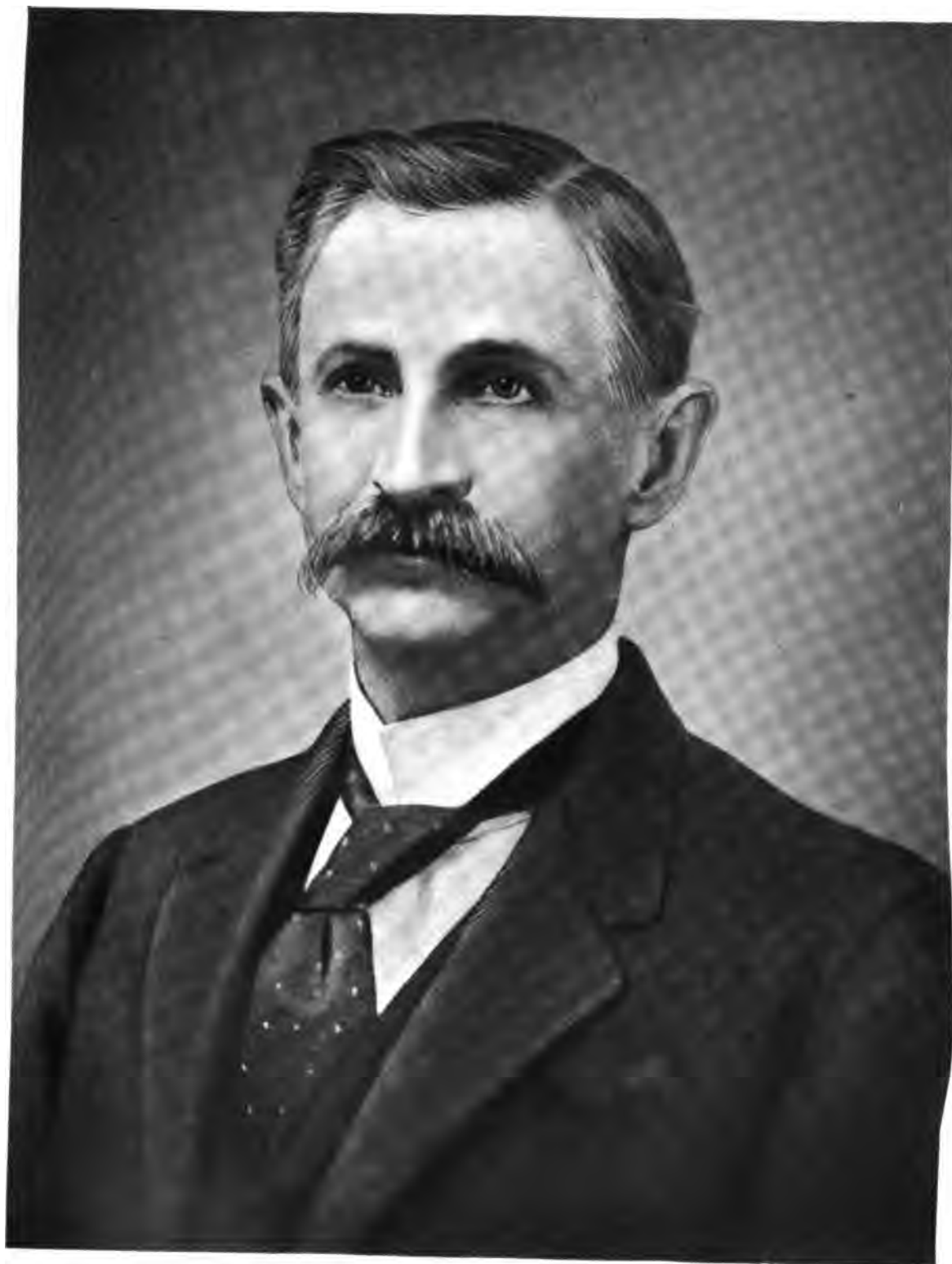
Doctor Scott was too young to participate actively as a soldier in the War between the States, yet old enough to realize that the same foe to individual rights and personal freedom that his ancestors had fought for ages was again undertaking a relentless campaign under changed conditions and another color. And when he saw the alien, the atheist, the cuckoo and the carpet bagger essaying revelry where the sacred fires of his fathers had burned, he became a member of the Invisible Empire that again showed the spirit of the Scotch-Irish invincible. And when the Second '76 satisfied the world that this section belongs to the men who made it, the souls of his kindred who had fallen to make and to maintain it must have looked on him as altogether worthy of the head and the heart he had inherited.

Doctor Scott was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1876 and soon thereafter began the practice of medicine in Kingstree. He was markedly successful in his profession, soon learning the practical value of the healing touch that emanates from a comprehending mind and a sympathetic soul. He knew and knows the use, as well as the abuse, of drugs, and realizes that much medicine is frequently a weariness to the flesh. Years ago he retired from the active practice of his profession, although yet he remains a source of great strength to younger doctors who come to him in time of trouble, giving them graciously out of his vast fund of information and depth of his discretion.

However many pains he has made to cease and wounds he has helped to heal, Doctor Scott's greatest work has been as a community builder. He saw the possibilities of Williamsburg County years ago when he was led all over its territory to minister to the sick; and by kindly, tactful suggestion and striking personal exemplification has helped his people into the better life of today and stimulated them into anticipating with eagerness what tomorrow must bring.

Twenty years ago Doctor Scott was largely instrumental in establishing the Bank of Kingstree, the first bank in Williamsburg County. He became its first president, which office he yet holds. For a number of years he gave personal attention to every detail of the institution, knowing the moral and financial history and condition of almost every man





Yours respectfully  
D. C. Scott



in these parts, and so well has this bank been conducted that it has never lost a dollar.

Doctor Scott was chairman of the board of trustees of schools when the Kingstree school emerged from the best then obtainable into the present modern graded system. He had long labored for a better institution and was greatly gratified when the Kingstree school grew into one of the best of its class in the state.

He was one of the founders and president of the Real Estate Company, established in 1905. He was the moving spirit of the Kingstree Electric Light Company and of the Ice Manufacturing Company. In 1912 he erected the Scott Warehouse, which has since been used for storing and handling a large part of the cotton and tobacco produced in Williamsburg County.

Doctor Scott has been deeply interested in farming and stock raising all his life. He now owns a large and valuable plantation, near Kingstree, which is devoted to agriculture and high grade stock raising.

No more striking illustration of the working of Doctor Scott can be suggested than by the following: For a great many years, he owned and operated a drug store in Kingstree, selling many farm and garden seeds all over this section. He learned the seeds best adapted to the county and sold them only, giving his patrons the benefit of his own experiments and telling them what agricultural journals declared valuable and expedient.

It may be that the material seeds he has been instrumental in sowing have made two ears of corn grow where one had grown. Certainly some of the spiritual seeds he has dropped, even by the wayside, have brought forth an hundred fold.

There are many real things in Kingstree and in Williamsburg County into which Doctor Scott has breathed the breath of life.

Doctor Scott inherited exceptional mental and physical strength and has failed to accept few opportunities to develop and increase his force. So wisely and so well has he adjusted himself to the storm and stress period he has lived that now at more than three score and ten years his arms are yet strong, his eyes undimmed, and his mind still approaches its zenith. One by one he has done things, quietly and unostentatiously, founding institutions and fostering them until they have grown strong, then leaving them in other hands that he has helped to train.

So kindly has he lived and so patient is he with human weakness that some of his younger friends find it difficult to realize that his nature is rooted in the Rock of Ages and that he cannot be moved save towards better things.

Doctor Scott is a member of the democratic party, the Masonic Order, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His heart is in all of them and his hands help sustain them.

December 11, 1884, Doctor Scott married Martha, daughter of Dr. John F. and Elizabeth Scott Brockington, and to them were born four children: Helen, wife of William W. Boddie; John Heyward, who died in the military service, November 16, 1918; David C., Jr., of Kingstree; and Mary Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

**MRS. MARTHA SARAH SEABROOK.** In a brief sketch of any living citizen it is difficult to do exact and impartial justice, not so much for lack of space or words to set forth the familiar and passing events of the personal history, as for want of the perfect and rounded conception of the whole life, which grows, develops and ripens, like fruit, to disclose its true and best flavor only when it is mellowed by time. These thoughts are prompted by consideration of the life record of one of Charleston's most beloved citizens, whose life still casts its beneficent influence like a benediction over the lives of the thousands who know her and admire and love her.

Mrs. Martha Sarah Seabrook, widow of the late William Seabrook, who after a long and active life largely devoted to public service, is now retired and living quietly in her comfortable home in Charleston, is descended from a long line of sterling ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines, as was her late husband. The Seabrook family is of English origin, the emigrant ancestor of the South Carolina branch of the family having been Capt. Robert Seabrook, who came to the Carolina province prior to June, 1680. It is thought that he came from Dunstable, in the County of Bedford. In April, 1697, he bought 2,700 acres of land in Colleton County, South Carolina. He became a commissioner under the Church Act of November 4, 1704, was a member of the General Assembly of the province and was elected speaker of the House in 1705. During the French invasion in 1706 he commanded a company from the Carolina islands. In many respects he was one of the leaders of the colonists and was active in many lines of effort in behalf of the young community. His death occurred on December 7, 1710, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was the father of three sons, John, Robert and Joseph. Among the latter-day descendants of this worthy ancestor was William Seabrook, whose untimely death at the comparatively early age of forty-one years was deeply regretted by all who knew him. Well educated and soundly versed in law, he also possessed the charm of eloquence, being considered one of the leading orators of his day. At the time of his death he was city attorney of Charleston and a most promising career was cut short by his death. By his marriage to Martha Sarah Baynard there was born a daughter, Sarah Annie, who became the wife of James Swinton Whaley, of Edisto Island. Her death occurred on January 15, 1915.

Joseph Baynard, father of Martha Sarah (Baynard) Seabrook, was the son of Joseph and Sarah Baynard. He was blessed with a brilliant mind, evidences of which were shown at such an early age that when but twelve years of age he was sent by his mother to Princeton to be prepared for college. There he pursued his studies and graduated, but during his educational period he had pursued his investigations and researches into channels unthought of perhaps when he began his college life. The philosophy of life and its problems had attracted him, as had the great questions of statesmanship and politics, which were then uppermost in men's minds. As a result, he became an antisecessionist in his views and opposed his cousin, Governor Seabrook, who was an outspoken nullifier. Eventually he became an Episcopalian minister, in

which he gained considerable note, being a man of broad vision and deep spiritual insight. He left Edisto Island and went to Bluffton, where, on his own plantation, he established a school and built a church. There, in the Town of Bluffton, he gave freely of his services to the white population. Later he studied law, and for a time was engaged in the practice of that profession in Charleston, but because of failing health he was compelled to relinquish the practice and moved back to Edisto Island. At his own expense he built a church at Bluffton in 1849 and in 1859 he built another church in St. Paul's Parish. During the War between the States he was pastor of Grace Church, in Charleston, but shortly afterward became pastor of St. Mark's (colored) Church in Charleston, to which he continued to minister until his death. During the last three years of his life he rendered efficient service as superintendent of the city schools of Charleston. He was a fluent and able writer and a forceful and eloquent speaker. He was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his section of the state, which was honored by his residence for so many years, during which time he did much for the people with whom he mingled. In all of the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he displayed that consistent, gentlemanly spirit, that innate refinement and unswerving integrity that endeared him alike to man, woman and child.

Joseph Baynard was married three times. His first union was with Sarah Ann Baily, to which union were born the following children: Martha Sarah, who became the wife of William Seabrook, as has been already mentioned; Caroline Cecil, who became the wife of Frank Whaley; Ephraim, who married Harriet Whaley, and who is mentioned more specifically in a later paragraph; Perronnean Finly, who married S. Baily. Joseph Baynard's second union was with Lydia (Baily) Whaley, a daughter of Charles Baily and a sister of his first wife. She became the mother of two children, namely: Lydia, who married her cousin, Franklin Seabrook, and Isabelle, who became the wife of John Lewis Jervais. Mrs. Lydia Baynard died at Rockville on July 27, 1858, at the age of thirty-six years, and subsequently Mr. Baynard was married to Martha Katherine Beckett, who bore him one child, Martha Katherine.

Ephraim Baynard, whose short but active career gave great promise of usefulness, was born on Edisto Island. After completing his elemental studies he went to Princeton College, where he graduated with high standing in his classes. He won the college medal in rhetoric, his subject being Scott's "Ravenwood." He studied law, was admitted to the bar, became solicitor for the State of South Carolina and rose to an enviable standing in his profession. He possessed literary talent of high order and was a contributor to the press on various subjects, his essays attracting more than ordinary attention. An easy speaker and fluent writer, he exerted a distinct influence among his contemporaries. As a friend he was noble, frank and generous. At the time of his death, which occurred when he was but thirty-seven years old, he was serving as city attorney of Charleston.

Mrs. Martha S. Seabrook received a good educa-

tion and during all her long life she has given of her talents to others in one way or another. In two distinct avenues of usefulness she is widely known and well remembered, that of educator and writer. For the long period of thirty-eight years she was a teacher in the negro schools of Charleston, devoting herself unselfishly and devotedly to this labor, which to her was largely a labor of love, for her heart was in her work. In the field of literature she has contributed many splendid productions, which have entertained thousands, and even now, at the age of eighty-three years, she is still contributing to magazines and is compiling a book of her own poems. She is a spiritualist in her belief, being an ordained minister in that organization. Her mind is a rich storehouse, filled with treasures, and her friends regard it as a rare privilege to spend an evening with this noble woman whose ripened years sit so lightly upon her.

Mrs. Seabrook's life has unfolded like a beautiful flower; full of promise in her girlhood days, in the fulness of time it has burst into bloom, scattering its fragrance into the lives of those around her. Into her life have come many of the experiences common to the lot of mankind. The pathway has led her over many rough places and through trying ordeals, which have only strengthened the beauty of her character and broadened her sympathies. Charitable and kind, she has never lost an opportunity to say a helpful word to all with whom she has come in contact, and she has lived a life of exalted purpose, the value of which cannot be estimated.

ROBERT PICKETT HAMER, JR. Of that spirit of the farms which is the chief source of stability for our national life hardly any South Carolinian was a more conspicuous exemplar than the late Robert Pickett Hamer, Jr. Of his material achievements as a planter there is abundant evidence in the lands he accumulated, improved and managed. However, some of his best work was more intangible, and consisted in his associations with men and organizations and in a influence steadily directed for the elevation and improvement of country life in particular and the welfare of his community and state in general.

The handicaps imposed upon every son of the South as a result of the desolation of war were his, and a boyhood of struggle to surmount these obstacles and adversities seemed to have been the chief source of that resolution and energy which he applied so successfully in his mature years. He was born at the home of his maternal grandmother near Hopewell Church in Darlington County, April 10, 1863, son of Robert Pickett and Sarah (McCall) Hamer. He was English on his father's side and Scotch-Irish on his mother's. The Hamers had settled in Maryland about 1750, while William McCall came from Ireland to the colonies in 1770. The father was a planter and manufacturer, one of the outstanding citizens of his community, and from his mother the late Mr. Hamer drew the qualities of a fine character and a strong personality.

Mr. Hamer was reared on a farm, living in the country twenty-two miles from a railroad or county seat. It is said that when a boy he was given a small piece of land to work for his own profit, being



*R. P. Tanner Jr.*



required to keep a strict account of the outlay on the land and the income, and personally to bear the expense of fertilizers. This was one of the practical experiences in the making of himself a good farmer, one of his first ambitions. His intellectual training was not neglected in the meanwhile. He attended the high school of Little Rock, South Carolina, was graduated from the noted Bingham School at Mebane, North Carolina, a military institution still conducted by Col. Robert Bingham, but now at Asheville. Mr. Hamer graduated from the South Carolina College with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1885, and was president of his literary society and valedictorian of his class. In college he received distinction both as a thorough student and a social leader.

One of the chief benefits of a liberal education is that it enabled a young man to overcome the limitations of circumstances and environment, and to choose a vocation suited to his inclinations and talents. Mr. Hamer became a planter by conscious choice, and no one could deny that he chose wisely and well. Early in 1886, following his graduation from college, he began his career as a farmer. Thereafter he relied upon his intelligent management of the resources of the soil for all his wealth and prosperity. He had the satisfaction of seeing his business grow, his scope of management expand from year to year, until he was one of the largest planters in the state, operating at one time it is said 160 plows with his lands in four counties of South Carolina and two counties in North Carolina. On his home plantation grew up a small village known as Hamer, one of the chief industries of which is the Hamer Cotton Mills, and he was instrumental in building these and served as president and treasurer of the mill for a number of years. However, these mills and other commercial enterprises were always made incidental to his main business of planting. He served for fifteen years as postmaster at Hamer, was for fourteen years agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Station at that point, and also general manager of the South Atlantic Cotton Oil Mill there. The Town of Hamer was named for him in 1891.

Mr. Hamer early became interested in the project for creating a new county from a portion of Marion County, and when he consented to serve as a member of the House of Representatives in 1909-10 from Marion County he was chosen for the distinctive purpose of furthering the creation of the new county and he introduced the bill creating Dillon County.

Mr. Hamer was one of the most prominent members of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and served as its president for three consecutive terms. At this point should be quoted a portion of the memorial resolution adopted by the society in February, 1914, as follows: "He was president of the Society when the location was changed from Elmwood avenue to our present location, which entailed a great deal of onerous work and close attention, he having been on the committee which inspected several locations and finally chose our present grounds."

The memorial continues: "He was elected by the two branches of the General Assembly as a

trustee of the University of South Carolina (serving from 1904 until his death), and was a member of the Board of Visitors of Clemson College. He was consecutively chosen as executive committeeman of the democratic party of South Carolina and was in attendance upon a meeting of this committee in the City of Columbia, considering the memorable Blease and Jones contest, when taken sick, and left for his summer home in Saluda, North Carolina, where he died soon afterwards on the 9th day of September, 1912. He knew no binding when principle was involved. He was an indefatigable worker in all matters undertaken by him. His integrity in everything was questioned by none. His name was prominently mentioned for governor of South Carolina and no son ever served more faithfully or loved her more."

Mr. Hamer in 1907 served as commissary general with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Ansel. In college he was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and was a Mason and Knight of Pythias and an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Hamer.

January 7, 1886, only a few months after graduating from South Carolina College, he married at Mineral Springs Janie B. McCallum, who survived him. Mrs. Hamer was born in Robison County, North Carolina, of which county her parents were also natives. Her father and mother were of Scotch ancestry. Brown McCallum was a very successful business man, was prospered in his life, and as a man of integrity commanded marked respect and confidence from all who knew him. Mrs. Hamer was liberally educated in Floral College of North Carolina and Peace Institute at Raleigh. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamer were born five children: Robert Cochran, who married Jane Porcher DuBose; Sarah D., who became the wife of Alfred Scarborough; Flora J. and Brown McCallum Hamer, both unmarried, and Katharine Brown, who died January 5, 1907, at the age of eighteen.

A fitting conclusion for this brief outline was found in an editorial in the columns of the State a few days after his death: "The commonwealth of South Carolina could ill afford to lose at this time or any other time so good and true a citizen as Robert Pickett Hamer of Dillon. In the prime of his useful and fruitful manhood he is cut down. Twenty-seven years ago he received his diploma from the South Carolina College, and all of his years have been spent in right and honorable living. He was a great planter, a believer in the soil of his mother state, was a producer of wealth and happiness. He believed moreover that back of all prosperity lay honest and clean government, and he was always ready to respond with hand and heart and purse to help social and political causes that promise improvement for the people of every kind and condition. Without pretense, without expectation of reward, he was to be depended upon when his services were needed, and he was prompt, energetic and fearless in doing his duty. He was a man of genuine worth and ability, deserving of any honor that his state might bestow. As a member of the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina he was especially valuable; indeed, it is not going too far to say that he was one of the three

or four most valuable members. He contributed to every good work in his home community and in his county, and he will be sorely, sorely missed by the hundreds of friends throughout the state who knew that they could call upon him whenever there was work to be done for South Carolina. We can not put in words how deeply we sorrow that he is dead nor how severe is the loss of the people of South Carolina that he is gone from them."

THEODORE WILBUR THORNHILL, president of the Charleston Oil Company, and one of the alert and capable young business men of the city, is making a record of which he may well be proud. He was born at Summerville, South Carolina, on September 12, 1892, a son of J. T. E. Thornhill, born in Virginia, who came to South Carolina about 1889, and is still a resident of Summerville. His wife, formerly Lula Wilbur, was born at Charleston. They have three children, namely: Edwin Jesse, Theodore Wilbur and Mary Cuttino.

Theodore Wilbur Thornhill was reared and educated at Summerville and Charleston, and was graduated from the Clemson Agricultural College in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in electrical and mechanical engineering. During the great war he was commissioned in the reserve corps on May 5, 1917, and called to active service May 8th. On August 3d he was sent to camp at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and from there sent to Panama, where he remained until May 28, 1918, and was then returned to the United States. During June of that same year he was sent overseas, where he remained until March 20, 1919, when he was returned to the United States to resume his former occupations. During his service he was in the St. Mihiel offensive from September 12 to 16, 1918; Verdun offensive from September 29 to October 10, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 15 to November 11, 1918, after which he was a member of the Army of Occupation from December 14, 1918, to January 12, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. Like other veterans of this great conflict, he does not care to dwell upon his experiences, although he displayed the valor belonging to the real American, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy when confronted by it.

Mr. Thornhill was married on November 8, 1916, to Ama Van Noy Smith, a daughter of D. Van and Mamie (Gadsden) Smith, of Summerville, South Carolina. Fraternally Mr. Thornhill is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. His social connections are with the Charleston Country Club. He is also active in the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and he belongs to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and to the Rotary Club of Charleston.

JACOB CALVIN KINARD has spent all his life in the community now known as Bamberg County. His years have been spent profitably and pleasantly in the planting industry and for a number of years he has been identified with the Town of Ehrhardt, which he is now serving in his sixth consecutive term as mayor.

Mr. Kinard was born in what was then Barnwell County, June 28, 1853. The Kinards have lived in South Carolina for several generations, and the

Holland Dutch contributed at least one strain to the ancestry. His grandfather, George Kinard, was a native of Newberry and a farmer. The father, Adam Kinard, was born in Barnwell County, served for a short time in the Confederate army, and spent his life as an industrious farmer. He married Elizabeth Baggle, a native of Barnwell, now Bamberg, County. They had twelve children, Jacob Calvin being the youngest. Ten reached years of maturity. In 1876 Jacob Calvin Kinard took part in the riots of the period of reconstruction. He had four brothers who were soldiers in the Confederate army. They were Alfred; John, who was killed in the second Manassas battle; George, who was slightly wounded, and Daniel. Alfred and Daniel came home without suffering injury in the struggle.

Jacob Calvin Kinard was reared and educated in the community where he was born and in early manhood followed farming. He has been a resident of Ehrhardt since 1898 and has an interest in the hotel business and other lines of enterprise. His plantation consists of 110 acres, which he now leases on the crop sharing plan.

In 1870 Mr. Kinard married Miss Malinda Chassereau, a native of Barnwell County and daughter of John Chassereau. He has raised two orphan children, who are now happily married and residents of the Ehrhardt district. Willis Chassereau married Mr. Kinard's niece, Dora Kinard. Minerva Chassereau married Mr. Kinard's nephew, Quillie Kinard.

Mr. Kinard was an alderman several terms before entering upon his duties as mayor. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Ehrhardt Baptist Church, and is vice president of the Ehrhardt Banking Company.

CAPT. JAMES W. MARTIN is engineer of the Drainage Commission of Charleston. He was born in Edgefield, South Carolina, October 21, 1882, a son of William M. and Sarah (Collins) Martin, his father a native of Georgia and his mother of Edgefield. He was the oldest of three children. His brother, Jesse H., is deceased, and his sister is the wife of Dr. J. G. Moore, of Birmingham, Alabama.

Capt. James W. Martin received his education in the public schools of Graniteville, South Carolina, and is a graduate with the Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineering degrees from the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston. He completed his course there in 1905. During the late war he was with the Fifth Training Regiment and also with the Tenth Division, U. S. Army. He is a member of Omar Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the South Carolina Society and the American Legion.

MAJ. ALFRED HUGER, of the Charleston bar, is one of the leading authorities on the Atlantic Coast on admiralty law. His special abilities in that field were recognized during the period of the war when he was in the service of the Government with the United States Shipping Board, as the board's admiral's counsel and in other capacities.

Born at Charleston, October 10, 1876, he is a representative of one branch of the Huger family that was established in South Carolina in 1685, following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when thou-





*J. C. Kinard.*







*Chas. F. Middleton*

sands of French Huguenots were expelled from their country, many of them coming to the American colonies. His grandfather was Capt. Thomas Bee Huger, also a native of Charleston, an officer of the United States Navy and later commander of the Confederate fleet at New Orleans, where he was killed in action on the deck of his ship. Captain Huger's wife was a sister of General Meade, who commanded the United States forces at the battle of Gettysburg. Major Huger's father was Thomas Bee Huger, who was also born at Charleston. He was engaged in the steamship and cotton business until his death at the early age of thirty-five. He married Caroline Banks Smith, who was of Scotch ancestry, a granddaughter of Hugh Rose Banks, for many years a prominent citizen of Charleston. Major Huger is the only son of his parents. His sisters are Elizabeth Smith and Caroline Rose Huger, both living in Charleston with his mother.

Alfred Huger received his primary education in the Brownfield and the John Gadsden schools at Summerville, attended the Craft public school at Charleston and graduated from the Porter Military Academy in 1895. During the five years following he was employed in various capacities with the South Carolina Railway Company and the Southern Railway at Charleston, in the freight, claims and passenger departments. Later he entered the Cornell University College of Law, where he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1903. Major Huger, following his university career, went abroad as private secretary to Hon. Andrew D. White, former ambassador of the United States to Germany. With Mr. White he traveled in North Africa, Italy and southern France. He assisted Dr. White in writing his biographical memoirs. After his return to this country he passed the New York state bar examinations and became a law clerk for the firm Sackett, McQuaid & Chapman in New York City, general counsel for the New York Tribune and other important interests. After about a year there he became a senior law clerk to Butler, Notman & Mynderse, 54 Wall Street, having special charge of certain large railroad claims arising out of the burning of the Stuyvesant docks at New Orleans, Louisiana. He was made one of the arbitrators for determining the losses arising out of that great fire. While in New York he specialized in the practice of admiralty law there until the fall of 1907, when he returned to Charleston and, being admitted to the South Carolina bar under an order of the State Supreme Court, formed a partnership with Walter B. Wilbur, the firm later being known as Huger, Wilbur & Guerrard. Since Major Huger's return from army service he has been member of the firm Miller, Huger, Wilbur & Miller.

On June 1, 1917, Major Huger was appointed admiralty counsel for the United States Shipping Board at Washington. On April 6, 1918, he was commissioned major in the United States Army and assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Corps under General Goethals, who ordered him immediately to duty in France as representative of the Shipping Control Committee in France. This committee was given power over the operation of troops and cargo ships in war service as well as the private American merchants ships. In France he was assigned to

general headquarters and placed on duty with the First Section of the General Staff, S. O. S. He sailed from Brest in December, 1918, under orders to report for duty in New York City. In January, 1919, upon his application, he received honorable discharge from the U. S. Army and returned to Charleston, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

General Pershing awarded Major Huger a citation for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as representative at general headquarters of the Shipping Control Committee in France. The French Government also awarded him the decoration of Chevalier de l'ordre National de la Légion d'honneur.

While in Cornell University Major Huger was chairman of the senior law class and secretary to the dean. He was named among the twelve memorial speakers, coming out second and receiving honorable mention. In 1903 he was chosen as one of the six contestants for the Woodford gold medal for oratory, and was awarded that prize. The same year he was appointed by his university its representative at the inter-collegiate contest held at Wheeling, West Virginia.

In April, 1906, at New York City, Major Huger married Margaret Mynderse, of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Wilhelmus Mynderse. They have one son and two daughters, Alfred, Jr., Margaret and Jeanne. Major Huger at one time was commodore of the Carolina Yacht Club of Charleston. He was also a member of the vestry of St. Michael's Church, is a member of the Charleston Club, Chamber of Commerce, St. Andrew's Society, Knights of Pythias, and is a Mason.

In 1920 Major Huger was elected by the State Legislature a member of the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. In 1920 he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Law Association of the United States.

CHARLES F. MIDDLETON. It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and large commercial success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the distinguished business man and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well.

Charles F. Middleton, well known for many years as one of the largest cotton exporters of Charleston, is a native of the city now honored by his citizenship and was born on August 15, 1859. His father, Charles F. Middleton, who also was a native and lifelong resident of Charleston, was a marine engineer and was chief engineer on the S. S. Lelia during the Civil war. He went down with his ship on her initial trip in 1865, attempting to run the blockade. The subject's paternal grandfather, Philip Francis Middleton, was born and reared in London, England, whence he came direct to Charleston. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Augusta

Loftus Jordan, was a native of Charleston and the daughter of Edward and Sarah (Shea) Gartside Jordan, her parents having been natives of Ireland. Charles F. Middleton is the elder and the only survivor of the two sons born to his parents. He was reared and educated in Charleston, completing his studies in the Holy Communion Church Institute, now Porter's Military Academy.

His first experience in active business was in the capacity of junior clerk in the cotton factor's office of A. J. Salinas. Later he was employed in the same capacity with the firm of Carrigan & Silcox, cotton factors. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of the business, Mr. Middleton then entered into a partnership with E. A. Seckendorf, under the firm name of Seckendorf & Middleton. This was subsequently absorbed by the firm of Middleton & Ravenel, of which the subject was the senior member. During this period Mr. Middleton was enjoying a prosperous business, the exports of cotton growing with phenomenal strides year after year, until this became one of the best known in Charleston. The last change in the personnel of the firm was when it was reorganized as Middleton & Company, of which the members are Charles F. Middleton, Jr. and Sr., and G. Abbott and Augustus L. Middleton, sons of the subject. The latter have assumed a large part of the detail of management, thus relieving their father of much of the burden entailed by so vast a business. Charles F. Middleton is also interested in other business enterprises of Charleston, being president of the Middleton Compress and Warehouse Company and a stockholder and director in other concerns. A man of great business capacity and of the highest principles of integrity and honor, he has made his influence felt along diverse lines and has long been a leader in the promotion of legitimate industrial and semi-public enterprises which have conserved the welfare of his city.

On August 4, 1881, Charles F. Middleton was married to Lois Hazlehurst, the daughter of George Edward Hazlehurst, and to them have been born five sons and three daughters, namely: Lois Hazlehurst, Charles F. Jr., E. Willoughby, George Abbott, Augustus Loftus, Thomas H., Dorothy and Eunice. Three of these sons demonstrated their loyalty by enlisting in the service of their country in the recent World war: Ed Willoughby, a lieutenant of field artillery, Augustus L. a lieutenant in the aviation corps, and Thomas H., an ensign in the navy. Also a son-in-law, Frederick R. Baker, was in the service, with the rank of captain of field artillery.

Faternally Mr. Middleton has for many years been a member of the Masonic order, and his religious membership is with the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is an earnest and generous supporter. In addition to his long and creditable career in business he has proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public. He has been essentially a man among men, having ever moved as one who commanded respect by innate force as well as by ability.

FRANCIS MARION WHALEY, a well known young Charleston business man, of university training and

prominent social connections, was a lieutenant in the navy during the World war and had a most interesting experience and service.

Mr. Whaley, though born in New York City in 1888, is a member of an old and prominent family of Charleston. His father, William Whaley, was born at Charleston and for many years has been one of the city's prominent lawyers. He practiced his profession for fifteen years in New York City. William Whaley married Louisine McCready, a native of New York.

Francis Marion Whaley was educated in the Charleston High School, attended the Browne and Nichols preparatory school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and finished his education in Princeton University. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1909, and at once returned to Charleston and took up a business career. Prior to the war with Germany his principal associations were in the lumber business, and for the past year he has been connected with the Southern Home Insurance Company of Charleston. He was elected in 1916 and served in 1917-18 as a member of the State Legislature from Charleston.

Mr. Whaley volunteered in the navy in the summer of 1917, and was on duty continuously until March 24, 1919. For some time he was assistant paymaster with the rank of ensign and finally was promoted to lieutenant of the junior grade. For fifteen months he was stationed at Admiral Sims' headquarters in London. While not on active duty, he is still a member of the Naval Reserves.

He married, July 6, 1909, Gabriella M. Grimbail, daughter of Harry Morris and Emily (Trenholm) Grimbail, of Charleston. They have one child, Francis Marion, Jr.

JAMES JULIAN BUSH. James Julian Bush, though a young man, has gained many of the most substantial honors and successes of his chosen profession, the law. He is junior member of the firm Brown & Bush at Barnwell, whose reputation has become widely extended not only through the bar of South Carolina but to other states as well.

Mr. Bush was born October 2, 1890, at Ellenton, South Carolina. After the usual preparatory course he entered the University of South Carolina, majoring in literature and graduating in 1910. Following that he took the regular course of the law department, graduating in 1914, and at once moved to Barnwell and began practice. In January, 1916, he formed his present partnership with Edgar A. Brown, and in less than four years this has become one of the busiest law offices in the state.

In 1916 Mr. Bush married Miss Gladys Brown, daughter of Charles and Bertha (Vogel) Brown, of Barnwell. Her parents have been residents of Barnwell for many years. The one child born to their union is James Julian Bush, Jr.

The present achievements and the promise of many larger distinctions that have come to Mr. Bush fulfill the anticipations derived from his distinguished ancestry. In the paternal line he had a great-great-uncle, Col. Isaac Bush, who achieved fame as a Revolutionary soldier. The grandfather, David Bush, was a man of prominence in his day and married Clarissa Ashley, whose ancestry on both

sides went back prior to Revolutionary war times. Mr. Bush's maternal grandfather was Robert Dunbar, of old Revolutionary stock, whose wife traced her ancestry through Elizabeth Randolph of Virginia to the famous John Randolph of Roanoke.

The father of the Barnwell lawyer was the ardent South Carolina soldier and fighting man, James H. Bush, one of the picturesque figures during the reign of terror in the reconstruction period. He was one of the leaders of the white men in the Ellenton riot. He was greatly feared by the negroes, who knew well his dauntless courage and powers of leadership. He was in the thick of the fighting at Ellenton, and when more than 2,000 blacks were massed at the ginnery dam on Upper Bull's Run, opposed by a mere handful of whites, a negro courier was sent to Colonel Butler demanding James H. Bush, promising if he was given to the negroes they would at once disburse and return to their homes. Colonel Butler replied "Go to Hell," and the fighting was renewed more fiercely and on that spot James H. Bush was badly wounded, the leader of the blacks was killed, and the negroes so demoralized that they began to run in every direction. That was the culminating event in a long series of race riot, and at that time the threat of negro domination of South Carolina passed away forever.

James H. Bush was one of the few men for whom the Federal Government issued warrants who was never arrested. He was a splendid officer in the War between the States, his commission as captain being signed by Wade Hampton. This document is carefully preserved by his son James J. at Barnwell. After the war James H. Bush was honored by his own community in election to the Legislature. James H. Bush married the widow of Clinton E. Buckingham, and to their marriage were born two sons.

James Julian Bush is a member of the Masonic order, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World, is affiliated with the Christian Church, and is the present mayor pro tem of Barnwell. While closely devoted to his profession he has also acquired some valuable interest in land and banks, and is associated with the group of men who are doing most for Barnwell's general advancement and improvement.

**HERMANN D. LUBS.** Continuously for more than a quarter of a century Hermann D. Lubs has been one of the employes and for many years one of the active officials of C. D. Franke & Company, of Charleston. As one of the great commercial houses of Charleston and of the entire South his office as secretary and treasurer of the company gives Mr. Lubs a distinctive honor in commercial affairs, and one that he has well deserved on the score of his personal abilities, his hard work and his fidelity.

Mr. Lubs was born at Charleston in 1874, son of C. F. and Magaretha (Wittschenn) Lubs. The parents were both born in Germany. His father, who came to Charleston about 1854 and spent the rest of his life in this city, was a Confederate soldier, being a member of the famous German Artillery of Charleston commanded by Capt. F. W. Wagener.

For many years he was a prosperous merchant of Charleston.

Hermann D. Lubs acquired his education in the old German Academy under Prof. C. H. Bergmann, one of the best teachers of his time. However, since he was fifteen years of age his time and energies have been absorbed in practical business. His first employment for a year and a half was with the wholesale grocery house of G. W. Steffens & Sons on Bay Street. He also worked in the livery stable of George B. Lee. Realizing the need of a better commercial training, he left Charleston and entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, remaining there until he graduated in 1892. In that year he returned home, and became associated with the firm of C. D. Franke & Company.

C. D. Franke & Company is a Charleston concern of the highest rating in the commercial world. Their business is wholesaling in carriage materials, automobile accessories and heavy hardware. The main business offices are in the modern building at 170-172 Meeting Street, while the wholesale department is in the rear of the office building. The main building is 250x107 feet, three stories high, containing fifteen different floors, and there are other warehouses and buildings, all crowded with the product in which the company deals. A private railroad track connecting with all the railroads of Charleston enables the company to handle both its incoming and outgoing freight without the use of trucks. The business is one requiring the services of sixty people the year around, and its traveling representatives cover all the territory from Virginia to the Gulf of Mexico.

The founder of this business was the late C. D. Franke, who made his success in business a means of general good and philanthropy in his home city. In honor of his deceased adopted son, C. D. Franke left a fund providing for the Jacob Washington Franke Lutheran Hospital and Home at 261 Calhoun Street, and the fund and the institution were placed under the direction of the Evangelical Lutheran Charities Society, which was chartered in 1892, and of which Hermann D. Lubs is treasurer.

At the 153rd anniversary celebration of the German Friendly Society held in January, 1919, Mr. Lubs was honored by being elected president of the society. No other social and benevolent institution of Charleston has a finer record of service than the German Friendly Society. It was founded in January, 1766, by Michael Kalteisen, who had come to Charleston from Germany. The principal objects of the society are charity and congeniality, and for many years after its founding its chief work was giving instruction in the English language to German immigrants to Charleston. The society also developed a system of pensions and benefits for the widows and children of the deceased members. This fund has always been a large one. The society has carried on many good and noble works, and its history and traditions are deeply cherished not only by its members but by all good citizens of Charleston.

Mr. Lubs is a Master Mason, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Arion Society, the Charleston Rifle Club, and vestryman of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. He is

also a director in the Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

By his marriage to Miss Ernestine Augusta Habenicht, of Charleston, Mr. Lubs has seven children: Herbert Louis, Victoria Alma, Claire Imogene, Milton Edgar and Erline Margaret, twins, Norma Natalie and Karl Raymond.

**JEROME MARQUIS DAVIS, M. D.** As a physician and surgeon Doctor Davis has been busied with the cares of a large practice in Orangeburg County for nearly thirty years, and is the pioneer physician and one of the earliest residents of the Town of North in that county.

He was born in Orangeburg County in 1861, a son of John W. and Ann (Johnson) Davis. His father was also born in the same locality, about twelve miles west of the Town of North. Doctor Davis attended the South Carolina College at Columbia through his junior year, and afterward entered the Medical College of the University of Georgia at Augusta, graduating in 1889. He at once began practice and in 1891, at the time of the founding of the Town of North, bought property there and the following year established his residence. He has been one of the most useful members of that community ever since. Doctor Davis also has the honor of being a member of the board of trustees of the Medical College of South Carolina. He belongs to the County, State and American Medical associations.

At the Town of North he has a beautiful and commodious residence built on the generous plan of the old South in colonial style, and equipped with waterworks and all modern conveniences. Doctor Davis has been twice married. His wives were daughters of J. George Salley, deceased, a planter at Seivern in Lexington County. The first Mrs. Davis was Anna Salley, who had two children, Dr. Legare S. Davis, a dentist in North, and a graduate of the Atlanta Dental College, and Mrs. Norma Davis Thatcher, of Greenville, whose husband is in the cotton business. By his second wife, Celeste Salley, he has one son, J. N. Davis, who is in his junior year in the University of South Carolina. Doctor Davis is a Knight of Pythias, a Shriner and a Baptist, and has been a deacon in his church for twenty-five years.

His wives' parents were of famous Revolutionary stock in South Carolina. Doctor Davis traces his ancestry back to John Davis, a soldier in the Revolution, who married a daughter of Colonel Avery, of North Carolina. His son, Dr. Needham Davis, came from Upper South Carolina to Aiken County, then Orangeburg District, in 1805, where he practiced his profession. Sidney Marquis Davis, his son, died in 1832. John W. Davis, always a planter, was a Confederate soldier, serving during the whole four years of the war. The mother of Jerome M. Davis also came of Revolutionary stock. Subject is president of the Bank of North, capitalized at \$60,000. He assisted in its organization in 1905, was on its board of directors, then vice president and has been president since 1914. In college he belonged to the E. A. E. Fraternity.

**EDWARD FROST PARKER, M. D.** For many years a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat,

Doctor Parker is a physician and surgeon of general distinction, and has been a hard working member of his profession at Charleston for thirty years.

He was born at Charleston, December 16, 1867, a son of Francis LeJau Parker, M. D., LL. D., and Elizabeth (Frost) Parker. His family is a historic one in South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Thomas Parker, was appointed by President Washington soon after the close of the Revolution as United States district attorney for South Carolina. The great-great-grandfather of Doctor Parker was William Henry Drayton, at one time chief justice of the Colony of South Carolina. Still another ancestor was Rev. Dr. Francis LeJau, rector of Goose Creek Church from 1707 to 1717. Doctor Parker's grandfather was Capt. Thomas Parker, who commanded the Abbeville volunteers in the Seminole Indian war in Florida. Captain Parker married Eleanor Legare.

Doctor Parker was liberally educated, attending private and high schools of Charleston, the South Carolina Military Academy and the University of Virginia. He took his medical degree from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1889, and was awarded the first honors of his class and the college cup. For one year he served as interne in the Charleston City Hospital (Roper). He engaged in the practice of general medicine for several years before specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. He went abroad to study in London, England, in 1895, and received clinical appointments in the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and in the Golden Square Nose and Throat Hospital of London. Since his return he has confined his work to his specialties. He is professor of eye and ear diseases in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American Medical Association and a member of scientific and social organizations. He is ex-dean of the Medical College and an ex-president of the State and County Medical associations. He has contributed many reports and special papers to medical journals and the transactions of medical societies. He is author of a "History of Surgery in South Carolina," published in the Transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association in 1893. This was awarded the prize offered by the South Carolina Medical Association.

November 5, 1907, Doctor Parker married Harriet Horry Frost Prioleau, daughter of E. Horry Frost and Frances Ravenel.

**FRANK VICTOR JAMES** was for many years in the service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, but finally resigned to engage in banking at the Town of Denmark. He is president of the Citizens Exchange Bank of that city.

Mr. James was born in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, October 25, 1872, and is descended from the James family which was established in this state in Revolutionary times. His father, Joseph Allston James, a native of the state, was a physician and surgeon. He entered the Confederate army as a private and at the end was chief surgeon of Kershaw's Brigade. His commission is in the relic room of the Confederacy in Columbia. Doctor James married Sarah McCutchen, a native of South





*J. M. Davis*







PAUL H. ALLEN

Carolina, her parents being of pure Scotch blood. Her brothers, T. M. and James McCutchen, were soldiers in the Confederate army.

Frank Victor James was fifth in a family of eight children. He spent his early life in Cheraw, was educated there, and as a young man entered the service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. He was with that company about twenty years, in the different capacities of freight agent, ticket agent and telegraph operator. Mr. James was one of the organizers of the Citizens Exchange Bank of Denmark in 1909, and filled the post of cashier until 1913, since which date he has been its president.

In 1898 he married Sarah E. Guess, a daughter of Joseph G. H. and Mattie A. (Prothro) Guess. Mr. James is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and his father for many years was a Presbyterian elder. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a Shriner through the York Rite in Masonry.

HUGH RUTLEDGE TISON, M. D. The work and responsibilities of a competent and high minded physician and surgeon have engaged Doctor Tison at his native Town of Allendale for the past fourteen or fifteen years. Upon the organization of the new County of Allendale in February, 1919, he was honored by being elected first president of the Allendale Medical Society.

Doctor Tison was born at Allendale October 23, 1881, son of Perry H. and Sarah Elizabeth (Allen) Tison. His mother, still living, is a daughter of Paul H. Allen, for whom Allendale was named in the manner recounted in later paragraphs. The Tisons are an old time family of Lower Carolina, their ancestors on coming from England settling at Charleston. Doctor Tison's grandfather and great-grandfather were born and lived in Hampton County and were successful planters.

The late Perry H. Tison spent practically all his life in that section of Barnwell County that is now Allendale County. After having been honorably discharged from the army on account of physical disability he offered himself for any duty he might perform and was put in the conscript bureau, where he served the Confederacy until about a year before the close of the war, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill health.

In writing of Perry Hamilton Tison for the Confederate Veteran, Col. W. R. Darlington, Sr., has to say: "He was born in old Beaufort District, South Carolina, May 2, 1839, and died in Allendale, Barnwell County, November 18, 1918. He entered the Confederate army thoroughly equipped, having been educated at the State Military Academy of Charleston, but on account of physical disability he was forced to take an honorable discharge soon after going into service. He served as major in the 12th Regiment, South Carolina State Troops, under his brother, Colonel John A. Tison, who commanded the regiment.

"In his death is recognized the loss of a devoted and affectionate husband and father, an exemplary citizen of the old type, and a loyal friend. No truer

heart ever beat for the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and through the long years of his life he adhered to his allegiance. He was always true to a principle and his name and honesty were synonymous.

"It is comforting to his friends and loved ones to know that he is free from the physical suffering he endured so many years and is now in communion with those that have gone before in an eternal reunion.

"He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Sallie E. Allen, of Allendale, and by three daughters and one son, namely: Mrs. Lucy A. Tison, Mrs. J. Gailard Stoney, Miss M. Agnes Tison and Dr. Hugh R. Tison, all of Allendale, the county seat of the new County of Allendale."

Hugh Rutledge Tison attended the graded schools of Allendale, graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1901 from Clemson College, and took his medical work in the University of Georgia at Augusta, receiving his M. D. degree in 1904. He was valedictorian of the medical class and was also one of the ten founders of the Chi-Zeta Chi medical fraternity, organized in Augusta in the fall of 1902. He is at the present time state regent for South Carolina for this fraternity. Another honor Doctor Tison greatly appreciated was when he was called upon to deliver the alumni address at the Clemson Agricultural College in 1913.

For a year he was senior interne in the Augusta City Hospital, and after about one year of residence and practice in the Town of Denmark he returned to his native town and has found abundant opportunities to prove his abilities and secure a substantial reputation as a physician. He also owns valuable farming interests in Allendale County. Doctor Tison is a member of the State and American Medical Association, a Methodist, a Royal Arch Mason and a past master of Allendale Lodge No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past chancellor of Allendale Lodge No. 60, Knights of Pythias, and past consul commander of the Woodmen of the World.

November 23, 1904, at Allendale, Doctor Tison married Miss Edith Stoney, daughter of Dr. J. S. and Mrs. Laura (Allen) Stoney, of the prominent Charleston family of that name. They have three children, Perry H., Agnes and Hugh R., Jr.

PAUL H. ALLEN. The Town of Allendale was named in honor of Paul H. Allen, father of Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Allen) Tison. In telling the story of this event Mr. J. W. Ogilvie in the Christian Advocate says:

"About the period stated (1849) the necessity for better postoffice facilities began to move the people to petition Uncle Sam to grant them a postoffice in a line direct from Barnwell Court House. The prayer was answered and a public meeting held at the Swallow Savannah Camp Ground now in forest. Two serious difficulties had to be surmounted at this meeting. First, to find a man who would accept the postmastership of a country postoffice.

"Paul H. Allen, a pillar in the Methodist Church

and a staunch pillar in the support of anything good, as well as a heavy pillar to crush out everything mean and corrupt—a stay-at-home and mind his own business sort of a man—was pitched upon as the individual who possessed all the elements needful to manufacture a first-class country postmaster if—yes, if—he could be persuaded to allow himself to be put in the department. He was induced to undergo the metamorphosis and then came the second difficulty—the name. Swallow-Savannah that marked and localized the section of country for miles around was a great, big pond and had a long euphonious name. It would not do, though it had named the country and had named the Methodist congregation, the latter for forty years, the former so far back that neither the memory of man or traditions ran to the contrary—still it would not do now for a postoffice.

"Quite a discussion sprang up. Who of us, surely none who were present, dreamed that all this good humored wrangling was but the travailing throes attendant upon the birth of a name. \* \* \* In the midst of the innocent fun someone received an inspiration. The fact is one exclaimed 'call it Alledale.' It acted as oil upon the troubled waters. There was a great calm. The Allen was there individualized, quiet, unassuming and submissive to the popular will."

**THEODORE GAILLIARD CROFT, M. D.** This was one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons of the state. He graduated as valedictorian of his class from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, March 5, 1875. His professional career was spent in Aiken and many of the best honors of professional and civic life were bestowed upon him. He was president of the South Carolina Medical Association in 1901-02 and in 1904 became a councilor of the association. He was made vice president of the Aiken County Medical Association in 1904. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the Tri-State Medical Association and the Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway.

Doctor Croft was born at Greenville July 10, 1845, a son of Theodore Gailliard and Eliza Webb (D'oyley) Croft. Edward and John Croft came from the West Indies or direct from England to Charleston about 1700. Doctor Croft was a nephew of John Gailliard, who represented South Carolina in the United States Senate for twenty-four years, while another member of the same family was Judge Theodore Gailliard. Doctor Croft's father was also a physician as well as a planter.

Doctor Croft had a normal life and routine of the boy born of good ancestry and member of a prominent family until the outbreak of the war between the states. From 1861 to 1862, during his fifteenth year, he served as sergeant of the Sixteenth Regiment of Confederate Volunteers and from 1862 to 1865 was member of a battalion of Citadel Cadets in the South Carolina Military Academy. After the war he chose to make his way by independent exertions and gained his professional education without pecuniary assistance from anyone. His education was acquired in Pierce's School and Furman University at Virginia. Before he studied medicine he was

employed as superintendent of a draying and trucking outfit at Rome, Georgia, and from 1872 and 1873 was outdoor superintendent of the Aetna Iron Works in the same state.

Doctor Croft for many years was a surgeon for the Southern Railway, was examiner for many life insurance companies, for eight or ten years was surgeon for the First Regiment of South Carolina State Troops, was made a member of the South Carolina State Board of Medical Examiners in 1902, and has been untiring in his devotion to his profession and the great human service it represents. He was a democrat in politics and had been a vestryman and for twenty years at least was senior warden of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church at Aiken. He died in March, 1915. A peculiar coincidence is that T. G. Croft and his brother, Congressman G. W. Croft, died on the same day of the month from the effects of the same disease, the former dying March 10, 1915, and the latter on March 10, 1903.

Doctor Croft was the first president of the First National Bank of Aiken, taking part in its organization. This position he only held until the bank was started and on its feet, but he was a director up to the time of his death. About four years before his death the Legislature elected him a trustee of the medical department of the University of South Carolina at Charleston, which office he held until the day of his death.

April 5, 1877, Doctor Croft married Miss Mary Ella Chafee. In July, 1904, he married Miss Estelle Alliston. A remarkable fact connected with the Croft family is that the T. G. Croft of each of the last three generations graduated as first honor men from the medical department of the University of South Carolina. The last Dr. T. G. Croft, a son of the subject and brother of George W. Croft, graduated about 1913. He served two years in the New York Hospital at Blackwell's Island. He was in the Twenty-sixth New England Division, One Hundred and Third Infantry Regiment, serving two years in France, and was one of four of twenty-nine officers who went into the Battle Chateau Thierry. He was commissioned a lieutenant. He is now practicing medicine in Jacksonville, where he is city physician, a position which he resumed upon his return from service.

**GEORGE W. CROFT**, an Aiken lawyer, is a son of the well known South Carolina physician and surgeon, Dr. Theodore Croft. He was born at Aiken, July 15, 1881, and was liberally educated, attending public schools, The Citadel at Charleston; had two years of academic work and took his law course in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. He finished his course in 1904 with the degree A. B. and until June, 1919, was engaged in a large general practice at Aiken and also assisted his father in the conduct of his farming properties, comprising about 10,000 acres.

In 1919 George W. Croft gave up his law practice to engage with his cousin, L. E. Croft, a son of the late G. W. Croft, in the development of the farm land belonging to the estates of Dr. T. G. and G. W. Croft, these estates now consisting of about 8,000 acres. At present the land is being handled under

the share crop system and is planted largely to cotton and corn.

George W. Croft is the executor of the will of his father. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church, having been such for ten years.

February 12, 1907, he married Marie C. Chafee, a native of Lancaster, South Carolina, and a daughter of Nathaniel Chafee, a native of South Carolina and a merchant of Lancaster.

He was a soldier in the Confederate Army and during the third year of the struggle married Rosa Clara Gregg, a daughter of William Gregg, who was the pioneer in the cotton mill business in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Croft have one son, W. Crafee Croft, born November 22, 1907.

**HON. EUGENE RANDOLPH BUCKINGHAM.** While he was one of the active members of the Legislature during the sessions of 1919-20, Mr. Buckingham does not regard himself as member of the official class, and in fact this is the only political office he ever held or desired to hold. His activities nevertheless have been of an important nature in his home community of Ellenton in Aiken County, where he is a constructive leader in all matters affecting the agricultural interests.

Mr. Buckingham was born at Ellenton, August 22, 1871. This town was named in honor of his mother, Ellen Dunbar Buckingham, who was born there, daughter of Robert Dunbar, the town having been built on the Dunbar plantation. The father of Mr. Buckingham was Clinton E. Buckingham, also deceased. He was born in Barnwell, son of J. C. Buckingham.

Home and family associations are always an important element in any man's career, and it is a matter of interest to examine some of Mr. Buckingham's connections. The Buckingham line runs back to the time of the Mayflower, and when they first crossed the ocean his ancestors settled in New England and eventually came to South Carolina. The name Randolph is due to the lineage from Elizabeth Randolph of Virginia, a direct descendant of the historic John Randolph of Roanoke. Some of the old Randolph family silver is still carefully preserved by the Buckinghams.

His grandfather on his father's side was Esther Gildersleeve, representing one of the oldest families in England, the family lineage tracing from 1200 straight without deviation to the present day. Honors and emoluments were accorded the Gildersleeves in every generation. Richard Gildersleeve carried the line to America in 1630, and the career of this staunch Puritan is a matter of history interwoven with that of America from almost the beginning. A man of wealth and honors, he substantially founded the Gildersleeve family of America.

Mr. Buckingham's great-grandmother danced with General Lafayette and conversed with him. She must have made a great impression on that gallant soldier and gentleman, since he gave her his silver snuff box and the sash he was wearing, both of which are in the possession of the family today. Mr. Buckingham has an uncle, the well known financier and banker of Barnwell, Perry Buckingham. He also has two half brothers: J. J. Bush, an attorney

at Barnwell, and Perry Bush of Ellenton, named for his uncle, Perry Buckingham, of Barnwell.

Mr. Buckingham, though a small child at the time, has a vivid memory of the terrible Ellenton riots. He watched the fighting at Upper Bull Run from the windows of his grandfather's plantation home, and the last great fight took place on the plantation itself. As a child he acquired a deep and lasting love of the old plantation and wanted to call it his, but it was not his lot to inherit it, so he went to work to realize his dream. By the most strenuous exertions he gradually bought back the old plantation until he now owns nearly all of it. It is one of the most beautiful in the South, fifteen hundred acres of land as level as a floor, picturesque and beautiful. He may be justly proud of his achievement, and his son and only child loves it as he does and promises to carry on the family traditions. The home in Ellenton is built on a part of the plantation and from it the old place is always in view. The first three cotton gins run by power were sent to this plantation by Governor Rutledge and Mr. Buckingham's maternal great-grandfather, Robert Dunbar, was manager. The plant was erected at Upper Bull Run, and was known as Crohn's Mill. Some of the timbers are visible today in the bottom of the creek.

Through the work and other affiliation with the soil Mr. Buckingham has achieved his best success in life, and is one of the men who confer dignity upon this ancient and honorable vocation. He completed his education in The Citadel at Charleston, where he remained a student three years. Mr. Buckingham now owns two fine plantations, one in the town of Ellenton and the other nearby. Both border the Savannah River. These plantations, under the ownership and management of Mr. Buckingham, have produced many fine crops of the cotton staple, and that crop is still the principle source of revenue. However, Mr. Buckingham has been a keen observer of the signs of the times and has been adapting farm work to new conditions. He raises much corn and small grain and has been carrying out experiments with small acreage devoted to cotton, peanuts, and other crops that seem to provide satisfactory results in a diversified scheme of agriculture.

One of his chief hobbies is the Ellenton Agricultural Club, the first organization of that kind being effected in 1894. It is completely non-political, its purpose being to promote the interests of agriculture and a great deal of value has been realized in that way. In a sense it is an agricultural study class, the meetings being devoted to selected topics and personal experiences, discussion of agricultural matters. Once a month a fine barbecue dinner is given. In December the names of the twelve men who will be hosts next year are drawn. Presidents of the club since the organization have been: A. W. Bailey, James H. Bush, L. A. Bush, Dr. M. A. Turner, Judge T. S. Dunbar and H. M. Cassels, while the present president is James Reid Boylston. This club and about seven similar clubs comprise the Association of Agricultural Clubs in the Savannah Valley.

Mr. Buckingham entered politics by being elected

to the State Legislature by the largest majority ever given a candidate in Aiken County. He was elected in 1918, and though a new member he proved his usefulness in both sessions of the general assembly. He is a member of the Christian Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

June 7, 1893, Mr. Buckingham married Miss Florence Dunbar, of Barnwell County, daughter of Thomas Smith Dunbar and Eugenia (Bush) Dunbar. Thomas Smith Dunbar, whose name Smith comes from the lineage of Governor Thomas Smith, of South Carolina, was appointed a magistrate of Barnwell District by Governor Chamberlain in 1875, but on account of his stanch allegiance as a democrat was deposed. Upon the election of Wade Hampton and the restoration of white rule he was reappointed, and served continuously in that office from 1876 to 1911. Not one of his decisions as a magistrate was ever reversed, a record of distinction in itself. During reconstruction times he was a notable figure, served as chief of the Ku Klux and in other ways preserved peace and good order in the country. When Cole L. Blease was elected governor he forsook precedents and invited Magistrate Dunbar to administer the oath of office, which was impressively performed.

Mrs. Buckingham's mother, Eugenia Bush, was a daughter of the noted Capt. David Bush, who represented Barnwell County in the Legislature. Her great-great-grandfather, Isaac Bush, was a Revolutionary soldier and afterwards prominent in the legislative halls of South Carolina. Of the Bush family James H. Bush was an uncle of Mrs. Buckingham and step-father of Mr. Buckingham. James H. Bush served in the Legislature and was one of the few men for whom Federal warrants were issued who were never placed under arrest. He was a figure in the Ellenton riots, and, in fact, the leader upon whom the vengeance of the black man was chiefly threatened. When Colonel Butler told the negro mob that Mr. Bush would not be delivered to them, the battle was renewed with great intensity, and in the fighting Bush was wounded, but at the same time the leader of the negroes was killed and the backbone of negro domination was finally broken. The negro leader was buried under a tree stump on the banks of the creek near Crohn's Mill, the stump being still in evidence.

All those associated with Mr. Buckingham by ties of kinship, friendship or business are his stanch admirers, and all unite in the statement that he is intensely loyal in all his personal relations. This admiration has been frequently expressed in the sentence, "One thing you can say of Eugene—he always 'totes fair.'"

The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham is Philip Harold Buckingham, a young business man, now actively in charge of the Buckingham plantation. He volunteered in the United States Navy, serving two years and three months, covering the entire period of the war with Germany. He was a first class fireman on the transport Pocahontas, which gained an enviable record in the American transport fleet, being credited with fifteen round trips to France. He is now mayor of Ellenton.

LEGARÉ WALKER, a lawyer of twenty years' experience, has justly earned a place among the members of the South Carolina bar. His reputation is that of a diligent, painstaking, conscientious and broad minded attorney and citizen, whose skill and judgment have been availed of by a large and important clientele. Mr. Walker is also one of the prominent democrats of the state.

He was born at Charleston, August 4, 1875, a son of Legaré J. and Emma Josephine (Trenholm) Walker. His family history on both sides is linked with many prominent families. The history of the Trenholm family is detailed at length in Volume XVI, Chapter 4, South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. His paternal grandfather, G. Walker, was descended from an English gentleman who came to America from Edinburg prior to the Revolution and settled in Virginia. G. Walker married Elizabeth Lawrence Adams, directly descended from Henry Adams, who came to America between the years of 1630 and 1635. Henry Adams' son, Hugh, was the ancestor of John Adams and John Q. Adams. Another son of Henry was Matthew, whose son, William, was captured by Black Beard, the pirate, but afterward released; David was a son of William, and his son, David, Jr., was an officer in the Revolutionary army. A son of the latter was David Lawrence Adams, father of Elizabeth Lawrence Adams.

Legaré J. Walker served throughout the war between the states as a captain in the Confederate army and was wounded four times, twice seriously. He was one of the original railroad commissioners of South Carolina, was a deputy collector at the port of Charleston, and afterward a merchant. His second wife was Emma Josephine Trenholm, of Charleston, whose father was George A. Trenholm, of Charleston, one of the most prominent cotton merchants and statesmen of his day and distinguished in Confederate history as secretary of the treasury in President Davis' cabinet.

Legaré Walker attended Miss Caldwell's and Miss Porcher's school at Charleston, graduated from the Charleston High School June 29, 1892, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of Charleston June 30, 1896. He also pursued a finishing course in law at the University of Virginia during the summer of 1897, after studying law under William C. Miller, a leading member of the Charleston bar. He was admitted to practice May 6, 1898, and since then has spent twenty busy years in the practice of his profession at Charleston and Summerville. He is a director and solicitor of several banks located in the county, for twenty years served as corporation counsel of the Town of Summerville, is counsel for large timber and other corporate interests, and during the war filled the exacting position of chairman of the local board of Dorchester County under the Selective Service Act, and chairman of the Red Cross chapter of that county, both of which were highly commended for their effective management and accomplishments.

He has been in all campaigns, national, state, county and local, and has been an important factor in promoting the success of the democratic party.





*Regare Parker*







*J. D. E. Meyer*

He has for many years represented Dorchester County in the State Executive Committee of his party. Mr. Walker is a member of the American Bar Association, the South Carolina Bar Association, the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston, the Political Science Association, and various other organizations. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church.

At Savannah, Georgia, April 8, 1903, he married Ellen W. Axson, a daughter of Randolph Axson, of Savannah, Georgia. Her grandfather, Rev. I. S. K. Axson, was for more than thirty-five years pastor of the Independent Scotch Presbyterian Church at Savannah. Randolph Axson married Ella Law, daughter of Judge William Law, of Savannah. The first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, whose maiden name was Ellen Axson, was a niece of Randolph Axson, and, therefore, a first cousin of Mrs. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have six children, Ellen Axson, Legaré, Josephine Trenholm, Randolph Axson, William Law and Lawrence Adams.

MAJ. JOHN DIEDRICH ERNEST MEYER is a young man who has already marked his career with distinguished achievement that has reflected honor upon his native State of South Carolina. His record of service in the Thirtieth Division (Old Hickory) in its gallant activities as a part of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the late World war was such as to reflect lasting honor upon his name; as a representative younger member of the bar of the City of Charleston he has proved himself in his admirable work as a resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counsel; and in the election of November, 1919, he was "The Young Men's Candidate" for the office of probate judge of his native county. In his career as a soldier in the World war he won promotion to the rank of major.

Major Meyer was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 27th of August, 1890, and here he acquired his early education in the public schools, which he continued to attend until his graduation in the high school. Later he was graduated in The Citadel, South Carolina's historic old military college, and finally he entered the University of South Carolina, in which he continued his studies until his graduation in the law department, as a member of the class of 1915, his admission to the bar of his native state having occurred June 8th of that year. While attending the university he pursued the study of law under the preceptorship of James S. Verner and the firm of Cooper & Cooper, at Columbia, and as an undergraduate he served as president of the Law Association of the University. Before completing his professional education Major Meyer had taught school in North Carolina and incidentally served as commandant of cadets in the institution with which he was thus connected.

Immediately after his admission to the bar Major Meyer opened an office in the City of Charleston, and within less than six months thereafter he was retained, together with the law firm of Stoney & Cordes, as counsel in the celebrated bloodhound case of *The State versus Brown*. In this connection he played a conspicuous part in the achieving of a signal victory and established a high reputation for ability as a trial lawyer—at the very inception of

his professional career. The decision in this special case has been reported in annotated legal reports throughout the United States, as in many particulars it constituted a precedent. The alert and vigorous mind of Major Meyer has caused him to take loyal and active interest in political affairs in his native state. His uniform courtesy, broadness of vision, tact and initiative have proven great factors in his success in business.

It is extraneous to the assigned province of this publication to enter into details concerning the splendid military records made by South Carolina men in the World war, but consistency renders it imperative to offer a succinct record concerning the achievement of Major Meyer, who has from his early youth taken deep interest in military affairs. He became affiliated with the Washington Light Infantry, one of the finest military organizations in South Carolina, and was a member of the rifle team which represented the state at the international contests held at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1913. In 1915 he was appointed captain and adjutant of the Second South Carolina Infantry, which made a noteworthy record in the Mexican border service in 1916-17.

In July, 1917, Captain Meyer was mustered into the Federal military service as captain and adjutant of the Second South Carolina Infantry at Georgetown, this state. Upon the formation of the Thirtieth (Old Hickory) Division, at Greenville, he was assigned to duty as captain and adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifth Train Headquarters and Military Police, of which position he was the incumbent when, with his command, he sailed for France in May, 1918. In the training area in France Captain Meyer spent about one month, during which he gave special attention to studying the British staff system and the technical and practical questions pertaining to ammunition supply. Finally his division was thrown into the line near the City of Ypres, and it was while advancing to take up this position that Captain Meyer was assigned to the moving of the property and supplies of one of the brigades to the front—a task which he achieved in one day and set a record, as the other brigade required two days to accomplish this result. He was probably the first American officer with a combat American division to move into Belgium. His exceptional work in the connection noted above resulted in his being detailed as assistant G-1, in addition to his other duties. Shortly afterward he was relieved as Adjutant of Divisional Trains and appointed Division Ammunition Officer, besides retaining the office of assistant G-1. As division ammunition officer he had entire charge of, and was responsible for, all ammunition of the division. He was charged with the duty of procuring the ammunition and delivering the same to the troops, and upon him devolved the responsible duty of designating the quantity and types of ammunition to be used. Captain Meyer took part in all of the engagements in which his division participated, and was always regarded as a fearless officer who took good care of his men. The record of the gallant Old Hickory Division has become a part of the history of the great war in the annals of time and of that of the American Expeditionary Forces. To review that record is not requisite—nor is it possible—in this sketch, but it may be stated

that the division endured the full tension of the great conflict on the blood-stained fields of France and Belgium and played an important role in connection with the splendid achievement of American arms. It is but consistent, however, to offer in this connection the following estimate given of the division by Sir Douglas Haig, the distinguished field marshal: "On the 29th of September you took part with distinction in the great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance in the Hindenburg line, and opened the road to final victory. The deeds of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth American Divisions will rank with the highest achievements of this war."

After the signing of the historic armistice Captain Meyer brought his professional talents into requisition and made a splendid record as counsel for comrades appearing for trial at court martial. His service in this capacity was such that the commanding general caused him to be appointed trial judge advocate. In this position he proved that he could prosecute as well as defend. Shortly before leaving France the commanding general of his division assigned him to defend an American soldier who had been accused by some French citizens of committing a heinous offense—one that might have brought about international complications. The prosecution was represented by a judge of the Kentucky bench and also by two other able lawyers of that state. Major Meyer so effectively espoused the cause of his client as to bring about an acquittal for the latter.

It was for his efficient service at the front that Captain Meyer was recommended for promotion to the rank of major. The armistice temporarily delayed this promotion, but on the 21st of February, 1919, the merited recognition came, in consonance with the recommendation of the commanding general and other high officers of the division.

After the close of his service as a soldier Major Meyer returned to his native land, and after receiving his honorable discharge he resumed the practice of his profession at Charleston, where he is meeting with the success that ever attends ability and sterling character. His name is still enrolled on the list of eligible young bachelors in his native city, where his popularity is of unqualified order and where he holds membership in numerous fraternal and social organizations of representative type, including the American Legion, the Masonic fraternity, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Arion Society and the Charleston Rifle Club.

ARTHUR LLOYD AGNEW was born and received his early business training at Columbia, where the Agnews have been prominent in commercial affairs for several generations. Mr. Agnew for ten or twelve years has been a resident of Charleston and is manager of the Terry Fish Company, one of the city's oldest business houses, founded in 1827.

Arthur Lloyd Agnew was born at Columbia in 1881, a son of John and Jennie (Saunders) Agnew, both now deceased. His grandfather was also named John Agnew, and was one of the early merchants of Columbia and one time served as mayor of that city. The Agnew business house on Main Street,

at what is now the Mimnaugh corner, comprised in the early days a group of one and two-story buildings, which with the grounds extended back almost to Assembly Street. The business was hardware, groceries, wagons, buggies, and other supplies for city and plantation use, and the patronage was drawn from many of the back counties as well as the country immediately contributory to the state capital.

The younger John Agnew grew up in this business, was associated with his father until the latter's death, and then continued it until death overtook him in his labors in 1897, when he was just in the prime of his years. In the meantime his other affairs, particularly his interests as a farmer, had somewhat dwarfed the mercantile business at Columbia.

The public schools at Columbia gave Arthur Lloyd Agnew his early education, and as was the rule in the family he began to learn business at an early age. For some time he was with the firm of R. O. Jones at Columbia and later in the brokerage business at Gaffney. He has been one of the active men in the Terry Packing Company at Columbia since 1906 and is vice president of that corporation. In 1908 he came to Charleston to take charge and management of the Terry Fish Company, a subsidiary of the Terry Packing Company. The Terry Fish Company has branch houses at Savannah, Augusta and Columbia, and is one of the largest enterprises and organizations of its kind on the South Atlantic Coast.

Mr. Agnew is a member of the Charleston Club and the Charleston Country Club and has had his home in that city since 1908. He married Miss Mary Forster Miller, a member of a prominent Virginia family at Winchester in that state. They have one son, Lloyd Campbell Agnew.

HORATIO WARING MITCHELL, who for eighteen consecutive years (appointed in 1902) has been Master for Charleston County, is a lawyer of wide experience and thorough ability, and has been a member of the bar since 1878.

He was born at Charleston August 28, 1852. The family originated in Scotland, and his great-grandfather, Dr. John Mitchell, was one of the early physicians of South Carolina. The grandfather, James Dean Mitchell, was a native of Charleston and a lawyer by profession and at one time held the office of probate judge. Horatio Waring Mitchell, father of Judge Mitchell, was a native of Charleston, spent his active career as an accountant and died in his eighty-ninth year. His wife was Eliza Maria Gantt, a native of Charleston and a daughter of Thomas J. Gantt, a native of South Carolina, and a granddaughter of Judge Richard Gantt, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Horatio Waring Mitchell was the third in a family of seven children, five of whom reached mature years. Only two are now living, the other being Eliza Hall Mitchell, of Charleston.

Judge Mitchell first attended school under the Misses Lannean, Pitt Street, Charleston. At the age of eight years was a pupil in what is now the Bennettville, South Carolina, and in private schools conducted by Mr. William Glenn and later Dr. William



*John W. Mitchell.*









*H. S. Sinding.*

H. Tarrant, of Charleston. In 1870 he entered and in 1874 was graduated with the first honors of his class from the College of Charleston. He read law under Rutledge and Young, Simons and Simons and J. N. Nathans of the Charleston bar and was admitted to practice in 1878. He enjoyed a profitable share of the general practice of the Charleston bar until 1902, when he was chosen Master for Charleston County, and has held that office continuously since that date. At one time he was in practice with W. Gibbs Whaley under the name Mitchell & Whaley.

Mr. Mitchell is a past master of Solomon Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free Masons, by which the degrees were conferred upon him. He dimitted to Pythagorean Lodge No. 21, of which he is now a member, and is a past chancellor of Pythagorean Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, a member of the South Carolina Society, the Arion Society, and at one time was a member of Company B of the First Regiment of South Carolina Militia. Mr. Mitchell is also an ex-president of the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston.

**WILLIAM MILTON STRICKLAND.** This well known farmer and merchant at Evergreen in Anderson County has a career of special interest to those who meet adversity and conquer problems along life's road. He is a member of an old and well known family of Anderson County and was born near Craytonville September 15, 1869.

His grandfather John Strickland was a native of Abbeville County, but moved to Anderson County during the war times. William M. Strickland is a son of Stephen Elbridge and Drusilla (Wright) Strickland. His father who was born in Abbeville County in 1845 died in Anderson County in 1894, suffered when a youth the common and familiar disease "white swelling," which made him a cripple and shortened his life. In spite of this handicap he volunteered his service to the Confederate Government and for two years was employed as a wagoner. He had learned the shoemaker's trade, but after the war and his marriage gave his time to farming. His wife Drusilla Wright was a daughter of James and Mahala (Martin) Wright of Hart County, Georgia. Mahala Martin's father, Rev. William P. Martin, was a prominent Baptist minister who lived for many years at Belton, South Carolina, and was pastor of several churches in that vicinity. Mrs. Drusilla Strickland is still living, occupying a farm adjoining that of her son William. She was the mother of thirteen children, five still living. W. M. Strickland is the second child and oldest son.

Up to the age of fourteen Mr. Strickland managed to attend school a few weeks each year, but after that his education was regulated largely by experience and by a habit of constant observation. As the oldest son he had to become the mainstay of the family and at the age of fourteen was practically given free rein in the management of the home farm. He continued on the farm, living with his parents until the age of twenty-one. He then hired out to a farmer for \$10 a month and board. This arrangement was terminated because he was stricken with typhoid fever. Not long afterward Mr.

Strickland married and returned to his mother's place. He had little to do with, but the future kept encouraging him, until his wife died. After this reverse he had a severe struggle to start anew. After his second marriage he established another home, resumed farming and also opened a store at Evergreen. Through many vicissitudes Mr. Strickland has now achieved a really gratifying success, represented in the ownership of valuable farm lands and a prosperous business as a general merchant.

In 1894 he married Eliza Hewin. She died in 1900 leaving one son, Elbridge D. Strickland now a merchant at Starr, South Carolina. In 1901 Mr. Strickland married Mrs. Minnie E. (Winter) Peek, a daughter of Joseph C. Winter of Holland's Store, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland have three living children, Holcomb, Vera and Charlotte. The family are members of the Baptist Church, Mr. Strickland being a deacon. He and his son Elbridge are Knight Templar Masons and both joined the Mystic Shrine at the same initiation service.

**MAJOR WILLIAM S. LANNEAU** is president of Lanneau's Art Store of Charleston, a business widely known and patronized not only in Charleston, but over the State of South Carolina.

Major Lanneau was born at Charleston, November 30, 1869, a son of William S. and Isabella (Calder) Lanneau. His parents were also natives of Charleston. The Lanneaus were one of the original families of French Huguenots to establish their homes in Charleston. He established the Art Store in 1899 and has been president since the business was incorporated as a stock company. He has a number of other business interests and is a director of the Commercial National Bank.

In 1906, while captain of the old historic Washington Light Infantry, the company bought their present armory, which they opened on the 22nd of February, 1907, celebrating the centennial of the command. In 1908 he was major of the First Battalion of the Third Infantry of the South Carolina National Guard, and retired with the rank of major in 1909. During the time of the World war, he was again captain of the Washington Light Infantry, Company A of the First South Carolina Reserve Militia.

Major Lanneau was an alderman of the City of Charleston under the Hyde administration, 1915-1919. He was chairman of the committee on water supply of the city council, and it was while chairman that the purchase of the present plant was made. He was then made one of the commissioners on the Board of Public Works, which had charge of the municipal water supply.

Major Lanneau is a member and vestryman of St. Johns Lutheran Church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is also a member of the Masonic Order.

In 1902 Major Lanneau married Miss Mary Siegling, daughter of Henry and Kate Rutledge (Patrick) Siegling, of Charleston.

**HERMAN G. LEIDING**, who is founder and active head of the H. G. Leiding Company, brokers, exporters and shipping agents, established in 1896, in Charleston and Havana, Cuba, in 1919, one of the

most important commercial houses of Charleston, has more than the position of a successful business man. He has carried his business enterprise and public spirit into direct relation with many of the larger movements for the upbuilding and expansion of southern trade and commerce, particularly as these movements affect the city and port of Charleston.

Born at Charleston in 1878, he is a son of the late Herman Leiding, for many years a prominent Charleston manufacturer, and Catharine Jenkins (Prentiss) Leiding. His mother is a daughter of the late Rev. W. O. Prentiss, well remembered in Charleston and over the state for his long continued work as an Episcopal clergyman.

The late Herman Leiding was born in Germany. For many generations the Leidings inhabited what is now Lorraine. His father, Count Leiding, was a member of the German nobility and served as a general in the German armies during the Napoleonic campaigns. Acquiring a thorough distaste and hostility for the enforced military system of the German State, Herman Leiding left that country in early youth. He acquired an extensive experience as a world traveler and student, and among his Charleston associates was distinguished by his ripe scholarship and his versatile gifts. During the Civil war he was in the Confederate army. He had many exciting experiences in the blockade running operations, and helped get many ships with supplies for the Confederacy in and out of Charleston Harbor.

Herman G. Leiding derived many helpful influences from his father and mother during his youth and was educated in the grammar and high schools of Charleston. Since early youth his career has been one of practical business. The H. G. Leiding Company in twenty years has developed a large business, and in addition to the main offices at Charleston conducts a successful branch house in Havana, Cuba. The company controls and operates a number of canneries and warehouses.

With his long experience in export and import trade, Mr. Leiding has proved an invaluable adviser in the present movement for the expansion of Charleston's ocean commerce. With other public spirited citizens interested in the same matter he has organized a series of activities that already have given substantial impetus in this direction. He is a member of the Midwest-Gulf-South Atlantic Foreign Trade and Transportation Committee, the object of which is the development of southern ports in the handling of export shipments from the Middle West. In this connection Mr. Leiding, accompanied by other prominent members of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, participated in the hearing before the committee on commerce of the United States Senate at Washington in January, 1920. A vast array of data and proof were submitted at the time, as a result of which the southern business man was practically assured of the maintenance of favorable railroad rates from the Middle West to the southern ports, notwithstanding powerful opposition from the great interests representing northern ports. Mr. Leiding is a member of the Foreign Commerce Committee of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

He married Miss Harriet Kershaw, of Charleston,

daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Kershaw. Her father is rector of St. Michael's Church in Charleston and is also a member of the historic Kershaw family of Kershaw County.

Mr. Leiding is a member of the Charleston Club, the Charleston Country Club, Carolina Yacht Club, and the South Carolina Society.

EDWIN GARLINGTON SIMPSON, M. D. At least one community in South Carolina, Cross Hill, has an abiding and affectionate memory of the life and character of the late Dr. Edwin Garlington Simpson, though his abilities were such as to command for his professional services a much wider appreciation.

He was born at Laurens, South Carolina, November 12, 1815, and died at his old home in Cross Hill March 4, 1901, when in his eighty-sixth year. He was a son of William Wells and Nancy (Garlington) Simpson, and both of these families have long been prominent in South Carolina and America, and have given their country distinguished men in all the professions and walks of life and many of them served with credit and some of them gave their lives during the Colonial, Revolutionary, Civil and more recent wars.

Edwin Garlington Simpson graduated from the "Medical College of Charleston," South Carolina, and soon afterward located at Cross Hill, where for more than half a century he performed the duties and upheld the highest traditions of the medical profession. In his profession as in his citizenship and private life he was ever true and faithful, and was a man of marked generosity and of most exalted patriotism. For many years he served as an elder in the Liberty Springs Presbyterian Church, and his remains now rest in the old churchyard.

On April 29, 1841, Edwin Simpson married Rachel Goulding Campbell, a daughter of Dr. Robert Erskine Campbell and Elizabeth Goulding. Mrs. Simpson possessed a wonderful symmetry of character, and it is said that she recognized no duties higher and more sacred than those to her God and family, and was a living embodiment of charity and good will. Upon her soul was deeply wrought the love of God, "Where beyond these voices there is peace." She descended from a long line of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, including men of rare scholarship and vigorous mentality. Her mother's brother, Thomas Goulding, was founder and first president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina.

To the marriage of Doctor Simpson and wife were born two children, McNeil Turner Simpson, who married Susan Young Watts; and Nancy Elizabeth.

Nancy Elizabeth Simpson was married May 19, 1865, to Napoleon Bonaparte Davenport. Mr. Davenport, who was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, December 11, 1842, was a son of John Gilliam and Sarah Ann (Williams) Davenport. When he was two years of age his mother died and he was reared by his maternal aunt, Theresa Williams. His father, a man of cultivated mind and of large estate, gave him the best educational advantages, and at the age of sixteen he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer in Company B of the James Battalion. A year later he was transferred to Company E of the Seventh Cavalry, under





*D.T. Henderson*

Col. A. C. Haskell, and performed all the duties and obligations of the brave and gallant soldier for four years. The cause of the Southern Confederacy was very dear to him, and his deathbed request was that the Confederate flag be his winding sheet. The B. W. Ball Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed the old flag on his casket, surrounded by a wealth of floral offerings. His remains also rest in Liberty Springs cemetery. He died at Cross Hill May 5, 1916. Deafness made it impractical for him to realize his brilliant mental qualifications in a public career and he therefore turned his attention to farming at the old homestead in Newberry County, and was one of the leading planters of that region for many years. He was in bearing dignified, a courteous gentleman, a lover of books, who spent much of his time in his library, studying science, and was well versed in ancient and modern history and a student of Latin and Greek. He was a splendid type of those worthy and unostentatious citizens who performed conspicuously their part for their country in those trying times, "when then, as now, Princes and Lords were but the breath of Kings, but an honest man is the noblest work of God."

To the marriage of Napoleon B. Davenport and Nancy Elizabeth Simpson were born eleven children, five of whom are still living: Theresa Rachel, Edwin Garlington, John Gilliam, Sarah Ann, who is the wife of Perrin Ball Watts and has a son, Barrett Simpson Watts; and Robert Campbell Davenport, who married Louise Bailey and has one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Davenport.

**DANIEL S. HENDERSON.** While the home of the Hendersons has always been at Aiken, there is hardly a better known and more distinguished name in the legal circles of the state, due to the cumulative labors of the Hendersons as lawyers during the past half century. Daniel S. Henderson is the oldest of the lawyers who for many years have practiced under the simple title of "Hendersons." Daniel S. Henderson was admitted to the bar in 1872, began practice at Aiken, and was one of the first lawyers to open an office in that city after the formation of the new county. In 1880 he was joined in practice by his brother Edward P. Henderson and they practiced as Henderson Brothers until January, 1899, when a son of Daniel S. Henderson, P. F. Henderson, was admitted and the firm name became Hendersons.

Daniel S. Henderson was born at Waltersboro in Colleton County April 19, 1849, a son of D. S. and Caroline R. (Webb) Henderson. His parents were both natives of South Carolina and the immigrant ancestor was Daniel Henderson who came from the North of Ireland in 1790 and settled in Charleston. D. S. Henderson, Sr., was also a lawyer by profession.

Daniel S. Henderson was educated in local schools. He entered the Confederate service in Culwaks Cavalry before he was eighteen and served as courier to Gen. Stephen Elliott until the end of the war. Graduated from Charleston College in 1870, with first honors, studied law in that city, was principal of the Male Academy at Chester while pursuing his law studies, and upon admission to the bar in 1872 located at Aiken. He almost

at once had a busy practice and every volume of the Supreme Court Reports from 1872 to the present time shows from one to six cases argued before the Court by Mr. Henderson or his partners.

For many years he was likewise prominent in the democratic party, attending most of the democratic conventions, was a delegate to the National Convention of 1884 when Grover Cleveland was first nominated. He served six years in the State Senate, but practically retired from politics in 1880. He was author of the bill to prevent duelling in South Carolina, especially the duelling oath which has to be taken by every officer in the state from governor to coroner and which has stopped the practice of duelling in the state. He first introduced it in the Legislature in 1881 and afterward had it inserted in the Constitution of 1895 he being a prominent member of that convention. Mr. Henderson has been a trustee of South Carolina College, the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, University College—the College of Charleston and Davidson College, and is president of the Aiken Institute, and for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

In 1875 he married Miss Ripley, a daughter of T. R. Ripley of Atlanta, Georgia, her mother was a Conner of South Carolina; and she is a relative of Gen. Roswell Ripley, a commandant of Fort Sumter in the War between the States. The ancestry of Mrs. Henderson is of Revolutionary stock, Mrs. Henderson being a Regent of the Esther Marion Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution.

**HENRY ORR BRITTON**, who was one of the boy soldiers of the Confederacy in the war between the states, and had three sons in the World war, has been a lifelong resident of Williamsburg County and for the past twelve years has filled the office of clerk of court.

Mr. Britton was born at Indiantown, Williamsburg County, August 15, 1848, son of Thomas Nelson and Rebecca Ervin (Gordon) Britton. He grew up on his father's plantation, had a public school education, and on September 1, 1864, was enrolled in the Confederate army as a private in Company E of the Seventh Infantry. He performed the soldier duties required of him until the close of the great struggle in April, 1865. Following the war he took up civil pursuits as a farmer, and farming and planting has been his occupation for over half a century.

Mr. Britton served eleven years as deputy sheriff of Williamsburg County, and was elected to his present office as clerk of court in 1906. He gave much of his time to various patriotic activities during the war, and has since been deeply interested in a plan for compiling and preserving short biographies of every soldier and sailor representing Williamsburg County in the great war.

Mr. Britton is a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Britton's first marriage was to Miss Carrie Ford, and he has one child by that marriage: Ula, who is the wife of W. S. Booth of Manor, Georgia. In February, 1889, he married Mary A. Daniel of Williamsburg County. They are the parents of four children: Mary is Mrs. F. J. Watson of St. Matthews, South Carolina. The three sons are Harry, John Daniel and William Johnson. Harry

entered the service in May 1918, and served overseas with the Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Regiment in the Eighty-First Division. John Daniel spent the greater part of his enlistment period with a supply company at Camp Sevier. William Johnson went with the Federalized National Guard of South Carolina to the Mexican border in June, 1916, and afterwards entered the World war as a member of the Charleston Light Dragoons, and was with the division headquarters of the Thirtieth Division in France.

DAVID CHARLES SHAW, who has gained exceptional prestige in the automobile business in South Carolina, began handling cars about eleven years ago at Sumter, where he still has his home, though his business organization is now centered at Columbia.

Mr. Shaw was born in Sumter County, June 27, 1871, son of Ervin and Lilles (Whitworth) Shaw. The Shaw and Whitworth families have long been prominent in this section of the state. David Charles Shaw came to manhood largely in the environment of his father's farm and with only the advantages bestowed by the common schools of the neighborhood. When he left home at the age of twenty-one he entered the service of D. W. Alderman & Sons Company. That company then as now was extensively engaged in the manufacturing of lumber, and maintained an industry of very ramified proportions, involving lumber camps, private railroads, stores and commissaries and all the equipment and facilities necessary to such an industry. Mr. Shaw was put in charge of the mercantile interests of the firm, and he not only handled his responsibilities successfully but acquired a business training and knowledge that could have been gained in hardly any other school of experience.

Leaving this firm in 1909 he established the Shaw Motor Company at Sumter. A few years later his organization had the reputation of being the largest dealer in Ford motor cars in the entire South. Since then Mr. Shaw's interests in the automobile industry have extended to various cities and his organization still directs a large share of the distribution of automobiles throughout the state. He is president of the Shaw Motor Company at Columbia and is also owner and proprietor of the Columbia Sales Agency, which handles several of the best makes of cars. Mr. Shaw is owner and proprietor of the Colonial Hotel in Columbia, and is a stockholder in several banks throughout the state.

He is a democratic voter, but has regarded his business and other interests as more important than office holding. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church in their home City of Sumter and he is an elder in this church.

In Sumter County, December 27, 1892, Mr. Shaw married Lula Alderman. She is a daughter of D. W. Alderman, head of the D. W. Alderman & Sons Company. Her father for years has been one of the leading lumbermen of the South, and the family is one of prominence both in business and social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw became the parents of seven children: Ervin David, Gifford W., Paul Whitworth, David Charles, Jr., Martha Priscilla, Bartow Solomon and Lula May. Another page is reserved for the appropriate tribute to the distinguished soldier son, Ervin David Shaw.

ERVIN DAVID SHAW. Patriotic sacrifice will always have a deep significance to South Carolinians who recall the name and service of Ervin David Shaw.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. David Charles Shaw, of Sumter, he was born at Alcolu in Clarendon County, September 13, 1894, but was reared and educated at Sumter, graduating from the Sumter graded school and continuing his education in Davidson College, North Carolina, and in the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta.

He was the first Sumter man to qualify for the aviation corps, receiving his early training at Columbus, Ohio. He was selected as one of five to be sent to the training school of the Allies at Oxford, England, and at the beginning of 1918 was sent to the front. He was an American aviator serving with the British as a lieutenant of the Forty-eighth Squadron, R. A. F. The major of this squadron, writing July 10, 1918, to Mrs. Shaw said: "On the evening of 9th July in Bristol No. 61113, Lieutenant Shaw with Sergeant Smith as observer went out on a single machine reconnaissance (that means alone). When he failed to return we made all inquiry and were told by observers on the ground near our front line that they had seen one Bristol fighting its way back against three enemy scouts. After a long struggle the Bristol was seen to fall in pieces in the air. We all feel Shaw's loss badly as he was one of our bravest and coolest lads, always cheery and stout-hearted no matter what work was wanted. He shot down two enemy scouts during hard fighting and would have won honors had he been allowed to continue his good work aloft."

The esteem in which he was regarded at home is perhaps best described in the words of his former school superintendent: "Ervin Shaw was a young man of extra fine qualities. He had to a high degree the qualities of loyalty, gentleness and honor. Few young men in Sumter were ever more deservedly popular. Ervin Shaw was noted for his generosity of soul and the fulness of his affections. His friends were devoted to Ervin; because Ervin was devoted to his friends. He has achieved an earthly immortality not only because of his heroic death in behalf of a righteous and glorious cause, but also because 'to live in the hearts of those we love is not to die.'"

But that rare kind of tribute that stands every test and comes the closest to determining the significance of his young character and service is contained in a letter by his comrade Lieutenant Battey, also an American, who explained in his message to Mrs. Shaw that her son was always known among his comrades in camp as "Molly." He wrote: "The story of Molly's success here I could tell you at length, but no doubt you have had from his own pen the account of his actual work as a fighting pilot. He did not tell you though how highly his work was regarded by his fellow pilots. This he could not know and it is this that I purpose to tell. In this life of ours out here there is little thought of compliments. If one does well it is but his duty done. But let a man not do his best, he hears of it shortly. Among ourselves, sharing each day the same dangers, we are not apt to think one another brave. One is abnormal only if he is not brave. With Molly it was a bit different. He not only always





*D. C. Shaw*







*A Beckune Patterson*

did his best but from the day he arrived his best was the equal of the squadron's best. I know that we all regarded Molly as the most daring and skillful pilot among us. A 'stout' chap we say out here, this among flying men being the greatest tribute we can pay to our heroes. When Molly was ordered to go back of the line fifteen miles on a dangerous reconnaissance he went back eighteen or twenty to bring in a better and more accurate report. When he met Huns, though the odds were greatly against him, he fought them. Molly Shaw has served his country well.

"The circumstances of his passing are not known to us here in any detail. It is known that as he was coming back to the lines after a long reconnaissance he was attacked by three Hun machines. Their fire must have cut some vital member of the machine's framing, for it broke up in the air, according to a report from one of our advanced battery positions. I at the time must have been quite close. I was flying below a great white cloud. Just a bit of a plane dropped through it and fluttered idly down, down. I did not know then, did not even guess that one of our men was fighting alone above the cloud.

"Molly was my best friend out here, and though I had known him but a little while I was proud of the knowing. Always at night before he went to bed he knelt down by his cot and prayed. I loved him for that. In this time of sorrow know that you have given the great cause for which your country is fighting a true man."

ANGUS BETHUNE PATTERSON, M. D. For nearly half a century Doctor Patterson has enjoyed the qualifications and has performed the service of a physician and surgeon. While one of the oldest active men in the profession in the state, he is in many respects one of the youngest. His intellectual curiosity, his ardent passion for learning, his patience and disinterested zeal have served to keep him in touch with every phase of advancing thought and knowledge and have also called him more than once from the pleasant and congenial routine of his profession to some of its heavier and less agreeable responsibilities.

Doctor Patterson, whose home the greater part of his life has been at Barnwell, was born in that town March 23, 1851. The Pattersons were Scotch, and came to America following the battle of Culloden Moore. Their early settlement was in North Carolina, and soon after the Revolutionary war they came to South Carolina. Doctor Patterson's grandfather, Angus Patterson, lived at Barnwell, was a lawyer by profession, and for thirty-two years represented the county in the Legislature, during twenty-two of which he was president of the Senate. Edward Lawrence Patterson, father of Doctor Patterson, saw active service as a Confederate soldier in the Trans-Mississippi Department in Louisiana. Edward Lawrence Patterson married Sarah Louise Myers, a native of Fairfield County, South Carolina, and of Revolutionary stock and of German descent.

Angus Bethune Patterson grew up in a home of more than average comfort, received his early training under a private tutor, and took his first course in medicine in the University of South Carolina during 1869-70. In 1871 he received his degree in medicine from Louisville Medical College in Ken-

tucky. In that year he began practice at Barnwell, but from 1889 for ten years enjoyed a large practice and a high position among the medical fraternity of Atlanta, Georgia. With the exception of that decade his home has been at Barnwell practically all his professional career.

Many times he has interrupted his private practice to pursue advanced studies, and has spent literally a fortune in improving his education. He has taken post-graduate work in hospitals of London, Paris and New York, and during June and July of 1919 took his fifth post-graduate course, while in 1920 he attended clinics and lectures at Tulane University at New Orleans. During 1889 he was a student in Paris, and was also assistant in two hospitals in London, the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and the Golden Square Throat Hospital. He has long been a student and research worker in bacteriology, and in many respects is regarded as one of the best educated physicians in the state.

In 1875 Doctor Patterson served one year in the Regular Army as assistant surgeon. He left the army to join the "Red Shirt Brigade" and take part in the Ellenton riots, the culmination of the struggle for supremacy between the whites and the blacks of South Carolina. On account of his previous army record during the Spanish-American war he was appointed by Surgeon General Sternberg as assistant surgeon in Colonel Ray's Seventh Immune Regiment. During the World war he was a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Doctor Patterson's brother, James O. H. Patterson, was a distinguished South Carolina lawyer, served many years in the Legislature, and for six years represented the state in Congress.

While a very busy professional man, Doctor Patterson has always been deeply interested in farming and owns a splendid plantation on the Edisto River. This plantation includes land that has never been out of the family from the time of King George III. He has 700 acres, devoted to diversified crops and operated by tenants.

Doctor Patterson served in the Legislature eight years. In 1907 he was elected to the House, and served four years, while in 1913 he entered the Senate for a four year term. Doctor Patterson left his private practice to take charge of the State Park Hospital for the Insane at Columbia, and remained at that post of duty for twelve months. He accepted the appointment from a sense of duty and from a desire to find out the defects in hospital administration. He quickly analyzed the situation, and forthwith prepared the bills for the Legislature to correct the abuses there. Altogether it was an exceedingly valuable service to the state. Doctor Patterson has been a member of the South Carolina State Medical Society since 1872, and is also a member of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

March 24, 1877, at Gillespieville, South Carolina, he married Miss Sophie M. Tillinghast, a daughter of Hon. Robert Tillinghast, a lawyer and former state senator from Beaufort County. To their marriage were born four children: Edwarda Elizabeth, wife of E. J. DaCosta, a Columbia merchant; Sophia Tillinghast, Robert Bethune and Mary Pierce Pat-

terson. Doctor and Mrs. Patterson also have an adopted son, C. H. Harrison, now in business at Columbia. He is a grandson of Capt. William Henry Harrison of Georgia, known as "Captain Tip," head of the Confederate Veterans of Georgia.

DANIEL W. ELLIS, M. D. Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long-continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success, have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he stands today among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in a community noted for the high order of its medical talent.

Daniel W. Ellis was born in what was formerly known as the Allendale district, now Barnwell County, South Carolina, on May 30, 1853, and is the son of Dr. William D. and Susan Emily (Hay) Ellis. William D. Ellis, who died at the comparatively early age of thirty-four years, was a native of the Beaufort district of South Carolina. He graduated from medical college and practiced his profession about twelve years prior to his untimely death. His father, Isaac Ellis, was a native of Virginia and the first of his family to settle in South Carolina. The family is originally of Welsh origin and is possessed of those sturdy qualities which are characteristic of that nationality.

The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Susan Emily Hay, traced her ancestral line back to Scotland, where was born William Hay, the first of the family to cross the Atlantic and establish a home in the new world. Among his sons was Michael Hay, who was the father of Col. Ann Hawks Hay, who was born on the Island of Jamaica and who held the rank of colonel in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution. Among his children was Lewis Scott Hay, a native of New York State and the father of the subject's mother. The latter was born at Boiling Spring, Barnwell County. The subject of this review is the sixth child in order of birth of the seven children born to William D. and Susan E. Ellis.

Daniel W. Ellis is mainly indebted to his brother, Judge W. D. Ellis of Atlanta, for his educational training, and he made the best of his opportunity, gaining a good practical general knowledge. Though without means, he was ambitious for a professional career, and having decided to make the medical science his life work, he matriculated in the Medical College of Charleston in 1886. He graduated at that institution in 1888 and at once located at his present home on James Island and began active practice. During the years which have elapsed since that time Doctor Ellis has stood as one of the most successful, best known and most popular physicians in this section of the state. As a natural sequence his success as a practitioner has brought with it

financial gain and he is today in very comfortable circumstances. He owns a fine plantation of six hundred acres, which he has devoted very largely to the raising of sea island cotton, and also has large interests at Atlanta, Georgia, and other places.

Dr. Daniel Ellis was married twice, first to Rena L. McLeod, to which union was born one daughter, Rose M. The doctor's second marriage was with Mary S. Rivers, the daughter of Capt. E. L. Rivers, of James Island, who during his lifetime was one of the principal planters of that locality. Mrs. Ellis is of the tenth generation of her family to live on James Island. She is the mother of two children, namely: Kate, the wife of George L. Dickson, of Greenwood, and Daniel W., Jr., ten years of age. Doctor Ellis takes a deep interest in all those things which look to the advancement of the highest and best interests of the people among which he lives and has membership in the Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman for many years. Not only in his profession has Doctor Ellis been accorded evidences of popular confidence and regard, but also in other directions, while he has ever ordered his course according to the highest principles and ideals, so that he has been found true to himself and to all men.

HON. GEORGE W. SEIGNIOUS, a member of the Legislature from Charleston County and for many years a prominent figure in local politics, has by his business and public record contributed further honors to one of the old and honored families of Charleston. The name is of French origin and Mr. Seignious, his father, as well as his grandfather, were all natives of Charleston.

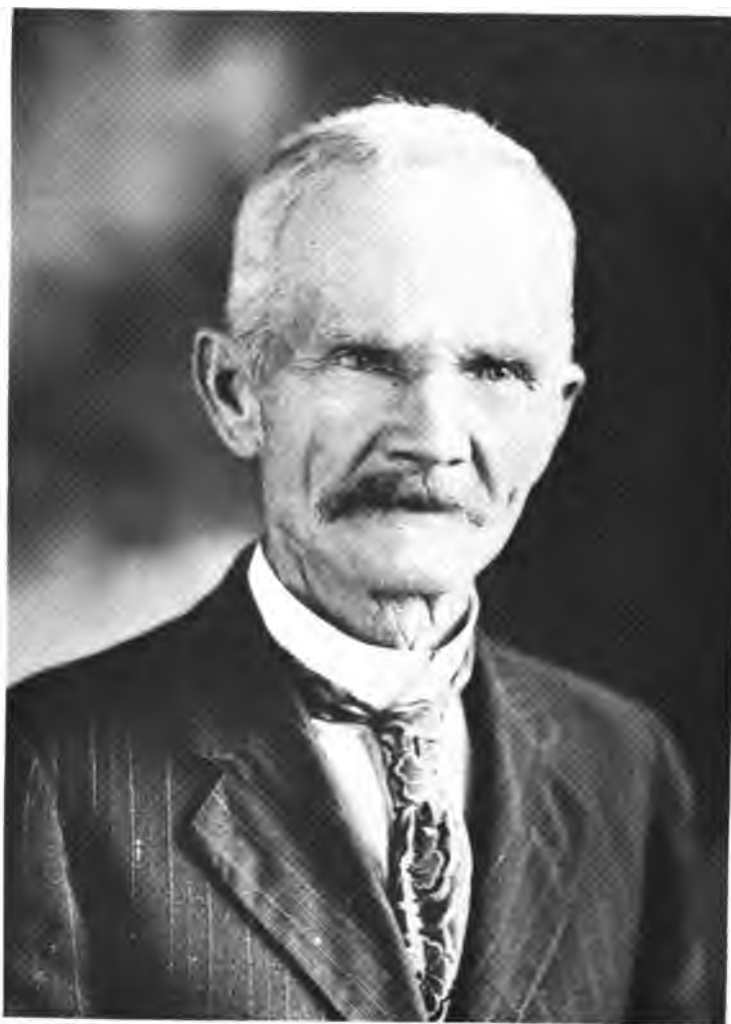
George W. Seignious was born in 1873, son of John F. and Anne Eugenia (Schroeder) Seignious. His father was a Confederate soldier throughout the war between the states. At the time of his death in 1915 a local paper paid him the following tribute:

#### LAI'D TO REST IN MAGNOLIA

##### Capt. John F. Seignious Served the Confederacy

"Another link in the treasured chain of Confederate comradeship has been broken by the death of Capt. John F. Seignious, whose funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at No. 130 Spring Street, the Rev. D. M. McLeod officiating. Among the sympathizing friends present were the members of Capt. A. Burnet Rhett, United Confederate Veterans, who were there to pay a touching tribute of respect to their dear, dead comrade; to one who acceptably filled the office of adjutant and who had ever been devoted to the interest of the camp, and to the welfare of its members.

"After doing gallant and meritorious service with the Twenty-third regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Captain Seignious was appointed by Gen. N. G. Evans one of his couriers, and the prompt and efficient manner in which he performed trying and perilous duty elicited not only the admiration, but also the warm regard of that distinguished brigade commander, and at times he was called upon to act as a staff officer. Although separated from his comrades of the rank and file, alongside of whom he had marched and fought, his affection for them re-



*D. H. Ellis M. D.*









*James F. Condon*

mained unchanged. It is not alone at the household hearth that Captain Seignious will be missed; there will be deep regret at the meetings and social gatherings of Camp A. Burnet Rhett, occasioned by his absence, for his warm words and faithful work found favor with the good and gallant men, who with bowed heads and tear-bedimmed eyes reverently stood at Magnolia Cemetery yesterday afternoon, the last resting place on earth of so many of the devoted defenders of the South."

Educated in Charleston's public schools, George W. Seignious graduated from the pharmacy department of the Medical College of South Carolina with the degree Ph. G. in 1896. Since that date he has been actively engaged in the retail drug business, and his store at the corner of Spring and Ashley streets is one of the leading pharmacists of the city. He is also vice president of the National Life Insurance Company of Charleston.

From the fact that he has always regarded his business as a means of service to the people of Charleston, and as a result of his public spirit and personal popularity, Mr. Seignious has for years enjoyed the complete trust and confidence of his fellow citizens. For four years he was a member of the Board of School Commissioners. For several years past his public duties have been of a peculiar responsibility to the public in the office of food and milk inspector, and he has exercised the power and instrumentalities of that position with a view solely to the best welfare of the community. Mr. Seignious received the honor of election as one of the representatives from Charleston County to the Legislature in December, 1919, beginning his duties as a legislator on January 13, 1920.

Mr. Seignious is affiliated with the Elks, Odd Fellows, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and is a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He married Miss Josie Bernice Flynn, of Augusta, Georgia. Their son, George W., Jr., is attached to the naval establishment at Charleston Navy Yard in the capacity of assistant to the Labor Board.

**JAMES F. CONDON.** Some of the business accomplishments of modern men read like romance. To one who has no practical knowledge of the subject it seems almost incredible that a poor lad, starting out at a tender age without any backing of money or influential friends, could rise within little more than a couple of decades to be president of one of the most prosperous merchandising firms of a city of the size of Charleston, and yet in the case of James F. Condon it is true, and he is proud of the fact that he owes his present affluence to his own industry, thrift and acumen. James F. Condon is a native of Charleston, where he was born August 28, 1857, a son of William Condon. The latter was born in Tipperary, Ireland, from whence he came to the United States in boyhood, and after a period spent in New York City, came south to Charleston. A merchant tailor by trade, he was employed as such until the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South, when he offered himself to the Confederacy, enlisting in a South Carolina regiment, in which he served until the close of the war, dying in 1867, when about forty-nine years of age.

Although he left his son James F. and his twin brother, William J., little worldly possessions, they inherited from him the quick intelligence, cheerful optimism and aptitude for hard work so characteristic of the sons of Erin, and because of these qualities were able to forge ahead of their less aggressive associates. Their mother, who bore the maiden name of Fannie Scannell, was born at Cork, Ireland, and came to Charleston to visit her brother, already domiciled here, where she met and was married to William Condon, whom she survived for many years, dying in 1894, when eighty-two years of age.

Until he was eleven years old James F. Condon attended the public schools of Charleston, but then owing to the death of his father he felt the force of necessity compelling him to earn something to aid his mother, and so commenced to learn the trade of ship joiner. Before long he found that this line of work was utterly uncongenial and so became bundle boy in a mercantile establishment, receiving five dollars per week for his services. In time his abilities received recognition and he was made stock boy and afterwards a salesman, his salary gradually increasing. For twenty years he continued as salesman, all of the while carefully conserving his resources, and then, in 1897, began business for himself in a very modest way, his total sales the first year aggregating only \$11,000. At present the aggregate of James F. Condon & Sons, Incorporated, run close to the \$1,000,000 mark annually. Although his stock at the initial beginning was small, Mr. Condon studied his customers, and rendered such excellent and considerate service that those who bought of him once were almost sure to return again and again. Their patronage brought others, for nothing is more true than that success begets success, and in time he was able to branch out, adding more stock, and including other commodities. The present large store on King Street has a frontage from No. 431 to No. 435, of 90 feet frontage with a depth of 169 feet and occupying two floors. The business grew to such an extent that in 1912 it was incorporated, with James F. Condon as president and treasurer; Matthew A. Condon as secretary; James J. Condon as vice president and manager and William F. Condon as second vice president and assistant manager, the last three being his sons, who had grown up in the business. The store employs about sixty salespersons, and is patronized by all classes desiring dependable merchandise, both throughout Charleston and the adjoining vicinity. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Condon is a director of the Citizens Bank, president of the General Realty and Investment Company, custodian of the Irish Volunteers and director of the American Publishing Company, in the conduct of which he takes an active part. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, being a past Grand Knight of P. N. Lynch Council 704; Catholic Knights of America, Branch 152, of which he served for sixteen years as treasurer; Woodmen of the World and the Hibernian Society, and is also treasurer of the Society of Friends of Irish Freedom.

James F. Condon was married to Mary A. McLaughlin, who was born in Charleston, the second child of Matthew A. and B. Magrath McLaughlin, both of whom were natives of Ireland. In addition

to the three sons mentioned above, Mr. and Mrs. Condon have two daughters, namely: Ella V. and Mary F., both of whom are managers in the millinery department of the store, and are also stockholders in the corporation with their father and brothers.

**WILLIAM SMITH STEVENS.** It is a well authenticated fact that success comes not as the caprice of chance, but as the legitimate result of well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action once decided upon by the individual. Only those who diligently seek the goddess Fortuna find her—she was never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer. The subject of this sketch clearly understood this fact early in life, so he did not seek any royal road to success, but sought to direct his feet along the well-beaten paths of those who had won in the battle of life along legitimate lines. In tracing his life history it is plainly seen that his present high standing has been won by commendable qualities, and it is also his personal worth which has gained for him the excellent standing he has long enjoyed in the city which is honored by his citizenship.

William Smith Stevens traces his paternal ancestral line far back in the history of the New World, to the period not long subsequent to the historic days of the Pilgrim Fathers, the American progenitors of the family settling in Massachusetts, and later a number of the New England colonists made early settlement in Charleston, South Carolina. Among their descendants was William Smith Stevens, who was born and spent his entire life in Charleston. He was a physician by profession and during the War of the Revolution he served as a surgeon in the patriot army. He was the father of Joseph L. Stevens, a physician and planter on Johns Island, though a native of Charleston. Among his children was the subject's father, William Smith Stevens, also a doctor and planter, who was born in Charleston, where he was reared, educated and followed his professional career. He married Henrietta Maria Carmichael, who was born in Augusta, Georgia, the daughter of John and Mary (Eve) Carmichael. Mr. Carmichael, though born near Belfast, Ireland, was of Scottish descent.

William Smith Stevens was born January 20, 1864, and was the third of the four children born to his parents, William Smith and Henrietta (Carmichael) Stevens. He was reared and educated in Charleston, receiving a good practical education. At the age of sixteen years he began to work in the cotton fields, and was employed in various capacities until 1898, when he became a clerk in the establishment of which he is now occupying the responsible position of general manager, the Baily, Libby Company, one of the well known and most important concerns in Charleston. Mr. Stevens has not reached this enviable position by outside influence, but his promotion from a mere clerkship to the highest position in the personnel of the administrative force of the concern is the strongest sort of testimonial as to his efficiency, industry and honesty.

In 1892 Mr. Stevens was married to Nina A. Patrick, and they are the parents of three children,

namely: William Smith, Jr., Henrietta Elizabeth and John Stangarme. Mr. Smith is extremely popular in the social circles of Charleston and is a member of a number of its leading clubs, including the Charleston Club, the Carolina Yacht Club, the Country Club, the Kiawata Club, and the Cincinnati Society of the State of South Carolina, of which has great-grandfather, William Smith Stevens, was one of the charter members. In many phases of the city's activities Mr. Stevens has taken an active part and has invariably given his earnest support to every movement having for its object the advancement of the city or community in any way. Genial and unassuming in manner, he easily makes friends and always retains them, for he is in the best sense a man among men and an honor to his community.

**ANTON RHODY.** While Anderson County's citizenship is largely made up of native sons, and many of the families have been here for generations, an important exception is found in the person of Anton Rhody who was born in Germany and came to South Carolina nearly forty years ago. His career is notable because from hard work and the thrifty characteristics of his race he has achieved a definite place among the successful men of his adopted country.

He was born in Germany September 10, 1849, and was left an orphan at an early age. He grew up in the home of his uncle Frederick Rhody, who afterwards came to the United States in 1882 and also became a resident of Anderson County where he lived until his death. Anton Rhody had to serve three years in the German army, and one year of that time Germany was engaged in its war with France known as the Franco-Prussian war. In 1876 he married Gusta Marquet. Their three children were born in Germany, Frank J., Arthur and Gretchen.

In 1881 Mr. Rhody brought his family to the United States, landing in New York and coming direct to Anderson. The following year he worked on the farm of the late W. G. Watson. Then for eight years he was in the employ of the late Sylvester Bleckley at the City of Anderson. He had an ambition to gain independence as a farmer, and out of his modest savings he bought ninety-two acres near Anderson. Year after year has brought him steadily increasing accumulations until today he owns extensive farm lands, equipped with the best improvements, and is one of the wealthy men as well as one of the most capable farmers of Anderson County.

Anton Rhody long ago became thoroughly identified with American life and the spirit of American institutions. During the recent war he was a liberal purchaser of Liberty Bonds and contributor to the various war funds. In church relations he is a Presbyterian.

His first wife and the mother of his children died soon after coming to America. Later he married her sister Rosa. Mr. Rhody's children are all residents of Anderson County. His son Frank married Miss Augusta Dean, while Arthur married Miss Bessie Louise Dean. Both sons are prosperous farmers and business men.





T. L. Dwyer  
Brig. Genl. U.S.A.

HON. JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES is now rounding out a decade of continuous service as representative of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, and has been one of the most useful and efficient members of the state's delegation in Congress.

In the Sixty-Second Congress Mr. Byrnes called into conference the representatives who had introduced bills providing for Federal aid in the improvement of public roads, and induced them to discard their bills and agree to support a bill which the conferees proceeded to draft and which was subsequently enacted into law. He also took an active part in the framing of the Federal Reserve Law, especially the section providing for the rediscount of notes secured by agricultural products.

Mr. Byrnes resides at Aiken, South Carolina, but is a native of Charleston, in which city he received a public school education. In 1900 he was appointed official court reporter. While holding this office he also edited a newspaper, the *Journal and Review of Aiken*, South Carolina. He studied law under Judge James Aldrich of Aiken and was admitted to the bar in 1903. In 1908 he was elected solicitor of the Second Circuit and in 1910 was elected to represent the Second District in the Sixty-second Congress. He was reelected to the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth congresses. His district comprises nine counties, Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda. He is now a member of the Appropriations Committee, one of the most important committees in the House.

Mr. Byrnes married Miss Maude Busch, of Aiken, on May 2, 1906.

DAVID FARNUM MOORE. With interests touching nearly every line of business activity in the Brunson community, David Farnum Moore is a man of great achievement and enterprise and his associates know him not only as a man who usually carries out what he undertakes but also as a strict exemplar of commercial integrity and honor.

He comes of an old English family of Revolutionary stock and was born in the Beaufort District of what is now Hampton County, February 7, 1860. His grandfather, Humphrey P. Moore, was well educated, possessed abilities above the ordinary, and gave many years to school work and his services were in regular demand to perform the legal writing and land conveyancing for the people in the Beaufort and Barnwell districts.

The father of the Brunson business man was David Farnum Moore, who was born in 1825 in Colleton County and died in June, 1902. He moved to the Beaufort District about 1842 and became a successful farmer. During the war between the states he had charge of the commissary and also performed other responsible duties with the army. He was a Mason. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Gibson, of Scotch-Irish descent and of an old South Carolina family. She was born in Barnwell District and died in January, 1920, at the advanced age of ninety years.

David Farnum Moore of Brunson had to be satisfied with a country school education. To the age of twenty he lived on his father's farm and then took up railroad work as agent and telegraph operator on

the Central Georgia Railroad and its auxiliary line the Charleston & West Carolina and also the Atlantic Coast Line. He gave up railroading to go into business for himself at Brunson, contracting for cross ties and lumber and dealing in horses and mules. Those and affiliated branches of business have occupied him ever since. It is said that Mr. Moore has sold more mules than any other individual in the United States. His chief business interest at present is real estate and the handling of timber lands. For the past twenty years he has been associated on terms of partnership with Mr. W. E. Barnes under the firm name of Moore & Barnes, later as Moore, Barnes & Company, and finally as the Moore-Barnes Company. Mr. Moore is president of the company, which operates a department store whose annual business is between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The firm are extensive buyers of cotton, and have kept in close and beneficial touch with the productive centers of agriculture in their community. They have done much to encourage development and farming, and many times have advanced their credit to families struggling through the early period of farming. While Mr. Moore has been only nominally interested in politics he served a period of thirty-one years from December 24, 1883, to 1914 as postmaster of Brunson. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

July 6, 1887, he married Miss Annie Yoemans, a native of Hampton County, daughter of Thomas and Emma Yoemans, who were of English descent and Revolutionary stock. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate army. Mrs. Moore, who died January 24, 1892, was the mother of two children. The daughter Annie Lee is the wife of J. J. Gray of Beauford, South Carolina. The son, David Farnum, Jr., is a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, is in the automobile and hardware business at Brunson, and by his marriage with Miss Marion Lightsey, a daughter of Jacob A. Lightsey, has two children, Mary and Elizabeth.

GEN. THOMAS QUINTON DONALDSON, who held the rank of brigadier-general in the United States Army in the Inspector General's Department at Washington, is an old army man of nearly forty years' experience, and only for a brief time have his services required his presence in his native state, to which, however, he is devoted personally by reason of the distinguished history of his family, which has centered in South Carolina for many generations.

The Donaldsons are an old family of Greenville County. One of the early members of the family there was Nimrod Donaldson, a lifelong citizen of Greenville County and described as a man of unusual stability of character. He had a special mechanical genius, resulting in the invention of one of the first cotton planters in successful use. He patented this machine and for many years it was employed in the cotton fields of the South. Nimrod Donaldson was a cabinet maker by trade, and for many years had a large shop and factory in the lower part of Greenville County. Some recent achievements of his descendants lend a special interest to the fact that early in the nineteenth century he was an ardent believer in the ability of men to navigate the air and contrive some form of self-

propelled vehicle such as the modern automobile.

A son of this Greenville pioneer was the late Thomas Quinton Donaldson, father of the general of the same name. Thomas Q. Donaldson was born in Greenville County August 27, 1834, and died only a few years ago. To the age of sixteen he lived on his father's farm, attended country schools, and then for three years was a pupil in a classical school in South Carolina taught by Wesley Leverett, whose work became famous because of the brilliant achievements of some of his students. In that school he acquired a knowledge of English, Greek, Latin and Mathematics, and subsequently was a teacher. In March, 1853, he began the study of law, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Columbia in the fall of 1855. He was engaged in practice with his preceptor, Charles J. Elford, until 1861. In April of that year he joined the Butler Guards, and saw some active service in Virginia, including the first battle of Bull Run, until failing health compelled him to retire in May, 1862. Soon after returning home he was appointed collector of the war tax for Greenville County, and discharged the duties of that office until the close of hostilities. In succeeding years he devoted himself to the handling of a large law practice. He was elected in 1872 to the State Senate, serving four years and declining a reelection. Besides his work as a lawyer he was distinguished by many public-spirited enterprises. He was chairman of the committee which raised subscriptions for the Air Line Railway, and was the first president of the Huguenot Plaid Mills, and later a director in several of the largest cotton mills in Greenville County. The governor appointed him one of the three commissioners to revise the state tax laws, and for a number of years he was chairman of the board of trustees of the graded schools of Greenville. In religion he was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. In November, 1859, he married Miss Susan B. Hoke. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. Three of his children, Mrs. Albert Barnes, Mrs. Davis Furman and A. H. Donaldson, a practicing attorney, are still living at the old home place in Greenville.

Col. M. L. Donaldson, one of the sons, who for many years represented Greenville County in the State Senate, and at one time was prominently mentioned for the United States Senate.

Gen. Thomas Quinton Donaldson was born in Greenville June 26, 1864. He was appointed a cadet in the West Point Military Academy in 1883, graduating with the class of 1887. Commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry, he was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry and his first post of duty was Fort Riley, Kansas. He was with the Seventh Cavalry during the Indian troubles of 1890-91 in South Dakota, when the outbreak from the Pine Ridge Agency occurred. These troubles were marked by the battles of Wounded Knee and the Mission. From 1891 to 1895 Lieutenant Donaldson was assigned by the War Department as instructor in tactics, first at the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson, South Carolina, and afterwards at Clemson College, South Carolina, where he had the distinction of organizing the military department. He also taught mathematics in both these institutions.

During his duties at Clemson he was promoted to first lieutenant, assigned to the Eighth Cavalry, and left his native state in October, 1895, to join his regiment at Fort Yates, North Dakota. In October, 1899, his regiment was ordered to Huntsville, Alabama, where after preparation it was ordered to Cuba in November, its first station being at Nuevitas, later at Puerto Principe. In December, 1899, Lieutenant Donaldson's squadron was returned to the United States and sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence he was sent on detached service in command of a troop at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, during the disturbances caused by Crazy Snake, the Indian chieftain who objected to the Indian allotments of the Dawes Commission. During that service he was promoted to the rank of captain and assigned again to the Eighth Cavalry. Before leaving the Indian Territory his troop was ordered to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, where it was on duty until 1903, and was then sent to Fort Sill, where were then stationed three other troops belonging to the squadron. From Fort Sill in June, 1905, Captain Donaldson was ordered to the Philippine Islands. During his stay at Fort Sill he made two inspections of the entire National Guard of Oklahoma.

In the Philippines Captain Donaldson, with the remainder of his regiment, was stationed at Fort William McKinley, about six miles from Manila, until May, 1907. The regiment was then returned to the United States and stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. In August, 1908, Captain Donaldson was ordered to the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth as a student, completing his course in June, 1909, as a distinguished graduate. He was then detailed to take the course at the Army Staff School at the same place, beginning September 1, 1909, and completing his work in June, 1910, and during August of that year was in attendance at the army maneuvers at New York. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, in November, 1910. He went to the Philippines in December of that year and was at Camp McGrath in the Southeastern Luzon, near Batangas, until June, 1913. His regiment was then transferred to Camp Stotsenberg, about sixty miles north of Manila.

In March, 1914, Captain Donaldson was relieved from duty in the Philippines and returned to the United States, making the journey with his family through Asia and Europe. He arrived in the United States June 29, 1914, and when his leave expired in the early part of August he was assigned to duty in the Inspector General's Department at Governor's Island, New York. Soon afterward he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and after a brief interval to colonel of cavalry.

In October, 1917, some months after America entered the World war, Colonel Donaldson was ordered to duty in the inspector general's office at Washington. On February 18, 1918, he was commissioned brigadier general, National Army, in the Inspector General's Department, and in August of that year was ordered to France and assigned to duty as inspector general of the Services of Supply with station at Tours. He remained in this duty until June, 1919, when he returned to the United States and was assigned to duty in the office of the



inspector general of the army, where he is still on duty with the rank of colonel, his regular army rank. While in France General Donaldson had conferred on him the decoration of the Legion of Honor of France by Marshal Petain. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States. The citation accompanying the latter medal reads as follows: "Brigadier General T. Q. Donaldson of the United States Army: For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Inspector General of the Services of Supply, by his energy, sound judgment and able management, he organized and brought to a state of marked efficiency the Inspector General's department in the Services of Supply. He proved a most potent factor in raising the standard of discipline throughout the command, rendering service of conspicuous worth."

In 1892, as a young lieutenant, General Donaldson married Miss Mary Elizabeth Willson. Her father is a distinguished South Carolina educator, Rev. Dr. J. O. Willson, now president of Lander College at Greenwood. General and Mrs. Donaldson are the parents of one daughter and three sons: Miss Mary Sue Donaldson; First Lieut. Thomas Quinton, Jr.; Capt. J. O. Donaldson and Ensign Augustus Hoke Donaldson. The sons apparently all have the military genius of their ancestry, and their individual records are well known to South Carolina people. Augustus Hoke graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in June, 1919, was assigned to duty on the United States transport *Imperator*, and is now in service at San Diego, California. Thomas Quinton, Jr., graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1918, was with the School of Fire at Fort Sill and later at Camp Benning, Georgia, until June, 1919, when he was sent to France and assigned to the Army of Occupation at Coblenz.

The people of the two Carolinas justly took a great deal of credit to themselves in 1919 from the remarkable performances of two army aviators, one being Lieut. B. W. Maynard, formerly of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, winner of the Transcontinental Aeroplane Derby, while the second place in that remarkable exploit of crossing and recrossing the continent between New York and San Francisco was assigned to Capt. John O. Donaldson, a former student of Furman University at Greenville, South Carolina.

Capt. John Donaldson attended Furman during 1915-16, and while there was awarded the Thomas-Keys Bible Medal as the most proficient Bible student. Later he was a student at Cornell University and by special dispensation at the age of nineteen was permitted to enter the flying service and was in Europe fourteen months on active duty with the British aviation service in France. He distinguished himself by bringing down nine enemy planes, and on September 1, 1918, after bringing down one of three Bodie planes which he was attacking, his own was brought down and he was made prisoner. He escaped twice. On the first occasion he with one companion got through the German lines, but was recaptured just as he was almost within the British lines. After being again confined for eleven days he with four companions

escaped a second time, successfully, going north through Belgium and into Holland. The story of his thrilling escape and adventures is interestingly told in Harper's Magazine for July, 1919. Captain Donaldson was cited six times for gallantry, and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by the British government, the presentation being made in New York by the Prince of Wales when the latter was on his visit to the United States in the spring of 1920. It was in October, 1919, that Captain Donaldson participated in the transcontinental air flight, taking second honors in that 5,400-mile journey by air.

**HARLEY B. LINDSAY.** A native South Carolinian, reared and educated in that state, Doctor Lindsay after practicing as a dentist for two years at Union, sought the larger opportunities of New York City, and for over twenty years has been engaged in a busy practice in that city.

Doctor Lindsay was born at Greenville, South Carolina, in 1874, son of Rev. W. C. and Margaret (Steen) Lindsay. Many communities of South Carolina recall with peculiar affection and esteem the character and service of Rev. W. C. Lindsay. He was born in Virginia of Scotch ancestry but during the many years of his ministry with the Baptist denomination lived in South Carolina. From Greenville he removed to Columbia in 1877 and was a resident of the capital city nearly forty years. Most of that time he was pastor of the old First Baptist Church known historically as the Secession Church. He had every talent and qualification requisite for his calling and he exercised an influence for good among thousands of individuals and in many communities.

Harley B. Lindsay grew up at Columbia from the age of three years, attended the local schools there, and is a graduate of the University of South Carolina with the class of 1893. He has always been deeply interested in his alma mater and has many other interests to attach him to his home state. Doctor Lindsay studied dentistry in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, graduating in 1896. For two years he practiced at Union in his native state and has been a resident of New York since 1898. He is a member of the various dental societies and his address in New York is 40 East Forty-first Street.

Doctor Lindsay married Miss Leize G-imball of Charleston, who shares her husband's interest in South Carolina. Through her mother she is a member of the historic Trenholm family of Charleston. George A. Trenholm of this family was secretary of the treasury during the Confederacy, while Col. William L. Trenholm was comptroller of currency during President Cleveland's administration.

**JAMES OSCAR WILLIAMS,** whose active business career has been spent at New York City where he is a prominent stock broker and member of the New York Stock Exchange House, is a member of the noted Williams family of Lancaster County, many of whom have gained eminence in public affairs, in law and in business.

James Oscar Williams was born at Lancaster, May 6, 1868, son of Judge David A. and Sarah (Clyburn) Williams. The family came originally

from Wales, and after residence in Maryland and Virginia came to South Carolina. Judge D. A. Williams was a Confederate soldier, was admitted to the bar, but never practiced law owing to his long continued duties as county judge and clerk of court of Lancaster County. Two of his sons, Thomas Yancey Williams and David Reece Williams, are prominent lawyers of the state, both of whom served in the Senate.

James Oscar Williams received his early education at the University of South Carolina, at Columbia. In January, 1893, at the age of twenty-five, he elected to seek success in the highly competitive field of New York City, where he later became a member of the firm of Daniel O'Dell & Co., stock brokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange and of the New York Cotton Exchange. During a quarter of a century Mr. Williams received recognition and success in the world's great financial center, and is now one of the partners in the firm of Hicks & Williams, stock brokers and cotton brokers, and members of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange, with offices at 74 Broadway.

Though for many years a resident of New York, Mr. Williams retains the liveliest interest in and concern for the people of his native State. Mr. Williams was married in 1908 to Miss Alice Pickett Caskin, who is also of a prominent South Carolina family, on her paternal side being the daughter of the late Theodore Clarke Caskin, a native of Charleston, whose mother was Sara Pinckney of Charleston. Mrs. Williams' mother, Lida Pickett of Virginia, was of close relationship with General Pickett, hero of the famous charge at Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, whose home is at Short Hills, New Jersey, have one daughter, Miss Alice Gwendolyn Williams.

MITCHELL CAMPBELL KING is a dealer in cotton oil and phosphate rock at Atlanta, Georgia, represents a very prominent South Carolina family, with names of recognized prestige in the business and social life of the state since the early colonial period. For many years one of the ablest jurists in the country was Judge Mitchell King, whose home at Charleston was a notable center of culture. A representative of the present generation is Judge Alexander C. King, one of the greatest lawyers of the South, now serving as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Atlanta. In the maternal line might be mentioned two prominent lawyers, Judge Josiah Evans and Gen. Robert Blair Campbell, the former a United States senator and judge from South Carolina, while the latter was in the United States diplomatic service as consul at London.

Mitchell Campbell King was born in Dorchester County, South Carolina, August 27, 1878, a son of Alexander Campbell and Mary Lee (Evans) King. His father was a cotton planter. The son was liberally educated, attending South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, and since then has been engaged in the brokerage business. He moved to Atlanta in 1901 and has been at the cotton oil and phosphate rock business since then, the M. C. King Company being one of the widely known brokerage houses in these lines. He is also interested in some

local banks and manufacturing companies, as a director and stockholder, and takes an active part in the social life of his home city. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and on November 27, 1910, married Jeanette Swift.

WILLIAM WALLACE GAINES. One of the modern industrial communities of South Carolina is Ninety-Six in Greenwood County, seat of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, a thriving textile industry of which William Wallace Gaines, former mayor of the town, is secretary and manager.

Mr. Gaines is descended from the prominent Gaines family of Virginia. He is a son of J. M. Gaines, who was born in Chester County and when a young man came to what is now Greenwood then Edgefield County. He established himself as a planter and his enterprise gave rise to a community named in his honor Gaines, where a postoffice is still maintained. Gaines is about two miles from Phoenix, and while formerly a part of Edgefield is now in Greenwood County. J. M. Gaines followed planting for a number of years and as a resident of Greenwood is the general agent for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. He was a member of the State Senate from Edgefield County in 1896-97, and lent all the power of his influence to the movement for the organization of Greenwood County. J. M. Gaines married Mamie Williams.

William Wallace Gaines was born at the Village of Gaines in 1881, was educated in local schools, and spent two years in Richmond College in Virginia. All his time since leaving college has been spent in the textile industry. For three years he was cotton buyer for the Greenwood Cotton Mills. He came to Ninety-Six in 1904 as paymaster and in charge of the shipping department of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills. Later he was promoted to his present office as secretary and treasurer of the company, and has active management of the entire plant. These mills, manufacturing print cloths, are equipped with 567 looms and 24,192 spindles. The company of which Mr. J. P. Abney of Greenwood is president is capitalized at \$400,000.

Mr. Gaines was elected mayor of Ninety-Six in 1915 and filled that office with credit and efficiency for four years until October, 1919. He is present worshipful master of Eureka Lodge No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Greenwood Chapter Royal Arch Masons and a Knight of Pythias. He married Miss Evelyn Tompkins of Greenwood County. Her father Col. J. H. Tompkins was at one time private secretary to Governor Tillman and later, was secretary of state of South Carolina.

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS. While deeply attached to South Carolina as his native state and the home of his ancestors comprising distinguished men and beautiful women, Colonel Hobbs in his own life has been a Ulysses, has traveled far and seen much of men and many places remote from the scenes of his youth, and for a quarter of a century has been a well known resident of New York City, where he still continues his profession as a lawyer and is also a publisher.

Colonel Hobbs was born in 1860 in the famous



*John Fletcher Hobbs*







*W. G. Lawrence*

"Dutch Fork" section of South Carolina, in a locality then in Lexington County now part of Newberry County. His parents were Dr. Lewellyn Pickens and Mary A. C. (Hope) Hobbs. His grandfather, Edward Hobbs, was, at one time, the wealthiest planter and merchant in the Liberty Hill section, and owned and ably directed many extensive interests. Dr. Lewellyn P. Hobbs gave his active life to the practice of medicine and served as a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was born at old Liberty Hill in Edgefield County.

Mary (Hope) Hobbs was a great-granddaughter in the maternal line of Col. John Adam Sumner, whose father and family was driven from Germany in 1697 for fighting Kaiserism then and whose title and Baronial estates were confiscated by the German Government. They came to America before the Revolutionary war. He was given a grant by King George III to land embracing what later became known as the Hope, Eichelberger and Hobbs plantations. He was founder of the "Dutch Fork" colony. He served as colonel on the Colonists' side in the American Revolutionary war and fought the battle of Granby opposite where Columbia now stands. Colonel Hobbs' maternal grandfather was Hon. John Christian Hope of the "Dutch Fork." He was a member of the South Carolina Senate for thirty years and wielded a wide influence in the public affairs of his community and state.

Colonel Hobbs well recalls his first teacher, Mrs. Cummings Swygert (nee Chapman), at the old St. John's School near Hope Station. She is now living at Pomaria, South Carolina, not far away. Later he attended Bethel Academy, now the Pomaria High School, and received his higher education at Newberry College. He graduated A. B. with the class of 1879 and with the highest honors of his class. Three years later the college conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree, and many years later, June 13, 1913, on his birthday, Newberry College gave him the honorary degree of LL. D., and he was the first and only alumnus so honored by that institution, though she has given it to distinguished men all over the world.

His law studies were directed by the late Chief Justice Pope of South Carolina, and he was admitted to the bar in Columbia in 1880, before reaching his majority, his age having been erroneously chronicled by one year. For a time he practiced at Columbia and Lexington, until failing health caused him to abandon his profession. He sought health, recreation, and also the satisfaction of his spirit of adventure by extensive travels that took him to practically every part of the world. During much of the time he was a newspaper correspondent, and was able to impart real color and vigor to his descriptions, since when in far distant regions he was a soldier and officer as well as a correspondent. During those years he fought with the savage tribes of Australia, was in the Samoan Islands commanding the native troops against the Germans in the battle of Apia, and soon was wounded there in the New Hebrides, in the Orange Free State in Africa, in the Sudan, and came to know many of the savage peoples of the earth. By the natives in Samoa he was made a war chief with the title of prince, and, as such it was that

opposed the German oppression of the natives there. In the Orange Free State he was made a brigadier general on the staff of Commanding General Evarts. He is one of the few white men who have crossed entirely the Australian desert. For thirteen years Colonel Hobbs lived this life of adventure, and thoroughly enjoyed every bit of it. The American title of colonel is due to his appointment on the staff of the late Governor W. D. Simpson of South Carolina. He declined a brigadier generalship of the Ninth South Carolina, tendered by the same governor because of failing health and having to go abroad.

Colonel Hobbs has lived in New York permanently since 1895. While he still practices as a lawyer, he is also president of the Caterer Publishing Company, and is one of the influential men in New York City politics. He is a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany and of the Sixteenth Assembly District of this famous democratic organization. A number of honors including that of two proposed nominations for Congress have been offered him, but he has never been a candidate in New York, though he held the appointive position of commissioner of city revenue under the McClellan administration.

Colonel Hobbs is one of the prominent southerners in New York, is a member of the New York Southern Society, is president of the Thirteen Club, and, in Masonry, is a member of Roome Lodge No. 746, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite Consistory, thirty-second degree, and Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Colonel Hobbs married Miss Ella Collin of New York and they have two daughters, Ethel M. and Claire A.

JAMES ELLIOTT HART is a solid business man of Edgefield whose career is significant because of his long and steady adherence to one line and to one institution.

He was born in the Meeting Street section of Edgefield County, March 5, 1868, a son of W. C. Hart, and of English and Scotch ancestry. He was educated in the Edgefield County schools and at the age of thirteen began clerking in his uncle's dry goods store. In 1887 he took a business course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1891 Mr. Hart was made a junior partner in the firm of Alvin Hart & Company, where he had been working since he was a boy, and in 1906 after the death of Alvin Hart he bought the business and has expanded and broadened its scope, being its directing head. Until the year 1910 when, owing to ill health he sold the business in Edgefield, South Carolina, which is still his home, and became southern representative for the Phillips Jones Corporation of that city traveling along the southern territory.

November 12, 1891, Mr. Hart married Zillah L. LaGrone.

WILLIS G. TOWNES. Of South Carolinians who have made their careers outside the limits of their native state perhaps none has achieved more extensive and more important connections with the world's business and affairs than Willis G. Townes of New York.

Born in Edgefield County April 2, 1871, Mr. Townes is a son of Henry Howard and Sarah Virginia (Harris) Townes and a grandson of Samuel H. Townes. His father was a native of Greenville and the family has been one of distinction in that section of upper South Carolina since Samuel A. Townes, the son of a wealthy Virginia planter, established his home on the Townes plantation in 1792. Some of the eminent men of this family are mentioned on other pages of this publication. Henry Howard Townes removed from Greenville to Edgefield County, was for many years a successful planter, was a Confederate soldier throughout the war and served in the State Legislature.

Willis G. Townes grew up on his father's plantation and was educated in private schools in South Carolina. His strong and self-reliant character took him into independent action at an early date. His first experiences were in newspaper work on the old Augusta Herald in Georgia. Subsequently he established several county papers in South Carolina. Confident of himself and his powers he next sought a larger arena for his real career, and in 1894 established his home in New York. His dominant activity ever since has been the coal business. In this great and essential industry he has achieved a substantial fortune and a place of high standing in commercial and financial circles both in his home country and abroad. Mr. Townes is active vice president of the Archibald McNeil & Sons Company of New York, miners and exporters of coal. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, and its trade relations are of international importance. The corporation and its auxiliaries own a fleet of ocean steamships engaged in coal export trade, and has various other transportation systems connected with the coal carrying industry.

A brief summary of the corporations in which Mr. Townes is an active official will give some idea of the nature and extent of his interests: President of the United States Coal and Coke Company; president of the United Coal and Coke Corporation; chairman of the board of directors of the Coalburg Mining Company; chairman of the board Oriole Steamship Lines; president, New River Consolidated Colliery Company; president, Lookout Colliery Company; president Boone Colliery Company, Kemdon Colliery Company, Royal Colliery Co., Wright Colliery Company, which operates lines of steamers between the port of Baltimore and Rotterdam and Liverpool; member of the executive committee of the Tidewater Coal Exchange, which was established under the auspices of the Government and the United States Railway and Fuel Administrations for the purpose of taking over coal for reshipment.

Mr. Townes has been crossing the Atlantic on business missions for a number of years, and his duties in connection with the exportation of coal to Europe have demanded his presence for several months annually abroad. He is regarded as an authority on the coal industry of Europe as well as of his home country. During the Taft administration he was selected by Secretary of State Knox to go to Europe and develop coal markets for American coal on the Continent. This mission

he accomplished entirely at his own expense. During the war he was a member of the National Fuel Administration, and was delegated with special responsibilities by the government requiring frequent trips to Europe.

Mr. Townes is also a prominent man in the democratic party and for a number of years has been associated with the national leaders of that party. He was until the San Francisco Convention chairman of the Financial Committee of the National Democratic Executive Committee. He has membership in the following clubs: International Sporting, New York Athletic, American Yacht, Apawamis Golf, Lawyers, Transportation, New York Press and Algonquin. Mr. Townes married Miss Robina Prothero of Westchester County, New York. Their daughter, Robina Townes, was born in Paris, France, January 3, 1916.

HON. D. A. BROCKINTON, who is a representative of Charleston County in the State Legislature, is a young lawyer, and has attracted much attention for his learning and other substantial qualifications in his profession and citizenship.

He was born at Kings Tree in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, July 3, 1890. His father Joseph E. Brockinton represented the fourth generation of the family in Williamsburg County and like his ancestors was a planter. He died at the age of forty-nine. Joseph E. Brockinton married Martha Annie Davis, a native of Smithfield, North Carolina, and of a family of early settlers in that state. David A. Brockinton was the tenth in a family of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy and eight are still living. He spent his early days on his father's farm, and in 1908 graduated from the Kings Tree High School. He entered the University of South Carolina, graduating in the classical course and with the A. B. degree in 1912. The following year he spent managing an insurance business at Gaffney, South Carolina. He re-entered the university in 1913 in the law department and finished his course in 1915. He was admitted to the bar and for about a year was private secretary to Judge Charles A. Woods, judge of the Federal Court of Appeals at Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Brockinton has been engaged in a general practice of law at Charleston since May 1, 1916.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1918, and is serving as a member of the Judiciary Committee. He is a member of a number of social and civic organizations at Charleston. December 12, 1916, he married Annie Franklin Harvey of Charleston, daughter of Wilson G. Harvey of that city. They have one son, David Arthur, Jr.

JAMES DOUGLAS NISBET, M. D. Of the several eminent physicians and surgeons of New York who claim South Carolina as their native state one is Dr. James Douglas Nisbet, a widely known authority and specialist in diseases of digestion.

Doctor Nisbet was born in the Waxhaw section of Lancaster County, South Carolina, July 30, 1861. He is a son of Dr. John Newton and Jane (Phifer) Nisbet. His paternal grandmother was a Douglas and both the Nisbets and Douglasses were among the Scotch Presbyterian colonists who in the Carolinas founded a race of sturdy, God-fearing people.





*Douglas Wick*







*R. B. Batten, Esq.*

whose first and continued concern in life was the building of character. There is no disparagement of the high personal attainments of Doctor Nisbet to say that he has been greatly profited by the inheritance from his ancestors.

His father Dr. John Newton Nisbet was born in Union County, North Carolina, was a graduate of the South Carolina Medical College, and practiced medicine for over half a century. His life would have presented a generous theme for a eulogy upon the old time country doctor, a man whose good deeds were almost innumerable and whose character is a heritage to be prized by his descendants.

James Douglas Nisbet had the worthy example of his father before him as he grew to manhood. He was liberally educated, graduating A. B. from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1881. During 1882 he was a student in the Charleston Medical College and received his M. D. from Louisville Medical College in 1886. After graduating he practiced in his native county for several years, and during 1889-90 pursued post-graduate study in the New York Polyclinic. He has been a resident of New York for thirty years. He began practice as a specialist in diseases of the digestive system in 1890, but in 1892 went abroad and sought all the advantages of residence and study in Europe, attending the University of Paris in 1892, was at Tuebingen in 1893, and at Berlin in 1894. He resumed his practice as a specialist in 1895.

For many years Doctor Nisbet has enjoyed an undisputed place of leadership in his special field. One of the standard works in medical libraries is "Diseases of the Stomach," of which Doctor Nisbet is the author. This was first published in 1898. Doctor Nisbet was formerly Professor of Diseases of the Digestive System in the New York Polyclinic. He is a member of many professional and social organizations, including the New York Academy of Medicine, American Academy of Medicine, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the National Sculpture Society. Doctor Nisbet has been a frequent visitor to his home state, and finds some congenial fellowship with other southern men in the New York Southern Society. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Alumni Association of the University of Kentucky, and the Laurentian Club of Canada. October 22, 1908, Doctor Nisbet married Emma Beulah Hayes of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

OLIVER FRANKLIN HART of Columbia is probably known to every Mason in South Carolina. For many years he has devoted his time and study to the ancient craft, and has been an official in nearly all the orders and rites and branches of Freemasonry.

Mr. Hart was born at York in York County, July 14, 1870, a son of George Washington Seabrook and Ellen A. Hart. He was well educated in his native town, attending the public schools and the Banks High School. From 1894, when he was fifteen years of age, until 1914, a period of twenty years, Mr. Hart was actively engaged in the drug business. During 1913-14 he served as president of the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association.

He joined Richland Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. July 21, 1903, was elected Master for the year 1908, elected a life member in 1911, and was chosen trustee of the lodge in 1919. For the year 1909 he was appointed grand steward of the Grand Lodge, junior grand deacon for 1910, and was elected grand secretary December 14, 1910.

In the Royal Arch he joined Columbia Chapter No. 5, April 1, 1904, served as high priest for the year 1910, and September 21, 1910, was appointed grand secretary of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter to succeed Jacob T. Barron, deceased, and was regularly elected to that office February 14, 1911. He joined the Grand Convention of Anointed High Priests February 8, 1910, and was elected grand recorder February 14, 1911.

Mr. Hart joined Union Council No. 5, Royal and Select Masters, September 26, 1907, was illustrious master for the year 1911, in May, 1910, was appointed grand recorder of the Grand Council, was elected grand recorder February 14, 1911, was elected grand master April 13, 1915, elected general grand steward of the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States of America, August 31, 1915, and elected general grand conductor of the Council, October 1, 1918.

In the Order of Knights Templar he joined Columbia Commandery, April 17, 1906, served as eminent commander in 1918, and was appointed grand captain of the guard for the year 1919. He has been affiliated with Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine since October 16, 1907, and was elected potentate for the year 1917.

In the Scottish Rite he joined Aleph Lodge of Perfection August 6, 1906, was elected venerable master for 1912 and 1913, joined Buist Chapter No. 1 of the Rose Croix, Bethlehem Council No. 1, Knights of Kadosh and Dalcho Consistory No. 1, Masters Royal Secret, receiving the thirty-second degree October 11, 1911.

Mr. Hart is a democrat in politics, a member of the Columbia Cotillion Club and the Columbia Rotary Club, and is an active member of the Trinity Episcopal Church and superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Timothy Episcopal Mission.

January 1, 1902, at Columbia he married Nancy Childs, daughter of William Gion and Alice (Gibbes) Childs. Seven children were born to their marriage: William Augustus, Oliver Franklin, Jr., deceased; Eleanor, Nancy, deceased; George Childs, Oliver James and Frances Hart.

ROBERT SPANN CATHCART, M. D. This well known surgeon of Charleston has achieved real distinction in his profession, and his name is known for the abilities and attainments associated with it far beyond the borders of his home city and state.

Dr. Cathcart was born at Columbia, South Carolina, September 25, 1871, of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a son of Colonel William R. and Elizabeth (Kelley) Cathcart. The Cathcarts were Scotch but came to America from Ireland. His grandfather, George Cathcart, was born in County Antrim, Ireland. Colonel William Richard Cathcart was a native of Columbia and lived there most of his life. During the war between the states he was in the signal corps and was stationed nearly

four years at Fort Sumter. Dr. Cathcart's mother was a daughter of William Aiken Kelley, who came to Charleston from Philadelphia. She was the mother of six children, and Colonel Cathcart after her death married Kate S. Kelley, by whom he had a daughter and son.

As a boy from 1887 to 1889 Dr. Cathcart served as a page in the House of Representatives at Columbia.

Dr. Cathcart acquired his primary education at Columbia, and in 1890 graduated from the School of Pharmacy of the University of South Carolina. Three years later, in 1893, he was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston. He served as interne in the Charleston Hospital one year, and then for fourteen years was engaged in the general practice of medicine. For the past twelve years his work has been limited to surgery. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, is professor of the Abdominal Surgery Medical College of South Carolina, is surgeon for the Charleston Consolidated Railway and Light Company, surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, surgeon to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, surgeon to The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, surgeon-in-chief to the Roper Hospital at Charleston. Was medical aid to the governor in selective draft service and was a major in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army during the World war. He also served as chief surgeon of the Base Hospital at Camp Woodworth, South Carolina, and chief of the surgical staff of U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24 at Pittsburgh.

Dr. Cathcart is ex-president of the Medical Society of South Carolina and ex-president of the Tri-State Medical Association, comprising North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Dr. Cathcart is a Chapter and Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and an Elk.

January 5, 1898, he married Katherine J. Morrow, of Birmingham, Alabama. They have four children: Mary Frances, Katherine Morrow, Robert S., Jr., and Hugh.

**FRANK E. TOWLES.** It is given to some men to rise above their associates and to become towering figures in the industrial, commercial or political world. Having made a success in one line, they are naturally called upon to assume added responsibilities, and these honors but serve to bring out other desirable qualities and enable them to serve all their undertakings efficiently. Frank E. Towles, of Meggetts, is one of these men of many activities, for he is vice president of the Meggetts Produce Company, president and general manager of the Point Farm Company, president and manager of the Yorges Island Plant Company; president, treasurer, director and manager of the Farm Auto Repair Company, manager of the Fenwick Farm Corporation, and was manager of the Ashepoo Corporation, secretary and is treasurer of the Dale Farms Company, director of the Argyle Hotel of Charleston and director of the South Carolina Produce Association. He is also a member of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, a member of the Sanitary and Drainage Commission and secretary and treasurer of Sea Island Yacht Club.

Frank E. Towles was born at Wadmalow Island, Charleston County, South Carolina, October 8, 1880, a son of F. W. Towles, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the country schools of his native county and at a business college, and then entered the business arena in which he has achieved such gratifying results.

On July 25, 1905, Mr. Towles was united in marriage with Martha Sara Wilson, a daughter of J. J. and Annie (Baily) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Towles have one son, Frank J., who was born April 7, 1908. Mr. Towles belongs to the Masons and has risen in that order to the Commandery and Shrine and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Each advancement of Mr. Towles' has brought him a broader sense of responsibility and further developed the tact, courtesy and sound judgment for which he is noted, and he is universally recognized as a useful, competent and progressive citizen of the highest type.

**JUDGE GEORGE W. NICHOLLS,** of Spartanburg, has for many years past been looked upon as one of the leaders of the bar of upper South Carolina, and in the course of more than forty years of active practice has achieved an unusual number of the real successes and honors of the law of citizenship.

His personal career serves to bring to attention one of the oldest and best known families of Spartanburg County. He was born on the old Nicholls home place on the Tyger River south of Spartanburg in 1849, son of George and Catharine M. (Crook) Nicholls. In the maternal line the Crook family has helped make history in Spartanburg County. Judge Nicholls' maternal great-grandfather, Capt. Andrew Barry, was captain of the Spartan Rifles during the Revolutionary war.

The Nicholls family have taken part in every war since and including the Revolution. His great-grandfather, George Nicholls, came to Spartanburg County from Virginia prior to that war and was one of the first white settlers here. The grandfather was Benjamin Nicholls. Judge Nicholls had several other brothers who were in the Confederate army. One of these was the late Dr. B. F. Nicholls of Philadelphia, who subsequently removed to that city and for many years was a physician in high standing. Doctor Nicholls' son, Joseph Clapp Nicholls left a large law practice in Philadelphia to become judge advocate general with the rank of major during the recent war.

George W. Nicholls attended the school at Woodruff in Spartanburg County and Furman University at Greenville and read law in the office of Evins & Bomar in Spartanburg. Admitted to the bar in 1876 he was elected in the same year probate judge of Spartanburg County and served as such by successive biennial elections for ten years. Since then he has applied himself to a growing private practice, and in later years has shared his clientage with his son.

Judge Nicholls married Miss Minnie L. Jones, daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Jones of the Southern Methodist Church. Judge and Mrs. Nicholls had the misfortune to lose two sons in the flower of their youth: George Williams Nicholls, who graduated from the Virginia Military Institute with the highest honors of his class; and William Montague



*Franck E. Fowler*









*E. H. Wyman M. D.*

Nicholls, their third son. The latter had almost finished a four years' course in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and resigning from that institution took up the study and practice of law with his father at Spartanburg. He had hardly become settled in his professional career when the World war broke out in the summer of 1914. He was one of a number of young Americans whose military enthusiasm was challenged by the issues of that conflict, and he gave his life to the cause long before America entered the lists against Germany. September 1, 1914, he left for Toronto, Canada, where he tried to enlist in the Canadian army. He was rejected as the citizen of a neutral country. Returning to New York he sailed for England and in London made further effort to join the British army, but for a long time without success. Finally a volunteer regiment for service in France was organized by some wealthy Londoners and young Nicholls was permitted to enroll. His previous experience brought him quick recognition by his superior officers, and he was made second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, Kitchener's Expeditionary Forces. He arrived at the front in France in the latter part of January, 1915, and on March 23d of that year was wounded at the battle of Chappelle. He was returned to England for treatment in hospital, but later rejoined the command, and was killed in action at the battle of Loos, September 26, 1915. He had been a star football player in the Naval Academy at Annapolis and was a splendid specimen of physical manhood and a patriot without fear or reproach.

Judge and Mrs. Nicholls have three living children: Congressman Samuel Jones Nicholls; Kate Montague, wife of Mr. T. S. Perrin of Spartanburg; and Lottie Lee, wife of Robert P. Hazlehurst, assistant paymaster in the United States Navy.

Hon. Samuel Jones Nicholls, who was born in Spartanburg May 7, 1885, is one of the most prominent men of South Carolina in the present generation. He was educated in Wofford College at Spartanburg, in the Bingham Military Institute at Asheville, North Carolina, and in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he spent three years. He studied law with his father and also attended the law school of the University of Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in 1906, and at once began practice with his father under the firm name of Nicholls & Nicholls. In that year, though only twenty-one years of age, he was elected to the Legislature and served one term. While still a very young man he served by special appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. He also served as city attorney and county attorney of Spartanburg in Spartanburg County. With all the military spirit of his ancestors he organized in Spartanburg Company I of the First Infantry, National Guard of South Carolina, and for three years was its captain. He is a past exalted ruler of Spartanburg Lodge of Elks and past great sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men.

He was elected to the Sixty-Fourth Congress in 1914 over five opponents by a handsome majority, and in 1916 was re-elected by a majority of 12,000 votes over two opponents in the democratic primaries. In the general election his opponent received only seventy-four votes. In 1918 he was elected to

the Sixty-sixth Congress, in which his previous congressional experience and his many substantial abilities gave him an important influence in the reconstruction problems of the nation. Throughout the war with Germany he served as a member of the committee on military affairs. In May, 1919, by mutual agreement, he was transferred to the Naval Affairs Committee. He won his election against some of the strongest and most powerful men in the Fourth District, a district embracing the counties of Spartanburg, Greenville, Laurens and Union, comprising what is perhaps the richest and most important section of South Carolina. Congressman Nicholls is a member of the Central Methodist Church, South. March 7, 1915, he married Miss Eloise M. Clark of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

HON. SAMUEL JONES NICHOLLS who was born in Spartanburg, May 7, 1885, is one of the most prominent men of South Carolina in the present generation. He was educated in Wofford College at Spartanburg, in the Bingham Military Institute at Asheville, North Carolina, and in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he spent three years. He studied law with his father and also attended the law school of the University of Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in 1906, and at once began practice with his father under the firm name of Nicholls & Nicholls. In that year though only twenty-one years of age, he was elected to the Legislature and served one term. While still a very young man he served by special appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. He also served as city attorney and county attorney of Spartanburg in Spartanburg County. With all the military spirit of his ancestors he organized in Spartanburg Company I of the First Infantry, National Guard of South Carolina, and for three years was its captain. He is a past exalted ruler of Spartanburg Lodge of Elks and past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men.

He was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress in 1914 over five opponents by a handsome majority, and in 1916 was re-elected by a majority of 12,000 votes over two opponents in the democratic primaries. In 1918 he was elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress, in which his previous congressional experience and his many substantial abilities gave him an important influence in the reconstruction problems of the nation. Throughout the war with Germany he served as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. In May, 1919, by mutual agreement he was transferred to the Naval Affairs Committee. He won his election against some of the strongest and most powerful men in the Fourth District, a district embracing the counties of Spartanburg, Greenville, Laurens and Union, comprising what is perhaps the richest and most important section of South Carolina.

Congressman Nicholls is a member of the Central Methodist Church, South. March 17, 1915, he married Miss Eloise M. Clark of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

EDWARD HOLBROOK WYMAN, M. D. Almost immediately after graduating in medicine, Doctor Wyman established his home in a country community of Hampton County, of which the Town of Estill,

founded after the building of the railroad about 1891, has since become the center. He has practiced there nearly thirty years, and has seen the town grow from nothing until it is the best little city in Hampton County and one of the best of its size in the state.

Doctor Wyman is a member of a notable family in Hampton County, where he was born July 20, 1870, son of Edward Holbrook and Clara E. (Vincent) Wyman. His birthplace was the old home of his grandfather in what is now the extreme eastern part of Hampton County on the Salkehatchie Swamp, in what was originally Beauford District.

His grandfather was Dr. Joel Wentworth Wyman, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, and of New England ancestry. He acquired a thorough practical education in the famous Worcester Academy, and in later years was known as a Latin and Greek scholar and man of the highest intellectual attainments. About 1834, he came to South Carolina and settled in Beaufort County, where he married Miss Catherine Clementine Hay. While teaching the old Boiling Springs school in what is now Allendale County, he studied medicine, and for a long period of years served an extensive community around his home in a professional capacity.

This veteran doctor of Hampton County had four sons who became soldiers of the Confederacy, one of them being Edward Holbrook Wyman. The others were Capt. Benjamin F. Wyman; Hamblin Hay Wyman, who was killed at the battle of Swift Creek, Virginia, in May, 1863, and Harry Hastings Wyman. Capt. Benjamin F. Wyman, who distinguished himself as a Confederate officer, was graduated from the Charleston Medical College in 1868 and for many years pursued a successful career as a physician and surgeon at Columbia.

Edward Holbrook Wyman, father of Doctor Wyman, was a lieutenant of Company F in the Eleventh South Carolina Regiment and served the entire four years of the war. In earlier life he was a planter at the home place in Hampton County and subsequently became a hardware merchant at Aiken.

Doctor Wyman studied medicine at the University of Georgia at Augusta, graduating with the class of 1890. While still a comparatively young man, Doctor Wyman represents the old fashioned ideals of the country doctor. He has been a physician not only for physical ills, but to the soul, and has been a constant friend and adviser to those coming to him with their troubles. The sorrows and tragedies, the family secrets of a country community have been freely entrusted to him, and he has been the means of saving many lives from being wrecked and homes from being dismembered. It is for this intensely human and personal service he has rendered the community that he will be best remembered. Doctor Wyman is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations.

Doctor Wyman has three living brothers and one sister. One brother, John Frampton Wyman, was accidentally killed at the age of thirteen while fishing in a swamp with a friend. One sister, Rosalie Vincent Wyman, died at the age of thirty-two.

His brothers are Joel Wentworth Wyman, a doctor at Denmark, South Carolina; Hugh Vincent Wyman, a hardware merchant at Aiken, South Caro-

lina; and DeLacy Eviline Wyman, a hardware merchant at Estill. His sister is Catherine, wife of Rev. F. D. Jones, a Presbyterian minister of Clinton, South Carolina.

His first wife was Miss Pauline E. Lawton, member of the well known Lawton family of Hampton County. She was the mother of four children: Mrs. Lilla Dale Theus, John Frampton, Edward Holbrook, Jr., and Hugh E. Wyman. Doctor Wyman also has four children by his second wife, whose maiden name was Annie E. Weathersbee. These children are named Chester Graham, Joel Wentworth, Charles Vincent and Kathryn Clementine.

JAMES CASH WARING, M. D. McClellanville and the surrounding country have every reason to know and be grateful to Dr. James Cash Waring, for he has ministered to them in sickness and endeavored through sanitary regulations to keep them in good health once he had cured them. He was born at New Florence, South Carolina, October 31, 1871, a son of Col. A. H. and Hannah Elizabeth (Pawley) Waring, the former of whom was born near Charleston, South Carolina, on a plantation long in the family. On it Morton A. Waring, grandfather of Doctor Waring, was also born. The Waring family was established in South Carolina by English forebears in 1695, the first male of the line in this country being Benjamin Waring. The ancestry is traced down from Benjamin through Josiah Waring and Thomas Waring, to Morton A. Waring. The mother of Doctor Waring bore the maiden name of Pawley, and her father, George Pawley, was born in South Carolina a son of George Pawley. Pawley Island is named for the Pawley family. The elder George Pawley was the one who came to South Carolina from England and from him all of this name in the state, as well as in other states, are descended. Doctor Waring is the fifth in a family of six children born to his parents.

Carefully reared Doctor Waring was sent to private schools until his parents came to Charleston, when he attended the schools of that city. After receiving his classical training at the University of West Virginia, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of South Carolina, and was graduated therefrom in 1894, following which he settled in Beaufort County, North Carolina, and was there engaged in practice until 1906, when he located permanently at McClellanville. He is also a graduate in theology, and while a resident of Beaufort County, was rector of an Episcopal Church. Doctor Waring belongs to the Charleston County Medical Society, the South Carolina State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and also belongs to the Greek Letter College fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

In 1912 Doctor Waring was married to Katherine Wyman Vincent, a daughter of Howard Evelyn Vincent of Charleston. Doctor and Mrs. Waring have no children.

WILLIAM HARVEY COGSWELL, born in Charleston, March 19, 1860, son of Harvey Cogswell and Mary (Keller) Cogswell.

Mr. Cogswell first attended the Charleston public



*William H. England*



schools and was later a pupil of Professor Sachleben, who enjoyed fame as a teacher of young men, especially in the Humanities.

When he was prepared for it, young Cogswell matriculated at the Carolina Military Academy at Charlotte, North Carolina, an institution founded by the late Col. John Pierre Thomas to provide educational facilities for the high-born youth of the South, who were suffering by reason of the havoc created by war and its sequelae.

Many men of distinction in this and other states received their education at this institution, for under Colonel Thomas and his assistants the grounding was thorough. The moral code was high, the esprit was clean, evinced by the student body, models for young men anywhere. The standard of honor was that of Southern gentlemen, which meant then the highest in the world. Almost every man which that institution turned out has made his mark, and has been a force in his community.

Shakespeare said: "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."

And again: "First, above all, to thy own self be true; and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

Young Cogswell made an obedient and devoted son. He honored his father and mother. He made a consistent and hard student at school and at the higher institutions he attended.

He entered the office of the Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company, a house founded in 1821, of which he is now president and general manager, studied the business, learned it and became a part of it. Then he went on the road, and became acquainted with the important matter of selling the firm's output. This he also studied, digested and mastered. Thus he was first, above all, true to himself.

To the last of Shakespeare's requirements he has been loyal all his life, for he demands truth from others and makes it his pole-star. No employer of labor can long retain the confidence of his employees unless his character is above reproach. He must be rigidly truthful, honorable and fair-minded. Added to which there must be sympathy with the worker's point of view.

Judged by so rigid and inflexible a standard, Mr. Cogswell has stood the test. He has the confidence, good will and affection of the large force under his control.

With such qualities, it is natural to expect that he would be a force in his community and such has been the case. Head of a company that boasts a full century of honorable dealing, descended from men who crossed the seas to have freedom to worship God according to their consciences, he could not be true to himself without measuring up to a high standard of conduct in all the relations of life.

Mr. Cogswell is a life-long member of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has always been foremost in its activities and in the councils of the great religious body which it represents. He has been chairman of Bethel Board of Stewards for the past twenty years. He is a member of the Commission on Finance of the South Carolina Conference, and a trustee of the District Conference. Mr. Cogswell is on the Board of Managers of the

Charleston Bible Society, the oldest in the United States, antedating the American Bible Society by several years.

Charleston is headquarters for the Grand Lodge of Masons and Mr. Cogswell is a Mason and a Shriner. He is a member of various social organizations, namely the St. Andrew's Society, founded in 1729, and the oldest social organization in the southern states; the South Carolina Society, founded in 1737; the German Friendly Society, and the New England Society, of which he is likewise a steward. He is also a member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club; and in all these organizations he has been a force, showing active interest in all that pertains to their welfare.

To every appeal for a worthy object he has made liberal response. He is alive to the needs of his community and to the far-flung call of humanity, and to every call of public duty he has immediately responded, whether the duty asked was at home or elsewhere. He loves his state and her history, is proud of it and of the historic city in which he was born and lives. He has shown unswerving devotion to his country, without asking anything in return.

During the World war he was a worker, throwing into it the whole force of his nature and responding with his means. Three of his sons saw service in France.

William Harvey Cogswell, Jr., his eldest son, answered the call of the President for European war; acted as train adjutant 105th Ammunition Train, September 15, 1917, to March 1, 1918. Promoted captain S. O. No. 57 W. D., March 2, 1918. Served as adjutant throughout the active duties of the Ammunition Train in defensive and offensive operations in the Toul sector, France, August 25 to September 11, 1918; St. Mihiel offensive, September 12-16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to October 8, 1918; Woevre sector, October 11 to November 8, 1918, and the Second Army offensive, November 9-11, 1918. His brigade was commended in orders for service in battle, and on the colors of its three regiments are service giberns with names that shall live so long as history shall endure.

Julius Chesnee Cogswell graduated at The Citadel April 7, 1917, two months ahead of class, to enter U. S. Marine Corps. Commissioned second lieutenant after graduation. Went into camp at Paris Island, South Carolina, then to Quantico, Virginia. From there he went to France with the Second Battalion of the Sixth Marines, a famous organization, on January 19, 1918. The Sixth Marines belonged to the Second Division. He spent three months in the trenches before going into the battle of Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry sector, in which the Marines won glory. Wounded first on June 3d, Lieutenant Cogswell refused to return to the rear, being unwilling to leave his men. However, he was forced to do so on June 8th, when he received the wound which he now bears. He was decorated with the American Distinguished Service Cross in Paris for skill and bravery. He was relieved from active service with the Marine Corps August 26, 1919.

Vernon Cogswell, at the age of eighteen, with the consent of his father, enlisted for the European war

as private in Headquarters Troop, First Battalion, Second South Carolina Infantry. While at Camp Sevier he answered a call for volunteers for replacements in General Pershing's headquarters regiment, First Army American Expeditionary Forces, and was immediately transferred to France. He was assigned to Co. B and served with this unit throughout the war.

Mr. Cogswell married on June 11, 1890, Miss Edna Muckenfuss, who died December 30, 1918, leaving the following children: William Harvey, Julius Chesnee, Vernon, Mary Louise, Lucile, Elizabeth, Thomas Keller and Edna Muckenfuss.

On November 4, 1919, he was married to Miss Lucia Fishburne Walker of Charleston.

Here is a well-rounded, successful life, not often seen in any country. Of distinguished ancestry, Mr. Cogswell turned himself at once to showing of what stock he came; for which reason he has right to be proud of his ancestry. He is still holding the banner.

His success in business came from study of his line, devotion to duty, and the putting forth of the uncommon qualities with which nature endowed him.

"Tis not in mortals to command success," and few attain it who appear to deserve it.

But a wise man has said that life is a game to be won by the best players. Moreover it is a man's game, calling for every ounce of strength, for every faculty, for the bracing of physical, moral and mental sinews. There are rich prizes to be won, and he who fits himself sternly and sets himself squarely to the winning of them may hope to achieve success. So William Harvey Cogswell thought, and on that principle he acted.

With a New Charleston in which opportunities are multiplied a thousand-fold, he is ready for the larger life, for the extended horizon. He is now a commanding figure in his community, and, in the course of nature, is destined to exert influence for many years yet in the community, of which he is so worthy a member.

The Cogswell family, W. H. Cogswell's forbears, was one of distinction in England, but the first man of the house that came to America was John Cogswell, who came over in the "Angel Gabriel," the same ship in which Sir Walter Raleigh sailed to Guiana on his last and fatal voyage.

John Cogswell had eight children, seven of whom came with him. One daughter remained in London and married there. The "Angel Gabriel" was wrecked off Pemaquid, Maine, and went to pieces, probably being worm-eaten, for she had sailed many seas. The cargo was thrown overboard. On a raft, amid this wreckage, John Cogswell and his family safely landed on the rock-bound coast of New England and settled at North Hampton, Massachusetts. Among the passengers on the same ship was Rev. Increase Mather, grandfather of the memorable Rev. Cotton Mather. John Cogswell landed in 1635.

In each generation the Cogswells have been men of distinction. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ralph Waldo Emerson each belonged to different branches of the family, being descended in the maternal line from John Cogswell, of the "Angel Gabriel." Many members of the family saw service in the Revolu-

tion and one, Col. Amos Cogswell, was made head of the New Hampshire branch of the Society of the Cincinnati for distinguished conduct in the war.

The father of Harvey Cogswell married Miss Susan Mouzon, of French Huguenot descent, of Charleston, and it was in this city that Harvey Cogswell was born in 1831. He was a successful business man, a loyal friend and a devout Christian. He died in March, 1902.

Both Harvey Cogswell and his brother-in-law, the knightly B. F. Evans, who crossed the ocean during the war between the states to secure lithographers for the Confederate Government, volunteered for service in the field on the outbreak of war. However, the Confederate Government needed them worse in their printing establishment and called both in. Their names were carried on their company's rolls to the end of the war—a fine tribute from their comrades.

Of the house, at whose head William Harvey Cogswell stands, a volume could be written. It celebrates its centennial of founding January 1, 1921. This is perhaps the longest term of life of any house in the southern states.

Founded by John C. Walker, January 1, 1821, it ran with varying fortunes until the war between the states, when Harvey Cogswell and Benjamin F. Evans, its heads at that time, were taken out of army service and put in charge of the printing and lithographing establishment at Columbia, whence bills and other papers, needed by the Confederacy, were issued. Almost swamped by the collapse of the Confederacy, they began business anew in Charleston and soon were on a firm foundation. Both members of the firm, together with C. Irvine Walker, also a member, entered heartily into the movement for redeeming the state.

The company did what printing was required by the democratic party, taking chances on their success for being paid. Later, when the state was a year behind in taxes and the several counties could not pay cash, Walker, Evans & Cogswell, extended long term credit. A similar policy was pursued in various southern states. This company published *The Southern Christian Advocate* and *The Rural Carolinian* for years. They also published Porcher's *Resources of Southern Fields and Forests*, Johnson's *Defense of Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor*, Colonel Thomas' *History of the South Carolina Military Academy*, and other standard works.

During the War between the States, when lithographers could not be had, B. F. Evans went to England and Scotland, secured the men and brought them back through the Federal blockade, coming via Nassau, in the Bahamas.

The liberal policy of this distinguished company is being steadily pursued by its present president, who completely reorganized the business and brought it up to modern standards and methods.

HON. WILLIAM JUDGE MOORE, lawyer and planter of Greenwood County, was born December 27, 1859, near Cokesburg in Abbeville County (now a part of Greenwood County), son of William A. and Margaret Louise (Wardlaw) Moore. His parents were also natives of Abbeville County. The





Mr J Moore



Wardlaws were an especially conspicuous family in the state.

William Judge Moore graduated from Furman University in 1878, read law in Governor Ansel's office at Greenville and was admitted to practice in 1881. In 1898 he was elected master in equity for Greenwood County, and filled that office for eighteen years, until he retired in 1916. In 1918 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Greenwood County, and is a member of the Judiciary Committee and is author of a bill creating county courts in Greenwood County. Mr. Moore is now president of the Greenwood County Cotton Association.

He is the owner of several plantations in Greenwood County. One of them is the old home place near Cokesburg where he was born and reared. For many years Mr. Moore has produced great quantities of cotton on his land. As a leading cotton planter he has been active in increasing the welfare of cotton planters generally, and has vigorously cooperated with the modern movement for the regulation of cotton production so that adequate compensation may be insured to the farmer who expends his capital and labor in raising the crop. He is also a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Greenwood.

His first wife was Miss Carrie Ellesor, of Newberry. She died August 11, 1899. On June 27, 1905, he married Miss Mamie Clardy, of Laurens. His four children were by his first marriage: Rebecca, wife of John D. Talbert; Miss Margaret Wardlaw; Lieutenant William A.; and Lieutenant G. Gray E. Moore. Both sons were officers in the World war. William A. is a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, receiving a lieutenant's commission at Camp Jackson and served as an instructor in various camps. Gray is a graduate of Wofford College, was also awarded a lieutenant's commission at Plattsburg, and was on duty as military instructor at Syracuse University, New York. Both young men were discharged in 1919. Mr. Moore is a member and officer of the Methodist Church.

SAMUEL EDWARD MCFADDEN, of Chester, is a lawyer of secure place, prestige and recognized ability in his profession. While many make the profession of law and through it make a living and render a fair degree of service, Mr. McFadden is one of the exceptional few who are recognized masters in that profession. He has a well-earned fame as a general practitioner, specializing, however, in corporation and criminal law, and is also widely known for his gifts and services as an orator.

Mr. McFadden was born in Chester, December 7, 1869, a son of John C. and Margaret Louise (Waters) McFadden. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The McFaddens and their kinsmen, the McKinnies, were pioneers on Fishing Creek and the Catawba River in the eastern part of Chester County. John C. McFadden and his father, Samuel E. McFadden, were both natives of Chester County, where the family has been represented since prior to the Revolutionary war. John C. McFadden was elected in 1884 and served in the office of clerk of court for twenty-four years.

Samuel E. McFadden was educated in the graded schools at Chester, graduated in 1886 from the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Baltimore and in 1887 entered Furman University at Greenville, where he received his Master of Arts degree in 1890. He then taught for two years in the Chester public schools, read law with J. L. Glenn at Chester, and in 1894 graduated from the law department of the South Carolina College. He has been in active practice since 1894.

Mr. McFadden specializes in corporation law and represents a number of the leading industrial and commercial interests of his section of the state. It is said that only one other law office in South Carolina has a finer library and other equipment for the busy lawyer than that of Mr. McFadden, which occupies the entire second floor of a building at Chester. Mr. McFadden has made a definite choice, partly as a matter of diversion from his routine work as a corporation lawyer, of criminal practice. During his career thus far he has successfully defended about a hundred capital criminal cases. He is widely known for his effective and logical presentation of cases at trial, and is also an orator of justified reputation on other subjects. His friends always refer to him as the "silver-tongued orator." His talents as a speaker were in great demand during the war, and he spent much of his time campaigning in behalf of the various Liberty Loans, Red Cross and other drives. He has never held public office, nor has he ever offered for the same.

Mr. McFadden is a director and attorney for the National Exchange Bank, Spratt Building and Loan Association, Chester Machine & Lumber Company, Lancaster & Chester Railway, Springstein Mills, Eureka Mills, Travelers Insurance Company, and other corporations. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity in college. November 14, 1900, he married Miss Ethel Means, daughter of Capt. J. D. Means of Chester, and a representative of a family that came to this part of South Carolina from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McFadden have five children, Joseph Means, Louise, Jessie, John C. and Samuel E.

MERCER SILAS BAILEY, a veteran business man, banker and manufacturer at Clinton, was born in Laurens County, November 9, 1841.

Though reared on a farm he gained some youthful experience by clerking in a country store, and in 1859 took a clerkship at Clinton and soon after the close of the war became an independent merchant there. He has been in the mercantile business continuously for over half a century. Many other enterprises have responded to his ability as a manager. He spent several years in the saw mill, flour and grist mill business. In 1886 he became head of Bailey's Bank at Clinton, an institution that has had a good record for over thirty years. He established the Clinton Cotton Mill in 1896 and in 1902 the Lydia Cotton Mill, and is still president of both these enterprises.

In 1861 Mr. Bailey married Rosanna Lydia Abrams, daughter of Joseph Abrams. Nine children were born to their marriage, seven of whom are still living. Mr. Bailey is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

VICTOR E. RECTOR, one of the most useful men in the State Department of Education, has an almost unsurpassed knowledge of educational conditions in the state, and either as a student or a teacher has come in touch with every class of school and every problem of education.

He was born in Spartanburg County February 3, 1882. He had a public school education and worked his way through the University of South Carolina, depending entirely upon his own efforts and enterprise and having not a dollar of aid from any other source. He is one of the alumni of the university who reflects credit upon the institution. He graduated with the degrees L. I., A. B. and M. A.

Mr. Rector has taught in practically every kind of school in the state, including the summer normal for teachers, and for one year taught in the university. For two years he was a teacher in the Philippine Islands and incidental to that experience made a voyage around the world. For one term he served Darlington County in the State Legislature, and has been a candidate for state superintendent of education. Mr. Rector is a Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World and is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Corrie Henderson, daughter of Rev. Thomas Henderson. They have two daughters, Sara Olivia and Anna Kathrine.

LANG N. ANDERSON is one of the young and capable lieutenants of the great southern cotton manufacturer, Col. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster. Mr. Anderson entered the cotton mill business before he had finished his college course, and with the benefit of sound qualifications and close study of every consecutive responsibility and duty has been promoted until he is now the active manager of the Kershaw Cotton Mills, one of the leading plants in the Leroy Springs group of cotton mills.

Mr. Anderson was born at Williamston in Anderson County, October 23, 1891, son of G. Lang and Ida (Holland) Anderson. His grandfather, George W. Anderson, a native of Laurens County, was a prominent planter both before and after the war between the states. He served in the Confederate army and about the close of the war moved to Williamston.

Lang N. Anderson was educated in the Williamston High School and in Clemson College. His first important post in the cotton mill business was as manager of the Brevard Yarn Mill, the head offices of which were at Greenville. Later he was at the Maplecroft Mills at Liberty, South Carolina, and in 1917 came to his present work as secretary and treasurer and active manager of the Kershaw Cotton Mills at Kershaw. This is one of the best mills of its size in the state, its output being fine lawns.

FRED A. GOSNELL. Among South Carolinians whose work and positions have taken them to the City of Washington during recent years, one is Fred A. Gosnell, now disbursing clerk of the Census Bureau and member of a well known family in Spartanburg County, where he grew up and had his early business training.

Mr. Gosnell was born in what is now Campobello Township in Spartanburg County in 1891. His parents are J. Holland and Corrie (Setzler) Gosnell.

His father for many years has been prominent at Inman in that county as a merchant and farmer. A brother of Fred A. Gosnell has attracted much attention by his scholarship honors. This brother is Prof. Cullen B. Gosnell, who graduated from Wofford College in 1916, was a teacher in his native state, and is now associate professor of English in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he is pursuing his advanced work leading to the doctor's degree.

Fred A. Gosnell grew up at Inman, attended school there, spent a brief time in Wofford College, and acquired his business training in his father's store.

On March 8, 1915, he entered the government service as a clerk in the Census Bureau at Washington, and has now lived in the capital city for five years. His work was of a quality to win him successive promotions, and in July, 1919, official announcement was made of his fifth promotion when he was advanced to the responsibilities of disbursing clerk. He has performed the responsible duties of that office during the taking of the census and much of the appropriation required in this work passes through his hands.

Mr. Gosnell is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Addie Sue Fite, of a North Carolina family. They maintain their home in Washington and have three children, Susan Katharine, James Robert and Helen Grace.

JAMES ADOLPHUS JONES. Nowhere in the state has agricultural enterprise been better diversified and developed than in Anderson County, and there naturally are found some of the best farmers in the state. One of them is James Adolphus Jones, member of an old and prominent family of that section, whose country home is near Holland.

He was born in that county June 18, 1868, son of James Thomas Crayton and Sarah Josephine (McGee) Jones, grandson of William and Elizabeth (Dean) Jones, and great-grandson of James and Elizabeth (Austin) Jones. The latter were among the first settlers at what was then known as Butlersville, now Starr, in Anderson County. This family has a peculiar distinction in the fact that members of three generations rendered service to the Confederacy in the great war between the states. James Jones, though an aged man, volunteered and was assigned the duty of bringing back the soldier dead from the battlefields and hospitals to their homes. His son William was a captain in the Confederate Army, while James T. C. Jones served as a lieutenant in the ranks. James Jones settled in Anderson County from Greenville County. Josephine McGee also brings a prominent family into this history. She was a daughter of Elias McGee, and her grandfather, Jesse McGee, was one of the early settlers of Anderson County.

James Adolphus Jones spent his early life on the farm, and as the oldest of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, learned at an early age that great lesson in life of unselfishness and doing for others. While his days in school were limited he acquired a good practical training on the farm and elsewhere.

October 31, 1889, he married Lillah Belle Stucky, daughter of James Thomas and Mary Ann (Long) Stucky. Her great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and was killed while on a furlough at Long Cain by the Tories. Mrs. Jones' paternal grandfather was Robert Stucky, of Abbeville County. On the maternal side the Longs are of Irish lineage, her great-grandfather, James Long, coming from Ireland and settling in Anderson County, where her grandfather, William Long, was born.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two sons, James B., who married Florence May Manning, and Joseph Adolphus, who married Nell Elizabeth Martin. About 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Jones bought their present homestead at Holland, and throughout his active career of thirty years farming has been his chief occupation. In 1909 he opened the Holland store with a stock of general merchandise, and conducted that in connection with his farm until recently, when he turned over its management to his son James. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Baptist Church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

R. EUGENE BURRISS, of Anderson, is a business man of keen mind and ready outlook, who has been identified energetically with several important manufacturing concerns of the state, and is now proprietor of the Burris Milling Company of Anderson.

He was born in Anderson County, January 25, 1872, spent his early life in the country and attended country schools, was also a student in the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson and went from there to Furman University. He did not finish a university course because in 1892 he accepted the offer to become secretary of the board of directors of the South Carolina State Prison at Columbia. He held that office and performed its duties from January, 1893, until January, 1901. On resigning he returned to Anderson and became secretary of the Anderson Fertilizer Company. After the business was reorganized under the name of the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company he continued as its chief clerk for two years, and then went on the road as salesman for its products for five years. Following that he performed similar duties for the Union Guano Company of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, but resigned in September, 1915, to devote his entire time to the Burris Milling Company.

Mr. Burris had established this business in April, 1915. For some time he had recognized the increasing interest and demand for cereals made from the whole grain, and the business of the Burris Milling Company has been chiefly to supply and meet that demand. The articles they manufacture comprise whole corn meal and cereals from the whole wheat. The industry has grown in volume and recently the new mill of 100 barrels daily capacity of flour and 200 bushels corn for table meal has been put in operation.

Mr. Burris is a democrat, is a member of the board of aldermen of Anderson and is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1894 he married Birdie Hawkins, of Columbia, and their only son Robert E., Jr., was in the aviation department of the army during the World war. He was in France eighteen months and remained in service twenty-six months, during which time he received four promotions.

J. REID GARRISON is the chief representative of the varied activities found in the Village of Denver, Anderson County, where he is a farmer, merchant and postmaster.

He was born in Anderson County, December 1, 1869, a son of William Dunkling and Esther (Reid) Garrison, the former a native of Greenville and the latter of Anderson County. The mother was a daughter of Thomas L. Reid. The paternal grandfather, Edmund B. Garrison, was a native of South Carolina, and the father of ten children: William Dunkling Garrison, the oldest of these children, was in the Confederate army four years. He married in Anderson County and settled at Autun. For several years he managed the farm interests of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company under Benjamin Perry and finally bought farm lands at Denver, where he farmed on his own account until his death at the age of sixty-four. His widow is still living and resides on the old homestead. In their family were six sons and four daughters.

J. Reid Garrison grew up on his father's farm and had a common school education. He started out for himself at the age of twenty-one. Buying his stock of general merchandise and the store of Mr. Eskew, a merchant at Denver, he operated that business for several years and sold the general stock. He is now dealing in buggies, fertilizers and cotton, operates a gin, and is also an extensive farmer. The Denver postoffice is in his store.

Mr. Garrison is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Travelers Protective Association. In 1889 he married Miss Maggie Watkins, of Anderson County. They are the parents of a large family of six daughters and five sons, and the chief ambition of their lives has been to prepare and educate these children for useful and honorable places in life. Four of the daughters have already received superior educational advantages.

JAMES MORTON CARPENTER, one of the comparatively newer residents of Brushy Creek Township, Anderson County, where he is engaged in business as a farmer, had a long and active experience involving much travel and change of environment as a structural iron worker, but is well content to settle down to the quiet and profitable routine of farming.

He was born on a farm near Tryon in Polk County, North Carolina, May 28, 1866, son of James and Nancy (Edwards) Carpenter. His father was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina. The grandfather James Carpenter was a native of North Carolina. Nancy (Edwards) Carpenter was born in that state and the Edwards family originated in France and the first Americans of the name settled in Culpepper County, Virginia. James Carpenter, Jr., was a farmer and also a tanner and died in 1901 at the age of seventy-six. James Morton Carpenter was one of nine children. He has a common school education and up to the age of twenty lived at home and helped on the paternal farm.

With youth's natural desire for travel and change he went to Texas, and learned the structural iron business. For several years he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad building iron bridges and other iron work, and then entered the

service' of the American Bridge Company, being employed at many points in the Middle West.

In 1910 Mr. Carpenter married Mrs. Emma Lucrétia (Richardson) Wyatt, a daughter of Mathias B. Richardson of Anderson County. Since his marriage Mr. Carpenter has lived in Brushy Creek Township and been engaged in farming. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Carpenter's first husband was Joseph William Wyatt, a son of William Franklin Wyatt of Brushy Creek Township. Joseph W. Wyatt was born November 16, 1859, and died July 5, 1907. His children were Vada Emma, Eugene Franklin, Sadie Lucas, deceased, Clarice Edith, deceased, Willa May and Sarah Elizabeth. Of these Eugene Franklin had some overseas service with the American Expeditionary Forces in the Motor Truck Division. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have one son, James Morton, Jr.

ROBERT CALVIN BROWNLEE. During colonial history three Brownlee brothers landed at Charleston. One of them subsequently went West, and so far as known all the Brownlees in the state today, constituting a numerous and prominent family, are descendants from one or the other of the two brothers who remained. One of the brothers was the ancestor of the Charleston Brownlees and the other is acknowledged as the forefather of the "up-state" Brownlees. The substance of this brief sketch is mainly concerned with a branch of the family long prominent at Due West and in that vicinity.

George Brownlee, Sr., married a Miss Caldwell, of the Caldwell family of Abbeville and Newberry counties. He reared his children at or near Due West. His son George Brownlee, Jr., married a Miss Richey, lived at Due West, and had a family of six sons and four daughters. One of the sons was Samuel Robinson Brownlee, and he and his wife had three sons: James Lawrence Brownlee, who graduated from Erskine College and became a Presbyterian minister; Samuel D. Brownlee, of Anderson; and Robert Calvin Brownlee.

Robert Calvin Brownlee spent practically all his life at Due West and achieved success as a merchant. He was born there May 31, 1858, and died June 21, 1915, being a son of Samuel Robinson and Mary Louise (Padget) Brownlee. When he was a small boy and while the war was still in progress he lost his father, and the widowed mother had three children of her own and a daughter of her sister to rear. After the war the Brownlees shared in the general poverty of the entire state and its population, and they endured many hardships and privations. Robert Calvin Brownlee in spite of this obvious lack of opportunities finished the course at Erskine College, and went to work to earn his living as clerk in a mercantile establishment. For two years he was in Greenville and in 1880 he and his cousin

J. D. Brownlee formed a partnership and opened a general store at Due West. This partnership relation lasted for over twenty years, being terminated by the death of J. D. Brownlee. The business was then continued by Robert Calvin Brownlee until his death, and it is now carried on successfully by his sons O. Y. and W. L. Brownlee, whose place of business is the same store building which their father occupied thirty or forty years ago. Robert Calvin Brownlee achieved success by sheer force of industry, integrity of character and worthy ambition. He always acknowledged a great debt to his mother, whose encouragement was an ever present aid to her children.

In 1880 Mr. Brownlee was happily married to Miss Fannie Foster Bonner. She is a daughter of the late Rev. John I. Bonner, a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and the able president of the Woman's College at Due West. Mrs. Brownlee survives her husband and resides at Due West. Her oldest son, John Irwin Brownlee, married in 1910 Miss Nell Orr, daughter of Dr. W. W. Orr, of Charlotte, North Carolina. They have three children, Robert Orr Brownlee, John Irwin Brownlee, Jr., and Pauline Harvey Brownlee. Mary Louise Brownlee, second child of the late R. C. Brownlee, is the wife of Rev. Samuel W. Boyce. Oliver Young Brownlee married Eva Clinkscales, and William Lawrence Brownlee married Otis Hannah. Robert Calvin Brownlee, Jr., is unmarried and several other children died in infancy.

The late Mr. Brownlee was a life-long member and for many years a deacon in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. His wife is of the same faith and they reared their children in that denomination. A democrat in politics, the late Mr. Brownlee was never a candidate for public office, and the interest he took in politics was in behalf of his friends and the good of his party.

YATES SNOWDEN, college prof.; b. Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1858; s. William S. (M. D.) and Mary A. (Yates) S.; grad. Coll. of Charleston, 1878 (LL. D., 1910); admitted to bar, 1882; post-graduate work Columbia U., 1904-5; m. Annie E. Warley, of St. John's parish, Berkeley Co., S. C., Oct. 25, 1894. On staff Charleston News and Courier, 1886-1904; prof. history, U. of S. C., Sept. 1905—. Mem. Hist. Commn., S. C.; curator S. C. Hist. Socy.; mem. Hist. Assn.; corr. mem. hist. socs. of Va. and Md. Democrat, Mason. Club: Kosmos. Contbr. to hist. bibliog. and other periodicals.

To the foregoing, extracted from "Who's Who in America" (1920-21), the publishers add that Dr. Snowden completed his labors as supervising editor of this history shortly before Thanksgiving of 1920.

C.  
A.  
D.  
ora  
St.  
O.  
oi.  
st.  
m.  
fe  
ist

in  
De  
ser  
an



**ALDERMAN LIBRARY**

The return of this book is due on the date  
indicated below

DUE

DUE

~~MAR 6 1961~~

Usually books are lent out for two weeks, but there are exceptions and the borrower should note carefully the date stamped above. Fines are charged for over-due books at the rate of five cents a day; for reserved books there are special rates and regulations. Books must be presented at the desk if renewal is desired.

L-1



CX 000 598 913



